The Intelligencer

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All advertisements measured by a scale of solid brevier.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 33. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1867. NUMBER 7.

The Intelligencer
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IS NEARLY NEW, COMPRISING THE

Latest Styles of Plain and Fancy Type

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To Correspondents.

☞ Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PROFESSOR of VIOLIN AND VIOLONCELLO, Front Street, Belleville. 1

F. J. Phippen,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, and Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 44

George S. Tickell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,
TAILOR. Shop, opposite the Railroad House, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office—Neilson's Building, Front St.

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Henry Rosenberg,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Forrest & Lozo's
ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Lazier's New Building, opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, Front St., Belleville. 50

Charles Martin,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. LeVesconte, or by Mr J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

McLeod & Carre,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors. Office—153½ Front Street, Belleville.
September 7th, 1865.
HENRY A. F. MCLEOD. | HENRY CARRE.

Pitceathly & Kelso,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, Tea, Wine and Spirit Dealers, (in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Gillespie & Co.,) No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
Sept 4th, 1863.

John S. Black,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4y1

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, Silversmith and Jeweler, and dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. 13

Bedford & Ward,
SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville.
All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Business Cards,
AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch, at the *Intelligencer* Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street.

BILL HEADS,
AND all other kinds of JOB PRINTING, executed with neatness and despatch at the INTELLIGENCER Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Veterinary Surgeon.
THOS. K. QUICKFALL, M. R. C., V. S., Office—Market Place, Belleville. Residence Murneyville Road.
West Belleville, Dec. 14, 1866. 43

Hitting the Nail on the Head
IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where-else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

Mrs. Lount,
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Belleville, 4th Feb., 1867. 51

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ROBERTSON & STEWART,
Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS.
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.
APPLY TO J. H. SIMPSON,
Barrister, &c.
Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

MONEY TO LEND
ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY.
Apply to
GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister.
Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

$50,000 TO INVEST
ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to
WALTER J. HAYWARD,
Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40y1

ORANGE CERTIFICATES
FOR SALE at the INTELLIGENCER Office Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street Belleville.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dean & Gilbert,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT.
Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.
Oct. 23. 1866. 36

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON.
October, 1866. 37

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Three doors West of Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville

Notice.
THE undersigned have entered into Copartnership for the practice of Common Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, &c., under the firm of Ross, Bell & Holden.
JOHN ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON, D. E. K. STEWART.
August, 9th, 1866. 25

Coleman & Simpson,
BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.
C. L. COLEMAN, J. H. SIMPSON.
Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge Sts.
November, 1864. 42

Peter Shevlin,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c. Office—Jones' Building, Front Street, Belleville.

John Finn,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

Maclellan & Maclellan,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency, Attornies-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c, &c. Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville. v27 1y1

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street, Trenton. v28n4

PHYSICIANS.

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village. 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m.
January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. Cannill,
HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils.
August, 1763. 25

Dr. Oronhyatekha,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Mabee & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Dafoe House.
THIS First-class Hotel, situated in the central part of the Town, and in the immediate vicinity of the Telegraph, Customs and Post Offices, having undergone a thorough repair, and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the travelling community. The Table will be furnished with everything the season affords and the Bar supplied with the choicest Brands.
Good stables and an enclosed yard, and attentive Hostlers always in attendance. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. Stages for Madoc, Stirling, &c., leave the House every morning. The arrangements of the House are complete, and the Proprietor will spare no pains to make the Dafoe House equal to any in the country.
F. PAPINEAU, Proprietor.
April, 1864. 8

Insurance Agencies.

Life and Accident Insurance

THE ORIGINAL

TRAVLERS INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Insures against

ALL ACCIDENTS!!

CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE!

Also insures against

Loss of Life from Any Cause!!

Whether Disease or Accident,

WITH COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - $500,000

With Surplus of $200,000.

J. G. BATTERSON, Prest. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec
J. PARKER THOMAS,
Agent, Belleville.
41

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR

Fire, Life and Annuities

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE.—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

LONDON OFFICES.—Grace Church Street and 13 Regent Street.

MONTREAL OFFICE:

Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier Street.

Canada Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MOLSON, Esq., (Chairman.)
HON. JAMES FERRIER, HENRY THOMAS, Esq., DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., (Fire Dept. only.)
Bankers—MOLSON'S BANK. *Legal Advisers*—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.
Medical Adviser—WM. SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.D.
Surveyor—THOMAS S. SCOTT, Esq.
Auditor—THOMAS R. JOHNSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary and General Agent—A. MACKENZIE FORBES, Esq.

Fire Department.

This Company effects Insurance upon every description of Property in Town and Country, including Mill and Special Risks, on the most favorable terms offered by any first class English Company.

M. BOWELL,
Intelligencer Office.
Agent.

Belleville, April 1st, 1866.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed

£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000.

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,

(v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Western Insurance Company,

(LIMITED,)

OF ENGLAND.

FOR FIRE, AND FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LIFE BUSINESS.

Fire Risks taken for a term of THREE YEARS, avoiding the necessity of RENEWAL.
MACLEOD & CARRE,
Prov. Land Surveyors, &c., Agents for the County of Hastings.
Belleville, Nov. 1st, 1865. 37-tf

Western Fire & Life Insurance Co.,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, - - £1,000,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:

Ontario Hall, Church Street,

TORONTO.

A. DE GRASSI,
Chief Agent.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
Agent.

Belleville, August, 1865. 25

J. C. VAPOR

HAS RE-OPENED BUSINESS.

FRONT STREET,

BELLEVILLE, C. W.

October 23d, 1866. 36

Dr. GIRDWOOD,

CONSULTING and Analytical Chemist, Montreal, begs to announce that having secured the services of

MR. E. S. BLACKWELL,

From the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, London, he is prepared to undertake assays of Ores and Chemical Analysis of all kinds.

Orders left with Dr. G's. Agents, R. Holden & Co., Belleville, will meet with prompt attention.

Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1866. 40

The Gold Regions.

Land Agency and Mining Office.

I BEG to intimate to the public generally that I have opened an office in this place, for the transaction of business in connection with the sale and purchase of lands, transfers, leases, and mining business generally, and trust by punctuality and promptitude to obtain a share of confidence, in connection with the opening prospects of the gold regions of North Hastings.

BENJAMIN BEDDOME,
Clerk No. 10 Division Court.
Queen's Commissioner, &c.
Marmora, March 22d, 1867. 5

REFERENCES.

Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Speaker Leg. Assembly.
Hon. Robert Read, Member of Leg. Council.
Hon. Billa Flint, " "
Hon. Geo. Sherwood, Judge County Hastings.
G. H. Boulter, M. D., Warden "
Andrew Thomson, Esq., Commercial Bank
John Lewis, Esq., Belleville.
James Glass, Esq., "
Archibald Ponton, Esq., Belleville.
M. Bowell, Esq.,
Nathan Jones, Esq.,

When Will The Winter Pass Away.

Oh, Glorious Queen of halcyon year
By vernal paths of the joyous Spring,
On rosy footsteps, my love, draw near;
Oh, haste, sweet Summer! hasten and bring
The warmth that lives in the sunbeam's light
And the dews, which drop from thy lids at night.

Oh, hasten with showers of silver rain,
Bright, flashing rain from the skies above,
To ripen the fields of bearded grain,
And teach us the lesson of God's great love!
Oh, glorious Summer, Queen of the year,
On the viewless pinions of time draw near!

With crimson and gold will the sunsets burn
Far down in the West at the close of day;
Oh, haste, sweet Summer, haste to return!
Ah, when will the winter pass away?
My heart with a passion yearning longs
For the beautiful flowers and the birds gay song.

Select Reading.

Sobriety of the Jews.

As a nation, the Jews may be quoted as a singularly sober people. Dr. Asher, the medical officer of the Jewish board of guardians in Devonshire Squire, a gentleman on whose experience and veracity the most perfect reliance may be placed, told us that in the whole course of his practice, which was most extensive, he had never met with a case of *delirium tremens* among the low Jews.

This qualification of extreme sobriety tells to the advantage of the poorer Jews in more ways than that of their immediate family connections. It is from that we may possibly trace their comparative immunity from insanity; this terrible malady, the most lamentable possibly which can affect humanity, is far rarer among them than among the poorer class of Christians. Again, the benefit is felt to a great extent on their health. The poor Jews have a far more delicate constitution than our working class generally, and the squalid and densely-crowded localities they live in tend to make them still more liable to sickness; yet, on the authority of Dr. Asher, there is far less difficulty in bringing them through serious cases of sickness or accident than the poorer Christians whom he is called upon to attend, and this he attributes principally to their sobriety. His statement is also borne out by the records of the London Hospital. In that institution, more than one large ward is appropriated solely for the benefit of Jewish patients, and they notoriously recover more rapidly from the effects of serious operations than the Christian patients generally.

Another fruit of this extraordinary sobriety on the part of the Jews remains to be mentioned. For some years past the richer Jews have been attempting to persuade their poor to employ themselves in handicraft work instead of perpetually attempting to gain a living by traffic. To an extent they have succeeded, but the Jewish workman, as well as the merchants, is placed at a great disadvantage when opposed to Christians. They have two Sabbaths in the week to keep instead of one, besides a considerable portion of the Friday; consequently, the result of their earnings every week must be considerably lessened, and yet their natural sobriety compensates to a great extent for the loss which the practice of their religion imposes on them.—*Good Words.*

Death In-Doors.

Multitudes of people have a great horror of going out of doors for fear of taking cold. If it is a little damp, or a little windy, or a little cold, they wait, and wait, and wait; meanwhile weeks, and even months pass away, and they never, during the whole time, breathe a breath of pure air. The result is they become so enfeebled that their constitutions have no power of resistance; the least thing in the world gives them a cold, even going from one room to another; and before they knew it they have a cold all the time, and this is nothing more or less than the consumption. Whereas, if an opposite practice had been followed of going out for an hour or two every day, regardless of the weather, so it is not actually falling rain, a very different result would have taken place. The truth is the more a person is out of doors, the less easily does he take cold. It is a widely known fact that persons who camp out every night, or sleep under a tree together seldom take cold

Many of our ailments, and those of a most fatal form, are taken in the house, and not out of doors; taken by removing parts of clothing too soon after coming into the house, or lying down on a bed or sofa when in a tired or exhausted condition from having engaged too vigorously in domestic employments. Many a pie has cost an industrious man a hundred dollars. A human life has many a time paid for an apple dumpling. When our wives get to work they become so interested in it that they find themselves in an utterly exhausted condition; their ambition to complete a thing, to do some work well, sustains them until its completion, and the moment it is completed the mental and physical condition is one of exhaustion, when a breath of air will give a cold to settle in the joints to wake up next day with inflammatory rheumatism, or with a feeling of stiffness or soreness, as if they had been pounded in a bag, or a sore throat to worry and trouble them for months, or lung-fever to put them in the grave in less than a week.

Our wives should work by the day, if they work at all, and not by the job; it is more economical in the end to know how little they can do in an hour instead of how much, it is slow, steady, continuous labor which brings health and strength and a good digestion. Fitful labor is ruinous to all.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

AFFECTATION.—There is nothing more disgusting than affectation, whether in the pulpit or out of it. Everything that is not genuine displeases, more especially when it is brought into matters of such great and vital moment as religion. The old saying that we must ourselves weep if we make others weep, lies at the root of all preaching. Men must feel the value and importance of the duties which they desire to inculcate, and in inculcating them their language must come from the heart. If this were more deeply felt, sermons would be less dull and more profitable. Preachers would be guided more by matter than by time; they would leave off when they had said their say, and would not prolong their discourses by "vain repetitions," which weary, and are without profit, because they have allotted to themselves a certain fixed time for their sermons.

HAVE the courage to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle. A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices.

THE GREAT HEALER.—No wounds heal more readily under the treatment of that great physician, Time, than those inflicted upon vanity.

The Snider Rifle.

In moving on the 7th ult., that the House do go into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, General Peel, the Secretary of War, said after alluding to the steps previously taken to introduce breech-loaders into the Army: "I decided to go on in the conversion of the Enfield guns as quickly as possible, and I have been able to convert 200,000 in the course of the present year. (Hear, hear.) When I came into office the number converted was only twelve, and converted, not by machinery, but by hand. In all experiments there is a great difference when arms are made by skilled men under favorable circumstances and when they are manufactured expeditiously and in large quantities, and it was intended to have the converted rifles manufactured in sufficient numbers in order that they might be placed in the hands of the troops. Unfortunately, there came just at this time a demand from the Governor General of Canada for an instant supply of breech-loaders, not only for the British troops in Canada but also for the volunteers there. *Consequently the gun factory was worked day and night, and I am sorry to say the work was obliged to be carried on even on Sundays,* and we succeeded in sending out converted Sniders for every soldier in Canada. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime I sent 60 down to Hythe to be tried, and the first report was to the effect that the shooting was more than favourable. Shortly afterwards the head of the laboratory came to me and said that when the ammunition made by machinery, instead of carefully by hand, was fired off, there was an explosion of gas. If the fault had been in the gun I would at any risk have stopped the conversion of the Enfield rifle, for it was my wish to place the best arm in the hands of the British soldier. With the six-groove rifle this ammunition shot beautifully, with the three-groove rifle it was a failure. It was found that the ball must be made slightly longer. The advantage of the breech-loader is not in accuracy but in rapidity, and I am happy to say, from the last accounts I have received, there is not the slightest doubt that in this rifle, now being converted into the Snider you will have as good, if not a better weapon than any other country has got. (Hear, hear.) I yesterday received a letter from my noble friend Lord Strathnain, than whom there is no better judge, in which he says:

"I had a field-day yesterday—all the troops with Sniders. The rapidity and uninterruptedness of the fire were remarkable—not a check. I had to caution them to fire slowly, to prevent running short of cartridges."

This will, I think, prove to the Committee that we are going in the right direction in converting the Enfield into the Snider breech-loaders for the whole British Army. I don't mean to say there may not be an improvement in the cartridge; but there is now a provision made in the estimates for the present year to convert 350,000, and there I recommend to stop conversion. I should not recommend the conversion of any greater number, for this reason:—These are all new arms, which have never been issued, perfectly serviceable weapons, and it is, no doubt, wise so to use up the common Enfield rifle; but you will have to begin making a new weapon as soon as you have decided upon the pattern. You have not made any new rifles for the last three years, and you will have to begin gradually making new weapons as soon as you have decided on the pattern. If not, the only store of small arms you would have would be those returned in exchange for converted Enfields. Therefore you must make up your minds to provide a store of new weapons as soon as you decide on the pattern. I don't know that there is any other vote on which I need make any explanation, except the great increase in the vote for miscellaneous services. That arises from the increased attention required by the late Act of Parliament to be given in garrison towns for sanitary purposes.

Waste and Want.

Mrs. Haskell in the *Household Encyclopædia* enumerates a list of small household leaks, some of which we recommend to the careful attention of every housekeeper:

Much waste is experienced in boiling, etc., of meats. Unless watched, the cook will throw out the water without letting it cool to take off the fat, or scrape the dripping pan into the swill pail. The grease is useful in many ways. It can be burned in lamps, mixed with lard, or when no pork has been boiled in it, made into candles. When the pork has been boiled alone, it will do to fry cakes in if cleansed.

Pie crust is left and laid by to sour instead of making tarts for tea.

Cold puddings are considered good for nothing, when oftentimes they can be steamed next day, or, as in the case of rice, made over in other forms.

Dish cloths are thrown where mice can destroy them.

The scrub brush is left in water, pails scorched by the fire, tubs and barrels left in the sun to dry and fall apart, chamber pails allowed to rust, tins dried and iron ware rusted, nice knives used for cooking, silver spoons used to scrape kettles, or forks to toast bread.

Rinsings of sweetmeats or skimmings of syrup, which make good vinegar, are often thrown out.

Cream is allowed to mould or spoil, mustard to dry in the pan, and vinegar to corrode the castor.

Roasted coffee, pepper or spices, stand open and lose their strength.

Different sauces are made too sweet and both sauce and sugar wasted.

Dried fruits have not been taken care of in season, and become wormy.

The vinegar on pickles loses its strength or leaks out and the pickles become soft.

Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until they become worthless.

Apples decay for the want of looking over.

Pork spoils for the want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding.

Hams become tainted or filled with vermin for the want of right protection.

Dried beef becomes so hard it cannot be cut.

Lard is not well tried in the fall, and becomes tainted, but spoils for want of being well made at first.

Clothes are whipped in pieces in the wind, fine cambrics rubbed on the board, and laces torn in starching.

Brooms are never hung up and good ones are spoiled.

Carpets are swept with scrubs hardly fit to sweep the kitchen, and good new brooms used for scrubbing.

Towels are used in place of holders, and good sheets to iron on, taking a fresh one every week, thus scorching nearly every one in the house.

Fluid, if used, is left uncorked, endangering the house, and wasting the alcohol.

Caps are left from lamps, rendering the fluid worthless by evaporation.

Table linen is thrown carelessly down and eaten by mice, or put away damp and is mildewed, or the fruit stains are forgotten and the stains washed in.

The Spirit of Party vs. the Spirit of Progress.

No words could more truly describe the condition of this country than those which the second Emperor of Rome, once addressed to the Senate. "It is the union we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but the union of the whole country, for the sake of the whole country." This is the spirit in which the present momentous passage in the history of British America should be contemplated. In this spirit public men, and those whose favor makes and unmakes public men, should approach the work before them. To inculcate the formation of a party for the sake of that party, is to take a low and unworthy estimate of the present crisis. And yet there are some—a small minority we would fain believe—who are urging the formation of a party not for the sake of the country, but solely for the benefit which it is thought the associates can secure from the combination; a sort of joint stock political company, whose dividends are to come from the patronage which they hope their power may enable them to clutch. The concern, they admit, may not be immediately productive; and they rely on a season of the unhallowed opposition the sooner to put them in a position to do a profitable business; not an opposition that seeks to correct some notorious evil, but an opposition intended to embarrass the operation of the new governmental machinery, but to be set in motion.

Such a procedure as this is justifiable neither on grounds of patriotism nor of morality. Dymond, the moralist, has well touched on this point. "For other motives of opposition than actual viciousness of measures," he says, "I have nothing to say. He whose principles allow him to think that other motives may justify opposition, may very well vote against his understanding. The principles and the conduct are congenial; but both are bad." It is not an opposition to measures, good or bad, that is now every day vehemently urged, in some quarters; but an opposition to men, whose very names no one pretends yet to be able to give. We shall be greatly mistaken if the soil of Canada be found congenial for the propagation of political profligacy so brazen and unmasked.

It is assumed, in some quarters, that as two political parties have opposed one another, in the past they will continue to do so in the future. The cessation of arms, since 1864, shows that this is not a necessity; but that, when needful, a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country," is possible. Admitting that there is a principle of conservation, and that each is represented in all communities, does it follow that they ought to be developed in to unnatural hostility by artificial means of antagonism? On this point, let us quote the opinion of the greatest of living thinkers, the philosophical Radical, John Stuart Mill. In his *Considerations on Representative Government*, Mr. Mill says:—

"There are, we know, some minds in which caution, and others in which boldness, predominates; in some the desire to avoid imperiling what is already possessed is a stronger sentiment than that which prompts to improve the old and to acquire new advantages; while there are others who lean the contrary way, and are more eager for future than careful for present good. The road to the ends of both is the same, but they are liable to wander from it in opposite directions. This consideration is of importance in composing the *personnel* of any political body; *persons of both types ought to be included in it, that the tendencies of each may be tempered, in so far as they are excessive, by a due proportion of the other.*—There needs no express provision to insure this object, provided care is taken to admit nothing inconsistent with in its natural and spontaneous admixture of the old and young, of those whose position and reputation are made, and those who have them still to make, will in general sufficiently answer the purpose, if only this natural balance is not disturbed by artificial regulations."

Why should this balance be artificially disturbed? Why should the community be divided into two hostile camps, when there is no principle to divide them? Are personal hatreds to supply the place of political principle? Are the recollections of past divisions to be invoked as a means of present mutual antagonism, where the exigencies of the time call for "union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country?" Morality, policy, and patriotism say "no." A few persons who wish to trade on the declining prejudices of the past, say "yes." With which will an enlightened public opinion coincide? The right feeling of every unbiassed mind will supply the answer.

Party names are relied upon as the readiest mode of evoking old hatreds. If party names represented the same party and the same principles, under all possible changes of circumstances, the practice would be redeemed from the discredit of bad faith.—But how far this is from being the case, let us consult the impartial historian, Lord Mahon. His testimony is very explicit:—

"At that period (1712) the great contending parties were distinguished, as at present, by the nicknames of Whig and Tory. But it is very remarkable that in Queen Anne's *reign the relative meaning of the terms was not only different, but opposite to that which they bore at the accession of* William IV. In theory, indeed, the main principle continues the same. The leading principle of the Tories is the dread of royal encroachment. It may thence, perhaps, be deduced that good and wise men would attach themselves to the Whig or the Tory party, according as there seemed to be the greater danger, at that particular period, from despotism or from democracy. The same person who would have been a Whig in 1712, would have been a Tory in 1830. For, on examination, it will be found that, *in nearly all particulars, a modern Tory resembles a Whig of Queen* Anne's *reign, and a Tory of Queen* Anne's *reign, a modern Whig.* It is, therefore, a certain and a very curious fact, that the representative at this time of any great Whig family, who probably imagines that he is treading in the footsteps of his forefathers, in reality, while adhering to their party name, is acting against almost every one of their party principles."

Taking the word Reformer or Liberal, as heretofore used in this country, to be closely allied with progression, would it be correctly applied if used to describe a combination organized to obstruct and embarrass the working of the new Federal system of Government soon to be put into operation? Both parties have regarded the resort to this larger measure of union as a necessary step in advance, an act of inevitable progression. To obstruct the operation of the new union, before it has been consolidated, would be retrogression, reaction or revolution—not reform or progress.—*Toronto Leader March 21st.*

Intercolonial Railway.

According to the *Daily News*, of Montreal, Mr. Brydges' departure for England was mainly consequent upon the expressed desire of the Confederation leaders, to confer with him upon the best mode of developing the railway arrangements in connection with the guarantee for the Halifax line. The following extract from the London *Times* explains why the railway guarantee was not included in the Confederation Bill. The Times says:

"According to report, it has at length been decided that a Bill for an Imperial guarantee of a loan of £4,000,000 to the Confederated Government of Canada, for the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway, will be brought by the Government into the House of Commons in the course of next week. The disappointment experienced by the absence of any such provision in the Confederation Bill, which was read a second time in the House of Lords on Tuesday, is explained by the fact that such a clause would have rendered it a money Bill, and have necessitated its introduction into the House of Commons in the first instance while it was thought desirable that Lord Carnarvon should be enabled primarily to give the explanation of a measure belonging to his own department. The guarantee bill, it is said, as at present arranged be brought in by Mr. Disraeli. It appears that nearly every Government, as represented by successive Colonial Ministers, from Lord Grey in 1851 to Mr. Cardwell in 1866, has been committed to a certain extent to this measure. The original estimate of the cost of construction was £7,000 per mile, while the present guarantee will cover $9,000, so as to afford a good margin. It is computed that the whole line, running from the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway at Riviere du Loup to Halifax may be completed within three years.

Mr. Disraeli's Reform Scheme.

Under Mr. Disraeli's Reform Scheme, it is considered that 212,000 voters would be handed to the borough constituents, as under:—

	New Votes.
Occupiers rated at £6	130,000
Graduates of universities, members of the learned professions, ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, &c	10,000
Persons paying 20s a year in direct taxes	30,000
Persons having £30 for a year in the savings bank	35,000
Persons having £50 in the funds	7,000
Total expected addition to the borough constituents	212,000

In counties, it is expected that 206,500 new voters would be added, thus:—

	New Votes.
Occupiers rated at £20	82,500
Graduates of universities, &c., as in boroughs	15,000
Fundholders	32,000
Direct taxpayers	52,000
Savings Bank depositors	25,000
Total estimated addition to county constituents	206,500

In the redistribution of seats, that following changes would be made: Lancaster, Totness, Great Yarmouth and Reigate would be disfranchised for bribery and corruption, leaving seven seats vacant. Twenty-three small towns, having less than 7000 inhabitants would also be disfranchised, while fourteen new parlimentary boroughs with one member each would be created, as well as seven new county divisions. London University is to have one member, and South Lancashire is to have an additional member.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.—A crime of a singularly horrible character is reported from Naples. It appears from the letter of the *Times'* correspondent in that city, that the powder magazine was under the charge of an officer of marines, named D'Acunto, formerly in the Bourbon service. He had only a small salary, but he managed, nevertheless, to keep his carriage and to live rather luxuriously. This excited suspicion that powder was regularly stolen from the magazine, and on investigation the suspicion became certainty. Taken before the questor, D'Acunto confessed his guilt. On this the inspector, with a body of police, went with him to Posillippo, where the magazine is situated, and close to which was a house in which the thief had deposited his plunder. Arrived at the house, D'Acunto persuaded the inspector to withdraw a part of the guard, so that the only persons who entered were the prisoner, two guards, the vice-brigadier, and the inspector. An instant afterwards a tremendous explosion shook the neighbourhood—the thief, in despair at his detection, had set fire to the stolen goods, and blown up himself and his captors. Some forty persons were near to the scene of the crime. Of these, ten have been killed, twenty are fearfully wounded, and ten more are not yet discovered.

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—A London journal (the *Cosmopolitan*) says:—"The young Lord Belgrave, grandson of the Marquis of Westminster, if he lives to inherit his patrimony, will be the richest man in the world. When what is now the fashionable section of London known as Belgravia was but a sheep farm, the first Marquis was leasing lots at ninety-nine years. By the time the heir to the Westminster estates attains his majority all these leases will lapse, thereby adding an almost incomputable amount of ground rent to the estate. The present income of the property is said to be £1,000 a day; ten years hence it will be ten or twenty times this amount! The present Marquis of Westminster is about seventy-two years of age. His eldest son, the Earl Grosvenor, is about forty-seven; and his eldest son, the young Lord Belgrave, is about thirteen. By intermarriage this collosal fortune has not only been kept in the family, but multiplied in arithmetical ratio. The Marquis of Westminster married the Lady Elizabeth Mary Leveson Gower, second daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland. Earl Grosvenor married Lady Constance Leveson Gower, daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. Rich as these people are, we do not suppose that either the Grosvenor sons or daughters will be likely to "marry for love," unless there is plenty of wealth to back it."

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts per box.

OUTRAGE ON TOM THUMB.—A recent attempt was made in Chicago to rob the General of his jewels, of which he has a large and costly collection, the burglars broke into the dressing room attached to where he was performing, and ransacked every thing they could lay their hands upon, and among the articles stolen was a lot of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," with which the General had supplied himself for the cure of coughs, colds, cramps in the stomach, lame back and sides, &c. Sold by all Medicine dealers at 25 cts per bottle

MR. PEABODY A MARTYR.—Mr. George Peabody has evidently a vein of humour in him as well as of philanthropy. Intending soon to leave for England, he deemed it a duty due to himself, to inform all those who, during his ten months' visit to his native country, had taken an interest in his welfare, and sent him kindly letters inquiring after his health and his money, that the great number of those communications had rendered it impossible for him to read, or even open them himself. But a confidential man had conscientiously performed the latter duty. As many of the writers displayed much modesty, except in their demands, and requested their applications to be kept secret, Mr. Peabody hastens to reassure them by the announcement that all these letters, "amounting to nearly four thousand, had been burned in his presence," thus relieving their appehensions and his own responsibility.

The Fenian Riot In Ireland.

FIVE FENIANS SHOT BY THE TROOPS.

(From the Correspondence of the London Star.)

LIMERICK JUNCTION, March 8.

The whole district of which this is the centre is in a state of the most feverish excitement, and not without just cause. Every hour brings in some intelligence of a new disastor, or of acts of wanton outrage and violence, also statements calculated to awaken the most serious apprehensions for the consequences. Col. Gleeson, the brother of the famous general, of Federal and Mountjoy Prison notoriety, is the chief in command of the Fenians of this district, including Tipperary, and is associated with a number of unprincipled and reckless adventurers, who are trading with a vengeance on the credulity and ignorance of their dupes, whose sufferings in the mountains and outlying woods during the past week must not have been surpassed by anything since the first Napoleon's campaign in Russia. Exposed to weather not equalled in severity by anything we have experienced at this season of the year, thousands of deluded men, without clothing, food or shelter, and harrassed on every side by a well organized and determined military force, have been roving from place to place to avoid their active pursuers, and are reduced to a state of misery that has made them desperate and regardless of consequences. The heavy snow and bitter winds are driving them from their strongholds and hiding places in the mountain districts, and it is to be feared that the Fenian incursions will be frequent and disastrous before the insurgents can be captured or shot down. Marauding parties, out for plunder and aggression, have been driven down by the weather. While a detachment of the 6th Carabineers were out on patrol duty last night, and while passing along the road between here and Tipperary, they came up with a large party of armed Fenians, who offered resistance when their capture was attempted by the cavalry. Shots were exchanged, when five of the insurgents were killed; several were taken prisoners, and the great majority effected a hurried and disorderly retreat into places where the horse soldiers could not follow. The worst fears that could be entertained of the lawless and desperate attacks that are likely to be made on the constabulary stations, as well as on the homes of the gentry and well disposed people of this extensive district, were confirmed by the intelligence that the little town of Pallas, county Limerick had been entered yesterday by a strong armed force of Fenians, who marched to the constabulary station, which is a little outside the town. The police barricaded the doors and windows, and made ready to defend themselves, but such a course was hopeless, as the assailants were present in large numbers and well armed. The inmates wisely determined on a retreat and made for the town, which they reached in safety. They were not long gone when the Fenians, said to be led on by one of Col Gleeson's chief lieutenant, entered and pillaged the police barracks, and set it on fire. After it had been reduced to ashes the heroes retraced their steps to the town, where it is said they took possession of food and clothing, of which they stood in much need. The troops here are kept in a state of the most active vigilance, and from the signal fires which the insurgents are said to have lit last night on the mountains, a demonstration of a formidable character is expected.

The Fenian Rising in Ireland.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Forty-one prisoners, including General Burke, were transmitted for trial at Clonmel, at the Special Commission. They were cheered by the people.

Michael Gleeson, brother of General Gleeson, was arrested at a farm house within a few miles of Nenagh.

A man named Carroll, who had been arrested with others, suspected of Fenianism, and released, was murdered by a party of Fenians on his road home, near Borrisoleigh. He was suspected of turning informer.

Informations were taken at Kilmainham Gaol before Dr. Carte, military magistrate, against the prisoners charged with having been found in arms against the Government. Informations were read against no fewer than fifty of the accused, who were formally committed for high treason.

THE SITUATION.

The Irish *Times* of March 14th says:

The Fenians have all disappeared from the sides of the hills and the beds of mountain torrents. How they managed to exist during the intensely bitter weather is a marvel. They have slunk away in the mist, and the constabulary are chiefly engaged in ferreting out those who attacked the police stations in lonely parts of the country. A great many prisoners, identified as having taken part in these attacks, have been captured, some of them suffering from neglected wounds. The general peacefulness of the districts so recently disturbed allowed some of the military detachments to enjoy a whole day's rest on Tuesday. At Cork, numbers of javelins have been discovered, evidently of American make. They are imitations of Indian spears. This last heroic act of the insurgents was an attempt to pull up a single rail and burn a wooden bridge. Almost hourly noted prisoners are brought in—a fact which would tend to prove the "Fenian army" is broken up.—Yet rumors abound, as usual, of moving bodies of Fenians. These have not been seen either by the constabulary or the soldiers; yet no body of Fenians could by any chance, escape the flying columns which penetrate the whole hill regions.—The Government have taken the control of the Atlantic cable into their own hands, that no exaggerated statements can be transmitted to America to work the Fenian oracle. The Robert's party in that country agitate for an early invasion of Canada. The Stephens section rely upon the "fighting men of Ireland," and hope that the insurgents will hold out until succor reaches them from America. It has been discovered that the Fenians chose the 5th of March for their last rising, because on that day a century since the Tea Rising at Boston, which inaugurated American

liberty, began. Amongst the prisoners taken in Cork was a John O'Dell, who turns out to be the real American 'General' Condon, of some repute during the Federal war. He was appointed to command the Cork Fenians.

THE FENIAN OATH.

The London *Times* special gives the following:

A copy of the Fenian oath was found upon Burke, the man who led the insurgents at Ballyhurst, near Tipperary, and who, being on horseback, came to grief at his first attack. "In the presence of Almighty God"—so the oath runs—"I solemnly swear that I will not bear arms against, or by word or act give information, aid, or comfort to the enemies of the Irish Republic until regulary relieved of this obligation. So help me God!" The form of the oath is not badly conceived, if the object be to procure its wide acceptance. According to its strict grammatical construction the undertaking exacted is not to bear arms against the enemies of the Irish Republic—a droll way of advancing Fenianism. This oath merely calls for something like neutrality and probably, therefore, it is not the Fenian oath, but one of two; the other relating to active support, and requiring from the neophyte a promise of obedience when he is called to arms. The unwillingness of the people to supply information may be accounted for in part by the extent to which the oath above given has been taken.

THE EXERCISE OF THE GOVERNMENT POWERS

The London correspondent of the Boston Journal, in noticing the uprising of the Fenians in Ireland, remarks upon the fact that no one is arrested unless he has really been guilty of some offense, and not merely on suspicion. No doubt this element of British freedom must strike any one who has been living under a despotic government very strongly. The correspondent says:—"What seems strange to an American is the fact that of the men found on British soil not one was arrested, but all were allowed to depart in peace and go their several ways, though the fact that they were Fenians was well known. Suspicion will not answer. A man must do wrong to be arrested. A well known thief or pickpocket going into a crowded assembly may not be hindered in his going in, though his intentions may be well known. The Fenians at Chester simply gathered in a crowd, and loitered round the city, and attempted no violence. Though Parliament was moved, London all in a ferment, the Queen's Guards, that seldom leave London, posted by express to the scene of invasion, though the train bands were called out, men enrolled as private constables, and Liverpool sent her forces to the place of attack, yet none were arrested; the invaders looked on, saw the Guards disembark, heard the alarm at the Castle, and then strolled away into the country, and were seen no more. After all this uproar a British subject could not be arrested, unless he had committed some wrong act. Even in Ireland, Fenians are allowed to depart if they will, and their passage would be gladly paid if they would go to America."

The Intercolonial Railway.

The following is the proposition of the Colonial Delegates to the Imperial Government in regard to the work, and it is on this that Mr. D'Israeli's guarantee Bill is based:—

"It is submitted that the terms of the Canada Guarantee Act of 1842 should be in the main followed. The Delegates therefore propose to Her Majesty's Government:—

1st "That a loan of £3,000,000 sterling be negotiated with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, the proceeds to be applied to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway."

2nd. "The rate of interest to be 4 per cent., payable half-yearly, and both principal and interest to form the first charge upon the Revenue of the Confederation after existing debts and charges."

3rd. "A Sinking Fund at the rate of one per cent. per annum to be provided by the Confederation, to be invested in the Securities of the Confederation existing prior to the Guaranteed Loan, or in such other Securities as may be suggested by the Confederation and approved by her Majesty's Government."

The Trustees of the Sinking Fund to consist of one officer, to be appointed by the Imperial Government, and another by the Government of the Confederation.—*Pictou (N. S.) Advocate.*

News from Europe.

By Cable Telegraph.

LONDON, March 30.—Ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica, who was recently arrested, was acquitted after a short examination.

LONDON, March 30. (p.m.)—The early sale of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to France by Holland is probable.

PARIS, March 30.—Count Walewski has resigned the Presidency of the French *corps legislatif.*

LIVERPOOL, March 30, (p m.)—Information has been received that the J. B. Curtis was abandoned at sea on the 21st of February.

ST. PATRICKS DAY.

New York, March 31.—The steamship "City of Paris" arrived here to day. Her advices confirm the cable reports of the unexpected quietness with which St. Patrick's day passed off in Ireland and Liverpool, were trouble has been anticipated.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

The health of the Princess of Wales had slightly improved, but she was believed to be in a very low state.

REFORM BILL.

In the house of commons on the 18th, Mr. Disraeli in an able and brilliant speech propounded the Government Reform scheme. He said that with the view of settling the Reform question, the government proposed a household suffrage franchise with two years residental and tax-paying conditions. Out of 723,000 householders in England and Wales, non voters, this proportion would enfranchise 237,000, increasing the borough voters to 881,000. The principle left 486,000 householders without votes, who as they did not pay their rates, would not become qualified. The government thought it desirable to afford compound householders an opportunity to obtain the privilege of voting upon fulfilling their constitutional duties. He did not state, however, what form the opportunity would take. He then enumerated fancy franchises, viz., a vote to every person who pays twenty shillings indirect tax, to the possessor of fifty pounds in a savings' bank or funds, and to members of the learned professions. He contradicted the statement that the possessor of any of these franchies would have a vote in addition to the one which he was entitled by reason of being a householder. He explained that person who paid twenty shillings either in income tax or assessed tax, but not taxes paid under licence, should alone have the privilege of both franchise. The government proposed to reduce the county franchies to a fifteen pounds rating. Mr. Disraeli estimated that the scheme would add nearly one million voters in boroughs and three hundred thousand in counties.

Mr Gladstone severely criticised the scheme. He declined to accept Mr Disraeli's figures, regarding three fourths of the new voters as men in buckram, and denounced the dual vote as a gigantic fraud, and expressed the opinion that the Bill would never pass as a whole.

Mr Low and other supporters of government opposed the Bill.

Liberal journals, including the *Times*, all consider there is little change for the Bill, and call for an abandonment of the principle at once, that proposition alone being fatal to the whole scheme.

On the 21st Mr Gladstone announced a meeting of the liberal members of the House of Commons.

The House of Commons is understood to agree on a common opposition to the Government reform.

New York, April 1.—In the debate on the English Reform Bill in the House of Commons on the 18th ult., Mr D'Israeli received no applause. He denied that the measure was an admission of democratic rights, and expressed the hope that England would never live under the rule of a democracy.

Mr Gladstone objected to the measure, and ridiculed the proposition of mere rate paying being the principle of the British Constitution. He declared that dual voting would be placing a weapon in the hands of the rich to make war on the poor.

ANNEXATION.

Brussels, March 31.—Placards hostile to Prussia, and favouring an alliance with France have been posted up in the streets of Luxemburg. The Prussian commander of the fortress of Luxemburg has complained of the insult offered to his Government.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brussels, April 1.—The appearance of anti-Prussian placards in the streets of Luxemburg creates much excitement in France and Germany. No answer has yet been made to the complaint of the Prussian commander; and pending the settlement of the affair, the irritation is increasing on both sides of the Rhine.

London, April 1.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that an American man-of war had gone up the Paraguay river, bearing a proposition from the allied South American powers containing the basis of negotiations for peace to be submitted to President Lopez.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

London, April 1.—Regret is generally expressed by the press and in political circles at the proposed sale of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States.

ENGLISH REVENUE.

The figures of the budget laid before the House of Commons show that the revenue of Great Britain for the past fiscal year exceeds the expenditure of the Government by £2,500,000 sterling.

The Daily Intelligencer.

Will be published in a few days the DAILY INTELLIGENCER. It will appear about four o'clock every lawful afternoon, and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of $6 a year. Mail subscribers $5 a year.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Correspondents have been engaged who will supply us with full and reliable reports from the Gold regions, and of any matter of interest from other parts of the County.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

M. BOWELL, *Publisher.*

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, March 25th, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Goods,—George Ritchie & Co.
Hams and Bacon,—A. Fletcher & Co.
Occulist, Aurist and Uroscopist,—Dr. R. W. McTaggart.
Englishmen turn out,—Rees Price.
Over 6,000 acres Gold and Agricultural Lands on Sale,—J. L. Macdonald.
Hats, Caps, straw Goods &c.,—Green & Sons.
Insolvent Act of 1864,—George D. Dickson.
Practical Mineralogist and Assayer,—James T. Bell.
Chancery Sale,—A. N. Buell.
Court of Revision,—George W. Howell
Pork for Sale,—James Meagher, Jr.



The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

SPRING GOODS.—It will be seen by advertisement that Messrs George Ritchie & Co., are opening up a very fine lot of Spring Goods, imported direct from Europe.

MINERALOGIST.—Mr. Jas. Thompson Bell announces that he is prepared to test minerals and assay ores. Mr. Bell has been successful in his experiments, and is fully competent to undertake any work of that description.

CHURCH RATES IN ENGLAND.—The Bill for the abolition of church rates was read a second time in the House of Commons, on the 20th March, by a majority of 76. It remains to be seen whether the House of Lords accept the Bill.

FENIANISM.—The Cable Telegraph, informs us that a despatch from Cork, of April 2nd, reports that a fight took place in the vicinity of that city this morning, between the troops and a band of Fenians, and several of the rebels were taken prisoners.

GOOD.—The Kingston *Whig* says; "It is currently reported, which report we heartily hope may prove true, that Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., Q.C., has billed the U. S. Government for $50,000! for the Defence of the Fenian Prisoners. Bully for Mr. McKenzie"

DR LIVINGSTON.—The London *Morning Post* of the 21st says, "We are glad there is a scintilla tion of hope that Dr. Livingston still lives, for, from despatches which have been received by the government, it appears that the Arab merchants at Zanzibar entirely disbelieve the story which has gained such wide currency."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for March is to hand from the American publishers, and contains the following articles—The Army—Part II., Ferrier—Hymns of the Populace—The History of Scotland—The Innermost Room—Co-operative Societies—Cornelius O'Dowd—Brownlows—Part III., The Ministerial Resolutions.

MAN-OF WAR'S MEN FOR THE LAKES.—The Quebec *Gazette* says that the other day, three lieutenants, two doctors, eight midshipmen, three engineers, and one hundred and sixty men of H. M. S. *Aurora*, left by special train for service on the Lakes. The men were armed in the most complete manner, each one carrying a breech-loading carbine, a cutlass and a navy revolver.

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—The January No. of this Magazine has been received. The following are the contents; Foreign Policy of Sir John Lawrence—Adam Furgeson—The Private Business of Parliament—Rawlicson's Ancient Monarchies—Modern Glass Painting—Tenant Compensation in Ireland—Early English Texts—Meteoric Showers—Position and Prospects of Parties.

JOHN BRIGHT'S LOYALTY.—*Punch* takes Mr. Bright to task for his insult to the Canadian people and says the Canadians will hardly be disposed to retort this insinuation by suggesting that any price could be put upon the loyalty of the Member of Birmingham. On the contrary, they may rather be inclined to question if the loyalty of a popular orator, who hints at physical force to the multitude, has any value at all.

GOLD MINING DIVISION.—The Official *Gazette* contains an order in Council, ordering that the tract of country comprised within, and constituting the townships of Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, and North and South Canonto, the townships in the county of Addington, situated north of the townships of Sheffield and Barrie, the townships in the county of Hastings, situated north of the townships of Sidney.—Thurlow and Tyendinaga, the township of Belmont, and the townships in the County of Peterboro, situated north of the County of Belmont, be declared a gold mining division under the name of "The Quinte Gold Mining Division."

A SELL.—A laughable incident connected with the Montreal court has transpired. Judge Mondelet was informed on Saturday that a gentleman in court by name of Crotty was one of the Supreme Court Judges in New York, gave him a seat on the bench, and consulted him on knotty point of law. Mr. Crotty turns out to be a highly respectable New York merchant. We scarcely know which to admire the most, the simple gullibility of the Judge, or the cool impudence of the Yankee merchant.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.—We are pleased to learn that Dr. Canniff has been chosen a correspondent and delegate of the Central Committee for the organization of the International Medical Congress, to be held in Paris in August next. The invitation to act has been conveyed by the General Secretary, Dr. J. Accord, in the most flattering terms. This must be gratifying to our townsman, indicating as it does that his reputation as a medical writer has extended beyond this continent.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—There are now in the Province of Ontario 366 Companies of Volunteers; in Lower Canada 174 Companies. In addition to this there is the Grand Trunk Brigade consisting of 36 companies, and the Civil Service Regiment, consisting of companies; total 579 companies. The total number of militiamen in Upper Canada are, 1st class, 85,081; 2nd class, 130,553; reserve, 54,489; total, 270,123.—In Lower Canada, 1st class, 43,764; 2nd class, 79,527; reserve, 33,701; total 154,674. Grand total, 424,797 men.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—The Brantford *Courier* says that Mr. Thompson of Fort Erie, Mr. Kingsmill of Toronto, and Mr. Yates of Brantford, were last week making arrangements for the immediate commencement of operations for the construction of the international bridge at Fort Erie. The operations, however, would be simply formal to save the charter of the bridge company, which expires the first of April, unless work is commenced. It is confidently anticipated that such arrangements will be made in the course of the ensuing summer as will ensure the final completion of this important work.

THE CHOLERA.—The Quebec *Chronicle* says we regret to receive from private sources, confirmation of the reports that the cholera has broken out in the Island of Jersey with virulence. Out of eleven cases of attack, at the time our informant wrote, ten had proved fatal. As there are ships loading at the Island for Gaspe, and probably some for Quebec, it is to be hoped the Government will take prompt and efficient steps to ensure the enforcement of the strictest system of quarantine from the opening of navigation. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of this, and all other possible precautions, in looking towards the protection of the Province from this terrible scourge.

PRESENTATION AND SUPPER.—At the quarterly Examination of School No. 4, Mr. Hamilton, Teacher, was presented with a Bible, an Album, Burns, and Moore's Poems, accompanied by appropriate addresses by the scholars, as a token of their affectionate regard. On the same occasion the assistant, Miss Shepard, was presented by her pupils with a fine Album. In the evening the teachers of the various schools of the Town gave Mr. Hamilton, who has resigned his situation as School Teacher, a complimentary supper, to which a few friends were invited. The best of feeling prevailed, all regretting his departure from Town. Mr. Hamilton has made for himself during his stay in the Town a large circle of personal friends, whose well-wishes he carries with him.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT —we regret to have to record the shocking death of William Seaton Frostê, son of Mr. Henry Froste, a promising young man, between 17 and 18 years of age.—Deceased was employed in a paper mill, belonging to Mr. Ford, on the Canifton road. About one o'clock, on Wednesday morning, he was left alone in the mill, which was running at the time, as it was his week to do night work. Mr. Ford who visited the mill about six o'clock in the morning, found the unfortunate lad dead, with his head lying along side of a large wheel, which drives the machinery of the mill, and his body partly outside of a frame work which surrounds the wheel; his limbs were all broken—his bowels protruding, and his head much bruised and injured. As the mill was running it was supposed he had got inside of the box to arrange something about the wheel and was accidentally drawn into the machinery, as one boot was torn off, and the lamp which he had, found under the wheel, and the body apparently thrown from the wheel, in which some of the cogs were found to be broken. An inquest was held by Dr. Powers, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night last, a daring attempt at burglary, was made in the office of Robertson & Stewart, and Smith & Co., Exchange Brokers, Bridge street, which fortunately was unsuccessful. Mr. Stewart happening to go into the office Sunday morning discovered one of the back windows raised, and from the disordered state of the room, it was evident that some parties had been ransacking the place the night previous. On going to the safe, which is a vault in the centre of the building, he found three holes bored through the outer iron door. The holes were in the immediate vicinity of the lock, and were about one quarter of an inch in diameter. A piece of a skeleton key was found in the lock, which the burglars had broken in their attempt to open the door. It was probably their intention to blow up the safe, but they were in all likelihood deterred from pursuing their operations further, in consequence of a row that took place in that vicinity, a short time after midnight. Watch was kept on the premises Sabbath night, and the persons on guard said they heard parties in the yard during the night, but no attempt was made to get into the building. From the manner in which the work was done, there is no question but the burglars were men who thoroughly understood their business. With the large influx of speculators and gold seekers, will come the burglar and the highway robber, and we must take all necessary precautions against this class of desperadoes.

Gold Intelligence.

That gold has been found in what is called "placer diggings," has been pretty well established. M. Michel found particles of gold in the alluvial, and the public has been anxiously waiting for the opening up of Spring so that the creeks and marshes in the vicinity of the quartz ledges could be examined. Rumors of finding gold in the earth at Eldorado, and in creeks and marshes in different parts of the gold-bearing region, have been current for some time, but with one or two exceptions we have not been able to get these reports verified. Mr. George Neilson informed us last week that gold had been found in a creek, on the farm of Mr. John Cook, Madoc. In company with Mr. Cook, Mr. Neilson took some dirt out of the creek, and after washing it found several particles of gold. Several parties had previously got gold from the same creek, and on Monday of last week, a gentleman of large experience in Cariboo, examined the creek, and from one or two pans of dirt produced a good show of gold; his opinion was that the "indications" there were exceedingly promising.

The Madoc *Mercury* says that Mr. J. B. Fox, of Huntingdon, exhibited this week in the village a small nugget of gold which has been obtained from his claim on lot 16 in the sixth Concession of Madoc. An agent of the "Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto," was here one day this week, and stated that the company would soon have one hundred men at work on their claims, which are in the vicinity of the Richardson Mine.

Russian America.

Since our last issue the world has been startled with the announcement that Russia had sold her American possessions, lying on the Pacific ocean, to the United States for the sum of $7,000,000, in gold; equal to between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 in greenbacks. Various reasons are assigned for this purchase by the American press, the most prominent and forcible of which is, that the possession of this territory will give to the United States the whole of the Northern Pacific coast and thereby completely shut out Great Britain and her colonists from the Pacific sea board, thus rendering British possessions in that part of the world an easy prey in case of war, and that it is but another step towards the fulfilment of their destiny of ultimately possessing the whole continent of America. Their dreams of empire have no limits, and firmly believing in the doctrine of absorption they accept this as another evidence of the speedy fulfilment of their cherished idea. No justification for this purchase is given other than the political effect it will have upon the world and upon England in particular. None of them pretend to claim any commercial advantages from the acquisition of this Territory. "When it is considered," says the New York *Herald*, "that excepting a mere strip of the coast, "fifty-four forty up to sixty, the whole of "this purchase lies above the sixtieth de"gree of north latitude, or in the latitudes "of Greenland. The products of the coun"try, in fact, are snow, ice and icebergs, "Esquimaux men and dogs, white bears, "reindeer, furs, hides, fish oil, and ivory." To which the New York *World* adds that "Russsia has sold a sucked orange," meaning that the fur trade, which at one time was profitable, is now valueless, owing to "the destruction of the animals (particu"larly the otter), which have been hunted "so industriously that not enough were "left to breed and keep up the race. "What remains of the Russian fur trade is "not of sufficient importance to justify the "expense of the naval protection required "by the establishments." If then there is no commercial advantage to be derived from the outlay of so large a sum of money, what other object could Brother Jonathan have or the purchase, other than the love of territory, the hope of driving British power from the continent, and a still greater wish to secure the aid of powerful Russia to accomplish her ends. The *World* says the purchase "is not defensible "except with a view to ulterior objects. "What those ulterior objects must be re"quires no great sagacity to descry. *They "touch Great Britain so nearly that it is no "wonder Sir Frederick Bruce forthwith tele"graphed to Lord Derby to know what he "should do."* This same view is held by the people generally, and is no doubt the reason why the United States has been endeavoring to get possession of Russian America for years.

The secret alliance which exists at present between the United States and Russia, has not yet obtained publicity. Few, however, who have watched events and seen the sympathy existing between these great powers, diametrically different in their forms of government and sympathy though they are, cannot but have come to the conclusion that Russia and the United States will be found assisting each other in case of war with England or France; the simple-hearted republic will be found allied with the autocratic, for one common end of territorial aggrandizing each other at the expense of other countries—Yet England looks on complacently, and the Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Secretary, tells the world "that the prospective "transfer of the Russian North American "possessions to the United States was a "matter of indifference to England," shewing that the menace held out by the people of the United States is not such as to disturb her equanimity, and that while it may offer a subject for a little vain glorification on the part of the American people, and add a little to the wings of the Eagle, it does not disturb the repose of the old Lion.

There is one paper in the United States which disapproves of this purchase, for reasons which, knowing the anti-British character of the journal heretofore, will astonish the reader. The *Tribune*, the friend, defender and aider of Fenians, now sees that an alliance with a despotic power, offensive and defensive, is not desirable, nor does it see the necessity of "dealing in impertinencies" towards Great Britain. The *Tribune* says:

"Finally, the mere suggestion, which is put forward at least semi-officially, that the occupation of Russian America will be a sort of menace to Great Britain by interposing between her American possessions and the Pacific, *ought to condemn the whole project.* We have no occasion to be dealing in impertinencies. If we want to quarrel with the power, we can have it any day without going to the North Pacific Ocean for a pretext. We see no reason to suppose Great Britain *would* quarrel—how could she? But we put ourselves in the attitude of seeking ostentatiously the friendship of a power not friendly to England, and of contracting what is tantamount to an alliance for the sake of an affront. It is the beginning—or perhaps not the beginning, but rather another step—of a policy foreign to our traditions and alien to our true interests. We cherish a hearty goodwill toward Russia, but we are utterly opposed to being drawn into any sort of alliance with her other than commercial and peaceful. This treaty, if consummated, will prove a dangerous precedent and a stimulus to further entanglements. We do not believe it will be consummated, but look to the Senate to withhold its ratification. If that body should assent, the treaty still cannot be carried into effect without an express appropriation for the payment of the purchase money, and we judge the lower House will think twice before it flings away the public money in this Quixotic land hunt."

The *Tribune* will find it is in error in the supposition that the people will not ratify the agreement made. The mere supposition that it excludes England from the Northern Pacific sea-coast will be sufficient for them to vote a much larger sum than that now proposed to be given for this worthless territory—not worthless, because it will afford the American people a snug corner in the outer world to which they can banish political offenders without a hope of their ever returning. Russia has her Siberia which she populates with Poles; why should not her twin sister in tyranny have her Siberia also, to which to banish her Southern sons?

Confederation.

Her Majesty has given her consent to the Bill confederating her British American Provinces into the Dominion of Canada, and the Bill guaranteeing the loan for the Intercolonial Railway has also passed both Houses of Parliament, and if not already, will become law. All that remains now to be done is to have the proclamation issued, when we shall begin a new era in our existence.

The Canadian Delegates.

The London *Star*, a leading Radical paper, thus refers to the Canadian Delegates now in England. We commend the opinion given of Mr. John A. McDonald to those who decry his legislative ability, and delight in denouncing him as a "clever trickster" only.

"The delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, who have been in conclave at the Westminster Palace Hotel for the last three months, maturing the scheme of confederation, have begun to disperse, the bill ratifying their scheme being now certain to receive the queen's assent within a week or so. The Nova Scotian the New Brunswick delegates sailed by the mail steamer last week. Mr. Darcy M'Gee has gone to Paris, where he represents the Government of Ottawa at the Exhibition. Mr. J. A. Macdonald and Mr. Cartier remain here to watch the progress of the International Railroad Bill through Parliament. The delegation in general has left a most favourable impression of the ability and purpose of the statesmen who will have to take part in building the new State of British America, on all with whom they have come in contact. Mr MacDonald, in particular is a man who will be notable in any Cabinet or Parliament, uniting a tact, dexterity, and polished manner of a European diplomatist with the rapid judgment and brawny vigour of the politician of the New World. Mr. Cartier, long the leader of the French Canadians, is perhaps, the most representative man of that section that could be found or conceived. With all the *elan* and epigrammatic brilliancy of the old Gallic stock, he blends that peculiar astuteness which is as characteristic of the Frenchman of the New World as it is of the Scot. It is said to be the intention of Lord Derby to recommend for one of the higher grades of the Order of the Bath Mr. Macdonald, on whom, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, his lordship conferred the degree of D. C. L. during Mr. Macdonald's last visit to England.

Board of School Trustees.

The regular monthly meeting of the Belleville Board of Common School Trustees was held on Monday evening, April 1st. There were present Mr. Bowell, the Chairman, and Messrs. Martin, Walton, Smith, Thompson, McAnnany and Shepard.

The Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The report of the Superintendant of Schools for the quarter ending 30th March was read. The report referred to the usual quarterly examinations of the Schools, showing the condition of each, and the progress made during the quarter. All the Schools are represented as being in a highly satisfactory state. From the report we learn that No. 1 School, Mr. Macoun's, has on the roll 191, and an average attendance of 151; No. 2, Mr. Jeffers', has on the roll 187 pupils and an average attendance of 148; No. 3, Mr. Ashley's, has 191 on the roll, and an average of 151; No. 4, Mr. Hamilton's, has 179 on the roll, average attendance, 140; No. 5 School, Mr. Pollock's, has on the roll 92, and an average attendance of 58.

Mr. W. L. Hamilton sent in his resignation as Teacher of School No. 4. On motion of Mr. McAnnany, seconded by Mr. Smith, the resignation was accepted.

Applications to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Hamilton's resignation were received from Mr. Vermilyea, Mr. Bullis, Mr. Pollock and Mr. McKeown.

Mr. McAnnany moved, seconded by Mr. Walton, That Mr. Pollock be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Shepard moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, That Mr. McKeown be appointed Teacher of School No. 4.

The first motion was put and lost.

Mr. Martin moved, seconded by Mr. AcAnnany, That Mr. Vermilyea be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Shepard's motion coming next in order was put and carried.

After some routine business the Board adjourned.

Spring Assizes.

CONCLUDED.

THE QUEEN *vs.* ISAAC HUFF.—The prisoner—an old man of about 70 years of age—was indicted for burning a barn belonging to Thos. Ovens, situate in the Township of Rawdon, on the 12th Sept., 1864. He pleaded "not guilty." James O'Rielly, Q. C., appeared for the Crown in the absence of Hon. Sidney Smith, and J. B. Flint defended the prisoner

Thos. Ovens, sworn.—I live on lot No. 17, in the 10th concession Rawdon; there was a log barn upon the lot. I know the prisoner, he lives about half a mile from me, on lot 18, in the 11th concession Rawdon. The barn was about 50 or 60 rods from my house, towards his house. On Sunday night at 9 o'clock the barn was all right. It was a clear moonlight night; there had been a rain and wind but it had cleared up. Monday morning a neighbor told me that my barn was burnt; I went out and found it was so, and all my hay, grain and harness were consumed with it. There was fire in a fallow I was ploughing, but it was in roots in the ground, and was 35 rods away. I had some difficulty with prisoner about a piece of land that I took from him; he threatened me in the spring, before my barn was burnt, that he would *law* me, and not leave me one cent to rub against another. Subsequently to the burning of the barn in June last, I had a conversation with prisoner, in which he said that he had burned the barn, and dared me to prove it; he was in liquor at the time. I subsequently went before a magistrate and laid an information.

Cross-examined by Mr. FLINT.—There have been difficulties between prisoner and myself of long standing. The trouble about the land I got possession of from prisoner occurred in June before the barn was burned. I first laid an information against Mrs. Huff, the wife of prisoner; I had good grounds for doing so. I never told James Johnson or Tillotson Nicholson that James Girdwood had told me that he (Girdwood) had burned my barn; but I did say so in a joke once to Mrs. McKinney and Mr. Bartin, because Mr. Bartin is fond of hearing something new; but it was only a joke. I prosecuted Mrs. Huff in January, 1866; I never prosecuted Girdwood. I know Girdwood, his character for truth and veracity is bad. I once swore in Patterson's case, I would not believe him on oath.

JOHN HAUGHTON, sworn.—I live in the 11th Concession Rawdon.—Had a conversation with prisoner sometime before the barn was burned. He said that Ovens would not get any good of any thing that grew on that place, that he would consume it; prisoner was excited at the time.

Cross-examined by MR. FLINT.—The land prisoner referred to was not the land on which the barn stood; cannot swear as to exact words, think the prisoner used the word consume.

WILLIAM RADCLIFFE, sworn.—I know where Ovens and Prisoners live. Heard Huff say before the barn was burnt that he would have satisfaction from Ovens for taking away the piece of land from him. I cannot remember anything more that prisoner said. He said that he would be revenged on Ovens or words to that effect.

Cross-examined by MR. FLINT.—I passed by the barn on Sunday about dark; I saw a stump blazing within 15 or 20 rods from the barn. Sparks were flying towards the barn. The wind was blowing strongly.

Re-examined by MR. O'REILEY.—There had been a shower but it was light, only a few drops fell where the barn was.

JAMES GIRDWOOD, sworn.—Know the prisoner. Remember the time Mr. Ovens' barn was burnt. Had a talk with prisoner three or four months before the barn was burnt. Prisoner said he would consume Ovens and all he had. After the barn was burnt I heard prisoner say he had burnt Ovens' barn, and that he would law Ovens into H—l and out of it; and if Ovens built another barn he would burn that too. This conversation occurred in Mrs. Wheeler's, Stirling.

Cross-examined by MR. FLINT.—I did not tell Ovens what Huff had said until he went into a conspiracy against me. Some two years elapsed before I told Ovens. I have been in jail. I was charged with rape. My daughter laid the information. I believe I have stated the exact words used by prisoner.

THOMAS LYTTLE, sworn.—I live in the 10th Con. Rawdon. Saw the barn Sunday afternoon before it was burnt. There was no fire at all near it. I saw some smoke about 35 yards to the south-west of barn. There was rain that afternoon, the first shower was a heavy shower, the second was lighter; there was about an hour between them.

This closed the case of the crown. For the defence,

DELILA FLEMING, sworn.—I know the prisoner. I live about a mile and a half from Mr. Oven's place. I passed the barn on Sunday, and saw a number of stumps burning in the field, near the barn; I also saw a quantity of straw about the barn; there was a high wind in the evening. The reputation of Ovens and Girdwood, is bad for truth and veracity in the neighborhood.—

Cross-examined by MR. O'REILEY. I lived with Ovens before I was married; had no difficulty with him or his wife; we still speak when we meet; did not leave before my time was up.

CHARLES BUTLER, sworn.—I am a bailiff and constable. I know the witness Girdwood; his reputation for truth and veracity is bad; I would not believe him under oath, even when he was not interested.

Cross-examined by MR. O'REILEY.—I speak from what I have seen of Girdwood in Court and magistrate's trials.

JAMES JOHNSON, sworn.—In November 1864, I met Ovens on the road, and he told me that he had found out who had burned his barn. I said you are joking; he replied with an oath, that he was not, that James Girdwood was sick, and thought he was dying, and sent for him (Ovens,) and acknowledged to him, that he Girdwood had burnt his barn, and wanted to get his forgiveness before he died. I said Tom "what are you going to do?" Ovens replied, "what else can I do but forgive him, as he is going to die." I heard Ovens state in the box, that he did not tell me this; but he says what is not true. I would not believe neither him or Girdwood on their oath—their reputation is bad for truth and veracity.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'REILEY.—I had not had anything to drink the day I met Ovens, nor for 3 months before. Had a horn this morning, but I know what I am about. Ovens and I are friends; we used to be neighbours. Can't give any particular reason why I would not believe the men on their oath.

TILLOTTSON NICHOLSON, sworn.—(This witness stated that Ovens had told him the same story that the last witness swore to.)

DAVID WELLMAN, sworn.—Remember the night Ovens' barn was burnt. There was a good deal of wind. I saw stumps on fire about 12 or 15 rods from the barn. I spoke to my family and said I would not like to have fire so near my barn as Ovens had. Some time after the barn was burnt Ovens told me that Girdwood had burnt the barn.

After one or two other witnesses were called as to the character of the witnesses for the Crown, Mr. Flint addressed the jury in a very able and forcible manner on behalf of the prisoner. His Lordship then went over the important points of the case to the jury and they retired. After some deliberation they found a verdict of "not guilty."

CLARK *vs.* CORBETT.—This was an action against the sheriff of Frontenac for a false return. The record had been entered several times before, but owing to the absence of a material witness of the defendant, the case had never been tried. This time a witness of the plaintiff was not to be had, the plaintiff withdrew the record. Jellett Counsel, and McLennan Brother Attorneys for plaintiff; James O'Rielly Q. C. for defendant.

GOODBURGH VS. CAMERON.—This was an action on a pro. note, made by defendant. Verdict by consent for $415. Diamond & Dickson for plaintiff. McDonald & McLellan for defendant.

WOLIVER VS. LAKE.—This was an action brought against the defendant for malicious prosecution of the plaintiff, but the case was settled between the two parties, and the record withdrawn. Flint & Robertson for plaintiff. Jellett for defendant.

OSTERHOUT VS. JOHNSON.—This was an action of slander,—all the parties live in Prince Edward, and the defendant charged the plaintiff with having "stolen his sheep, and that he could prove it." The plea on the record was not guilty. A number of witnesses were called, who proved the statements in the declaration. Verdict for plaintiff $10. A. R. Dougall, for plaintiff. L. Wallbridge, Q. C., and Fitzgerald, Attorney for the defendant.

COOK VS. MURPHY.—This was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiff to recover the south-west 25 acres of lot No. 23, in the 6th Concession of Thurlow. The case occupied parts of two days, and a number of "very nice points," as lawyers would say arose during the trial. The plaintiff claimed as the grantee of the heirs of one Ruth Murphy, formerly Ruth Chalk, to whom 25 acres of said lot were devised by the will of Thomas Chalk, who bought from A. H. Meyers, who bought from Donald Campbell, who bought from William Kelly, one of the patentees of the Crown. The defendant claimed by 25 years possession.—Verdict for plaintiff, with liberty to defendant to move in term upon the questions reserved as to validity of will of Thos. Clark, and the sufficiency of evidence of deed from Kelly to Campbell. Jellett and Flint, counsel for plaintiff; Flint and Robertson, attorneys. G. E. Henderson, counsel and attorney for defendant.

CAMPBELL *et al* vs. FOX.—There were two cases of ejectment bearing this title and were brought to recover 2 lots of land in Madoc. The plaintiff and defendant in each case, claimed through one Dulmage, who claimed from the patentee, and the opinion of the Court, is to be obtained as to the validity of certain re-entries of old deeds, which had not a certificate of McLean the then registrar upon them. Ross, Bell and Holden, for Plaintiff. Hon. L. Wallbride, Q. C., for Defendant.

MEYERS VS. WINTERS.—This also was an action of ejectment brought to recover the west half of lot No. 20, in the 9th Concession of Marmora. The plaintiff claimed through two kinds of title. First, James Lake patentee to E. W. Meyers, then E. W. Meyers to A. H. Meyers, his son, and secondly, James Lake direct to plaintiff. The plaintiff relied on the second claim of title; the deed was admitted, and the defendant went into his defence, which was 40 years possession. The counsel for the plaintiff objected to his doing so, as the patent bore date in 1839, and forty years could not have ran, but the learned Judge held that plaintiff could still show 20 years possession, as the greater period included the less which the plaintiff then did, and also that he went into possession under a contract of sale. Verdict for defendant. L. Wallbridge, Q.C., counsel for plaintiff; Flint counsel for defendant; Flint & Robertson, attornies.

READ *vs.* GLEN.—This was an interpleader issue to try the right to certain property seized by the Sheriff of the County of Hastings under an execution against Henry Fanning, deceased, at the suit of the present defendant. By consent the Hon. Robert Read, the Plaintiff, gave his statement of the transaction between himself and the deceased. His evidence the defendant could not get over, and the verdict was for the Plaintiff. Jellett for Plaintiff. Wallbridge, Q. C., Counsel, and Fairbanks Attorney for the Defendant.

SMITH *vs.* HOLTON.—This was an action of ejectment from some property in the Town, owned by the defendant, and which is affected by an existing Chancery suit. Verdict for Plaintiff, subject to the decision of the Chancery suit. Hon. L. Wallbridge, Q. C., for Plaintiff. Ross, Bell & Holden for Defendant.

CHISHOLM *vs.* PARKS.—This was another action of ejectment to recover land in Sidney. Plaintiff claimed as residuary devisee under the will of his late father. The Defendant claimed as the grantee of the defendant's father, and the validity of the deed was in dispute. The Plaintiff failed to shake its validity and accepted a nonsuit. Lazier & Lazier for Plaintiff. Dean & Gilbert for Defendant.

QUEEN *vs.* MCMASTER.—This prisoner was charged with a forcible entry of a certain barn in Sidney, owned by J. J. Farley. It appeared that there had been a verbal agreement for a lease of the premises, but it never was reduced to writing. There was a good deal of contradictory evidence. Verdict "guilty." Sentence $20 fine, and to leave the barn. Hon. Sidney Smith for the Crown; Jellett for prisoner.

QUEEN *vs.* DAVIS.—There were two indictments for forgery and two for obtaining goods under false pretences against the prisoner. After a careful examination of all the witnesses for the Crown and prisoner, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." Jas. O'Reildy for the Crown; L. Wallbridge and Jellett for the Prisoner.

PRESENTMENT.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } The Grand Jurors for our Sovereign Lady the Queen for the Court of Queen's Bench, held in the month of March in the year of our Lord 1867 on their oath present that they have examined the Gaol, and made enquiries of the persons confined therein, and have much pleasure in stating that so far as attention and care of the Gaoler and matron and subordinate officers are concerned, everything is in a most satisfactory condition; but they would respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to the very bad state of the water-tank in the upper part of the old Gaol, which is in such a condition as to flood the water closets, below, and also to endanger the permanency of the Safe lately erected in the new office for the clerk of the Crown.

They would also beg leave to state that they have enquired into the circumstances of the confinement in the Gaol of the two Lunatics to which your Lordship directed their attention, and have to state in reference thereto, that from information received through the Surgeon in the Gaol, and the appearance of the lunatics, it is highly important that they should be removed to more suitable quarters with as little delay as possible; and in the absence of room at the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, would suggest the propriety, if possible, of using a part of the new Gaol for that purpose.

They would also most earnestly impress upon the Government the urgent necessity of providing a separate place of confinement for the incurable cases of insanity, as the large number of that class now confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto prevents many unfortunate persons deprived of their reason, whose cases are susceptible of cure, from receiving proper treatment.

The Grand Jury have noted with much gratification the addition to the prison accommodations, and the satisfactory and workmanlike manner in which the new Gaol has been erected but would respectfully urge upon the County Council the necessity of pushing the contemplated improvements to completion as there are now confined in the female part of the old Gaol some young girls, who are more likely to be injured by contamination with old offenders than improved by their serving out their term of punishment. They would respectfully request your Lordship to forward to the proper authorities the above suggestions, as they fully believe them to be of urgent necessity.

In consideration of the many complaints that have from time to time been made in various parts of the country, and especially in the Town of Belleville, with reference to the payment of Constables they would respectfully suggest to the authorities the necessity of providing a fund out of which constables acting in the discharge of duty—but for which no pay is provided—may receive due compensation. They are fully impressed with the opinion that the ends of justice are often defeated in consequence of its not being in the power of the Justices of the Peace to hold out even the reward of adequate pay for services by constables.

They would also further present that owing to the great influx of strangers of all classes into the northern part of this County, it is highly desirable that two or three Stipendiary magistrates should be appointed for that locality, so that justice may be speedily meted out to those who disturb the peace of society,—as Justices of the Peace will not be able to give that attention to increased complaints that the urgency of the cases will demand.

The Grand Jury take this opportunity on this your Lordship's first visit to this County in your judicial capacity, to offer to your Lordship their congratulations on your appointment to the office which your Lordship's abilities eminently qualify you to discharge with honor to yourself and benefit to the country.

They have much pleasure also in acknowledging the courtesy and attention of the Hon. Sidney Smith, Counsel of the Crown.

All of which is respectfully presented.

A. F. WOOD, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, March 29, 1867.

Paris Exhibition.

BRILLIANT OPENING CEREMONIES.—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF SPECTATORS.—FAILURE OF THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

PARIS, Monday, April 1st.—The Great Paris Universal Exposition was formally opened this morning. The day was observed as a holiday by the entire population. The morning dawned cloudy, but the sky cleared at an early hour, and by ten o'clock the weather was most beautiful. At eleven o'clock a. m., the doors were opened and by tke time of the Emperor's arrival there were 5,000 persons inside. Outside, along the banks of the River Seine and on all the hills and roads for miles around Paris, at least one hundred thousand people had assembled. There were eight thousand police on duty, and the order was excellent. Every carriage in Paris seems to be employed.

The grounds of and around the Exposition building are in a lamentable state of confusion. Not one-tenth of the goods are opened or arranged, but the French department, of course, is in the best order. Next the Russian, and third the English. The other departments are not ready. The American Department is one of the most incomplete, and the Commissioners, Exhibitors and Americans generally in the city, are dissatisfied with Commissioner Beakwith, who appears totally indifferent. The only Department in operation is the Restaurants, but even here the Americans are behind-hand. The only goods which have been damaged on the voyage are American.

At one o'clock the invited guests assembled in the Art Gallery, where America made a fine show, many fine pictures being exhibited and well hung, but the English display was much greater. When the guests gathered, however, the superiority of the American ladies was conceded. They were the belles of the day. A brilliant company blazing with diamonds and orders filled the central hall to welcome the Emperor and Empress, who came precisely at two o'clock p. m. They drove up along an avenue covered with a velvet canopy of green and gold, decorated with flags, and lined with soldiers. They alighted at a splendid pavilion specially built for the Emperor. The Emperor immediately reappeared and gave his arm to the Empress and proceeded on foot to the main door. During the Imperial progress full bands played the national airs. The cheering now grew louder, the Americans and English leading with hearty hurrahs, and Turks, Japanese, Italians, Prussians, Germans, and French joining in the different styles peculiar to their several countries.

The members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the French court, clothed in uniform, had special seats reserved for them at the opening scene, but they were completely hidden from view. Preceded by the Chamberlains, the party passed round the entire gallery, nearly a mile long. The Emperor spoke a few words to each commissioner, but at the American Department he stopped with the Empress and bowed to the crowd who were cheering heartily.

The Exposition will not be ready till May. One half of the space is allotted to France, and that is not complete. The English are very strong in machinery, beating the Americans in that department.

There is nothing like so many strangers here as was expected. The number of Americans is not much greater than usual every season. The hotels raise their charge fifty per cent after this week.

It is useless to come to see the exposition before May.

New York, April 1.—The Herald's Ireland correspondence says there will be another Fenian rising immediately after the intensely cold weather moderates. Snow had fallen without a day's intermission, for fifteen days and nights.

London, April 2nd, 2 p.m. A despatch received from Dublin to day says that the British troops while searching for Fenians in the country near that city yesterday, came upon three of them who were fully armed and equipped. The troops fired upon them and killed one of them; another, who subsequently proved to be the notorious Mr. Clure, was captured, the third escaped.

—The following from the Home Journal will prove of interest to our lady readers; "At a party on Fifth avenue, the other evening, a beautiful young lady was complimented by a gentleman on the simplicity and good taste of her dress. "I am so glad you like it," the lady replied: "I made it myself, and it cost just seven dollars." When our belles pride themselves upon the cheapness of their attire instead of its expensiveness, we shall hear of fewer failures among business men."

News Condensed.

—A mulatto slave in Brazil has carried off a national prize medal for the best work of sculpture, and also received a paper of manumission. His statue is a Cupid.

—A wounded Irishman wrote home from the hospital, and finished it up by saying: 'I'm for this country. I've bled for it, and soon be able to say I've died for it".

—The difference of time between London and New York, which the use of the electric cable makes a matter of some consequence, has lately been ascertained afresh. It is 4 hours 55 minutes and 15 92 seconds.

—Thirty thousand dollars worth of jewels and gold, wrapped in newspapers and enclosed in a cake of bitumen, were recently found in an old unclaimed barrel of damaged pork in New Orleans. The lucre is supposed to have been concealed during the war.

—The *Herald's* Havana correspondent of the 27th says:—"The whole French squadron of war vessels from Vera Cruz has arrived, making an imposing display. Yellow fever prevailed among the fleets crews."

—The Boston *Herald* says: 'Campo [illegible] the scene of the first Fenian raid, has been sold to a Mr. Seymour, of New York, for $8,000. Mr Seymour, has been engaged mining or rather investigating the mineral resources of the island for several years. The deposits of peat existing there are immense, and of many times the value paid by the purchaser for the entire property."

—A young girl named Eliza McKnight, formerly of Trenton, poisoned herself at Peterborough, on the 7th instant; she had been leading a life of vice and dissipation. An inquest was held on the body and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that her death was occasioned by Laudanum, when by her own voluntary act with intent to take away her life.

FENIAN VALOR.—The police, a strong body of whom had been collected at Killmainham Station, were sent out to prospect the intentions of this division, but on arriving at McGourlay's Cross found the Fenian ranks fast thinning; small parties marching off in every direction. The police apprehended thirty-one persons whom they suspected to have formed part of the muster.

—The number of Hibernianisms perpetrated by the Fenian during the last uprising is considerably greater than the number of lives lost on both sides. One of the best of the unpremedated jokes is the Fenian oath, a copy of which was found on one Burke, a man who led the insurgents at Ballyhurst, near Tipperary, and who being on horse back, tumbled off at the first ditch. The oath runs thus:—"In the presence of Almighty God, I solemnly swear that I will not bear arms against, or by word or act give information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the Irish Republic until regularly relieved of this obligation. So help me God." It will be seen that according to the strict grammatical construction, the promise exacted is not to bear arms against the enemies of the Irish Republic—not exactly the best way of promoting the Fenian cause.

—Congress, failing on impeachment, says the New York *Times*, is trying its hand on diplomatic costumes. It is prescribing the dress in which American Ministers shall appear at foreign courts. It seems inclined to insist that they shall not dress so as to be taken for officials or gentlemen by the company they are compelled to mix with,—but that they shall dress as much like servants or undertakers as possible. Our legislators seem to think, by some curious process of reasoning, that in this way the dignity of the American character is to be vindicated. Our members of Congress generally hold that they are, like Frederick the Great, *super grammaticum*, and must not be expected, therefore, to talk grammatically, and they are equally well satisfied that our ministers abroad are, or ought to be superior to the proprieties and decencies of society. Our readers may ascertain what two members, Messrs. Covode and Noell, think on this subject, as well as on Congressional dignity and decency, by reading their remarks yesterday in the House. Mr. Schenck talked a great deal of good sense, but, as usual, it had a very little effect. The resolution requiring our ministers to dress like "*simple* (very) American citizens" was adopted.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Chronicle* of this morning, an account is given of the recent attempt at burglary in Bridge street, and a remark is offered that the Police force should be increased, or those we have should be more on the alert. The first portion of the sentence is a matter for the consideration of the Town Council; but with reference to the concluding portion, I have only to remark, in justice to the Police, that on Sunday morning, the two policemen on duty, arrested a rowdy in front of the exchange office, I believe, at the very moment that the burglars were in the interior of the office. Mrs. Furnival who keeps a boarding house in the same block of buildings, and who sleeps in a room immediately over the office, states that she was awoke by the noise of the police conveying the fellow to gaol, and after they left, she distinctly heard the working of the bit at the safe, but attributing the creaking noise to some other object, she paid no further attention to it.—The police on that morning, were on duty at 7 a. m., on Saturday, and left at 2 a. m., on Sunday, 19 hours out of 24, rather sharp practice for two men without either a station or other house to rest in.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE JAMES,
Chief of Police.

April 3, 1867.

Belleville Markets.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, April, 4th 1867.

FALL WHEAT.—None offering.
SPRING WHEAT $1 50 @ $1 60.
BARLEY—50c. @ 57c.
RYE—70c. @ 72c.
OATS—For local consumption, at 35c. @ 37c.
PEAS—65c. @ 70c.
BUCKWHEAT—35c. @ 40c.
BEEF—$6 50 @ $ 7 00.
PORK—$6 25c. @ $7 00
MUTTON—6c. @ 7c. ℔ lb.
BUTTER—Tub, 12c @ 13c. Roll remains firm at 15c a 17c.
EGGS.—11c. @ 13c.
GEESE—35c. @ 50c.
TURKEYS—75c. @ $1 00.
CHICKENS.—Very scarce at 50c. per pair
HIDES—$6 50 @ $7 00.
SHEEPSKINS—60c. @ $1.
POTATOES.—50c.
APPLES.—80c. @ $1 00.
HAY—$12 @ $15.
CHEESE—15c.
CORN—65c. @ 70c.
FLOUR—No. 1, @ $7 00 ℔ bbl. No. 2, $6 15 ℔ bbl.
POTASH—$4 75.

Montreal Markets.

Special telegram to the INTELLIGENCER.
From Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.
MONTREAL, April 4th, 1867.
1 P. M.

Flour receipts moderate, sales of city and Upper Canada brands at from $8 10 to $8 30, the latter for choice. Bags in good request at quotations. Grain, no transactions, rates unchanged. Provisions—sales of mess at $19 50 to $20, sales of prime at $13 to $13 25. Butter, sales about 11 for fair. Ashes, pots dull, pearls scarce and wanted.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$8 50 @ 9 00
Extra	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy	7 75 @ 8 00
Welland Canal Superfine	8 10 @ 8 20
Superfine No. 1 Canada Wheat	8 00 @ 8 30
" No. 1 Western Wheat	8 10 @ 8 20
" No. 2 "	7 50 @ 7 75
Bag Flour	3 80 @ 3 95
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	None.
Spring	1 70 @ 1 75
Western	None.
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	0 32 @ 0 33
BARLEY.—Per 48 lbs	0 55 @ 0 58
BUTTER.—Dairy	0 12 @ 0 13
Store Packed	0 10 @ 0 12
ASHES.—Pots	5 70 @ 5 75
Pearls	8 00
GOLD in New York at 12 o'clock	33¾
PORK.—Mess	19 75 @20 00
Prime Mess	14 00 @14 50
Prime	13 25 @13 50
DRESSED HOGS	Nominal.
PEAS	0 82 to 0 84
RYE FLOUR	5 25 to 5 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Recalled to Life!

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault, of the firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street:—

Montreal, C. E., May 9, 1864.

Dr. Picault: Dear Sir,—Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months.—You were the ninth physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescriptions carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised me to give her BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinery cure.

JOSEPH BELLANGER,
No. 30 Aylmer St.

I do remember having been called for the above case, and not hearing anything more of it since that time, I thought she was surely dead long ago.

P. E. PICAULT, M. D.

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT OF MODERN Medical discoveries stands

The Canadian Pain Destroyer.

As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.*

The Canadian Pain Destroyer Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those that are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitled it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden, &Co., M. Sawyer, & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING! ASTOUNDING! CONFOUNDING! BUT TRUE!

Another wonderful cure of CONSUMPTION by the GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night Sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every twenty-four hours; had severe pains in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day, about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw squire Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said, "There is a Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me, took a teaspoonful and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILSON STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P. Reeve,
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X.," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing the disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22 she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Philadelphia."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original colour by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1,00. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Waters, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Drug 13-1yd

The Great Medical Want Supplied.—Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum to the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, if they do not accomplish this object. Of the multitudes that have used them, not one will be found to answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague and billious remittent fever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

The Latest Fashion Demand

J. W. BRADLEY'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

DUPLEX ELIPTIC,

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRT.

THE wonderful Flexibility and great Comfort and Pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any Single Spring Skirt.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses, and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the Single Spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts will be thrown aside as useless. The Hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered; preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies, and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the Standard Skirt of the Fashionable World.

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in Crinoline, viz.: Superior Quality, Perfect Manufacture, Stylish Shape and Finish, Flexibility, Durability, Comfort and Economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION.—To guard against Imposition be particular to notice that Skirts offered as "Duplex" have the red ink stamp, viz.: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Double Springs," upon the waistband, none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their Flexibility and Strength, and a combination not to be found in any other Skirt.

For Sale in all Stores where First Class Skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Manufactured by the sole owners of the Patent,

5w13 WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Sts., N. Y.

CLAREMONT, Fayette Co., Iowa.

MR. BOIGGS,

DEAR SIR,

Mrs. Grinnell brought home with her one bottle of your "Ve.pani's Hair Restorative," on her return from New York. I have tried the compound on my hair which had become prematurely gray, and from the effect it produced I judge it possesses merits equal to its claim.

REV. JOEL GRINNELL.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
HENRY, SIMPSON & C., Agents,
Montreal, C. E.

Sore Eyes Cured after Three Years' Suffering!

August 3d, 1864.

MESSRS. LANMAN & KEMP: Dear Sirs,—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and Sugar-coated Pills. I suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about 3 years, the lids being much inflamed, swelled, and mattering. My eye-lashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun-light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts, instead of benefitting, injured me. I then tried your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, bought from the store of your Agent here, and I am glad to say, that five bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and three phials of the Pills, completely cured me. This was about six months ago, and my eye-lashes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking you,

I am, dear sirs, yours, &c.,
EDWARD LANE,
Wellington St., Montreal,

BIRTH.

At Richmond Hill, March 29th, Mrs. J. W. Vantassel, of a son.

DIED.

In Belleville, Sunday morning, March 31st, Mary Elizabeth Panton, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hopkins, aged 3 months and 21 days.

On Tuesday night, April 2d, at his residence West Belleville, Mr. Walker Sumerville Bowes aged 45 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

ARE SHOWING

New Spring Dress Goods, Shawls, Prints. Horrockses 32 & 36 Inch White Cotton A & B. Linen Goods, Carpets, &c., &c.

Belleville, 5th April, 1867. 7

DR. R. McTAGGART,
Occulist, Aurist and Uroscopist,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is permanently located at Belleville, Canada West, where he will devote his attention exclusively to diseases of the Eye and Ear and all Chronic Diseases, viz.:—Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Scrofula, Fever Sores, White Swellings and Cancers. He ascertains the nature and locality of chronic diseases by an examination of the patient's urine, which should be first past in the morning and brought in a clean vial, with the name and age of the patient, as a register of all cases is kept for reference. As for diseases of the eye, he will warrant a cure in all cases he treats. It makes no difference how long the eye may have been diseased, if there is no disorganization it can still be cured.

He will remove Cataracts, Tumors, Pterygiums and Films, and straighten cross-eyes, crooked legs, crooked fingers and reel feet, and insert artificial eyes which will move and look so natural as to defy detection and cause no pain whatever.

Fever and Ague he will cure with one prescription, and will remove Tape Worm in one day.

His remedies are principally botanical, and used in a concentrated form.

Office for the present at the Anglo-American Hotel.

Belleville, March 3rd, 1867. tf

New Advertisements.

HAMS and BACON

AT THE

CORNER STORE.

A. FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 4, 1867. 7

PORK FOR SALE

100 BBLS. PORK,—40 Boxes Bacon,—about 400lbs, in each box,) Sugar-Cured Hams, &c., at the

Belleville Flour and Feed Store,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

ALSO,—Cheese, Oatmeal, Dried Apples, Salt, Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, &c. *Teamsters Attention*, !—Horse Feed in abundance. Remember the old stand.

TERMS.—CASH ON DELIVERY.

JAS. MEAGHER, Jr.
Belleville, April, 1867. (35) Proprietor.

ENGLISHMEN TURN OUT!



"ENGLAND EXPECTS Every Man to do his Duty."

THE Sons of St. George and their descendants will meet at Coleman's Hall at 2½ o'clock on the afternoon of

Tuesday, the 23rd day of April,

to celebrate their Natal Day.

☞ A Dinner will take place in the evening at 7 o'clock. Tickets to be had of the following Committee:

W. Doctor, | J. C. Overell, | R. Price.
E. Perkins, | P.H.Hambly, | J. W. London.

REES PRICE,
Secretary.

Belleville, April 4th, 1867. 7w2

John L. Macdonald,

LAND AGENT,
Bridge Street, Belleville.
February 11th, 1867. 4m1

OVER 6,000 ACRES
Gold & Agricultural Lands on Sale

BY THE UNDERSIGNED

In the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, ELZIVER, TUDOR, RAWDON, HUNTINGDON, HUNGERFORD, LAKE and WOLLASTON,

In the COUNTY of HASTINGS.

One acre of Land, part of Lot No. 11, in the 7th con. Madoc, on which is a good frame house and grocery store.

Village Lots in Madoc.

Lot No. 2, West side Durham St. Good Store and Dwelling.

Lot No. 3, West side Durham St. Best Hotel stand in Canada, now occupied by Lyman Moon.

Lot No. 3, East side of Durham St. Good Store and Dwelling.

The Mineral Right on E.½ and N. W.½ of Lot 23, in 12th con Huntingdon.

Lots 1 and 2, in 13th con. Rawdon, 250 acres, on which is a good Saw Mill, two Saws, English Gates, and three good Frame Houses and out-building.

Township of Tudor.

Lot 18, East side Hastings Road, 50 acres, part of the Village of Millbrook; a good Hotel occupied by R. Vankleek.

Lots 23, 24, 64, 65, and and 84, (free grants) Hastings Road, 50 acres each.

One acre of Land, with good house and store; East side Beaver Creek.

Township of Lake.

(Gold found in this Township last week)

Lot 84, free grant, Hastings Road,

Lot No. 1, in 9th con. Wollaston.

Part of Lot No. 2, in 12th con. Hungerford; 50 acres.

Village Lot No. 13, in Queensborough, Township of Elzevir.

One Half Share in the Richardson Gold Mine.

22 Square Miles of new Timber Limits in the Township of ANSTRUTHER, County of Peterboro'.

A number of valuable Houses and Town Lots in the Town of Belleville.

J. L. MACDONALD,
Land Agent, Bridge Street,
Belleville, March 28th, 1867. 7

CHANCERY SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in pursuance of a Decree and final Order for sale made by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of May, 1864, and the seventh day of April, 1866, in a certain cause pending in the said Court, of Young against Redmond, and with the approbation of Andrew Norton Buell, Esquire, Master in Ordinary of the said Court, at the TOWN HALL, in the Village of TRENTON, in the County of Hastings, by George S. Tickell, Auctioneer, on the

Twenty-third Day of April, 1867,

at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, the following lands and premises, in one lot, that is to say: Lots numbers eleven and twelve, on the South side of Dundas (or Main) Street, and Lots numbers eleven and twelve on the North side of Wilkins Street, in block lettered Q. in the Village of Trenton aforesaid, as surveyed and laid out in Village lots by one F. P. Rubgidge, D. P. L. S. There are improvements on said lot number twelve, on Dundas (or Main) Street, namely, a commodious frame dwelling-house and out-buildings, stable and garden in rear, and the residue of the land is used as a garden.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit of one-fifth of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder, with six per cent interest, in one month thereafter. The said premises will be offered for sale at an upset price of fifteen hundred dollars. In other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale of the said Court of Chancery.

The conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained at the Law Offices of Charles Francis, Esquire, in the Village of Trenton, and of Messieurs Spencer and Buell in the City of Toronto.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of March, 1867

7w3 (Signed,) A. N. BUELL.

GREENE & SONS

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
SPRING TRADE, 1867,

THE Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
PLUSH.

HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &C.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock which embraces all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

in Men's Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by express to parties not visiting the city.

We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard CASSIMERE HAT, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.

Orders promptly executed,

GREENE & SONS,
7m3 Montreal.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Hungerford will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD DAY of APRIL, 1867, when appeals against the assessment will be heard. After Court of Revision the Council will proceed to general business of the Township.

GEO. W. HOWELL,
Township Clerk.
April 27th, 1867. 7-td
(Chronicle to copy.)

New Advertisements.

JAMES T. BELL,
Practical Mineralogist and Assayer

MINERALS tested, Ores assayed and their value determined. All on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Orders received at Mr. Glass' Hardware Store, Messrs. Wills & Co. Apothecaries Hall, Messrs. R. & R. S. Patterson's Office, and at the office of this paper.

Mr. Bell may be consulted personally at the County Clerk's Office, Shire Hall, from Ten, a. m., till Five, p. m., daily.

Belleville. April 3rd, 1867. 7m1

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of George Worner Ranney, An Insolvent.

THE creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the facts; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers, in support of such claims.

Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, the 29th day of March, A. D., 1867.

GEO. D. DICKSON,
Official Assignee.
A. R. DOUGALL,
Solicitor for Insolvent. 7w2

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY,

BETWEEN

WILLIAM S. MCKENZIE,
Plaintiff,

AND

GEORGE WIGGINS, and ANDREW DANIEL PALMER, by bill, and JOHN KYLE, HENRY CORBY, and ANDREW DANIEL PALMER, made parties in the Master's office,
Defendants.

IN pursuance of a final order for the re-sale of the lands previously sold in this cause to Julius G. Farmer, bearing date the eighth day of March, A.D. 1867, in this cause, will be sold by me, William Warren Dean, Master of this Honorable Court at Belleville, or by my clerk, at my office in the Town of Belleville, on

Saturday, the twentieth day of April

next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit:

1st. All that part of the West half of Lot No. 1, in the fourth Concession of the Township of Hungerford, hereinafter described, that is to say all that part lying South of the road leading to the Village of Thomasburg, West past Thomas Graham's farm into the Township of Huntingdon, reserving thereout and therefrom all lands heretofore sold in village lots by one Thomas Nichol, the deeds which have been recorded in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, and also reserving therefrom half an acre lying South of the land, sold to one Jeremiah West, said half acre to extend as far East as West's land, and having a sufficient frontage on the gravelled road to make half an acre, containing by admeasurement thirty-four acres, be the same more or less.

Also that part of said lot known as follows, that is to say commencing on the division line in the centre of said lot No. one, where a post has been planted at the South-East angle of a certain parcel or tract of land, heretofore sold by the said Thomas Nichol for a school house, thence South 16 degrees East, 5 chains 82 links, more or less, to a post, thence South 82 degrees West, 4 chains 40 links, more or less, to the East side of the County Gravel Road, now travelled across said West half lot to the Village of Tweed, thence North 13 degrees East, along the East side of said road 6 chains 41 links, more or less, to the South-West angle of said certain parcel or tract of land sold for a school house, thence South 89 degrees East, 1 chain 54 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, three roods, and ten square perches.

And also all that part of said West half of said lot number one, which is butted and bounded or may be known as follows, that is to say, commencing on the West side of the County Gravelled Road, now travelled across said West half of said lot to where a post has been planted at the South-East angle of a certain tract of land, heretofore sold by the said Thomas Nichol to Mary Jane Ketcheson, thence South sixty-nine degrees thirty minutes West, eleven chains eighteen links, more or less, to the allowance for road between the said Township of Hungerford and the Township of Huntingdon, thence South sixteen degrees, East five chains forty links, thence North sixty-nine degrees East, eighty chains twenty-two links, more or less, to said County Gravelled Road, thence North twelve degrees fifteen minutes, East six chains forty-four links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirty-eight perches, more or less.

The above lands will be sold in one lot.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit in the proportion of $10 for every $100 of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of the purchase money within four weeks from the day of sale, with interest; and upon such payment the purchaser shall be entitled to the conveyance and to be let into possession.

In all other respects the conditions of the sale will be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

All further information can be had, gratis, from the undersigned or from the Vendor's Solicitors.

W. W. DEAN,
Master.
ROSS, BELL & HOLDEN,
Vendors Solicitors.
Belleville, March 26th, 1867. 6-td

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

THE undersigned will sell his premises, situate 3 miles north of Lukes' Hotel, on the Madoc Road, consisting of a nice little Frame Dwelling and Store adjoining, also a frame Barn. The premises offer good facilities for a store business or boarding-house. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises, or of Thos. Emo, Esq., Ivanhoe.

JOHN McMULLEN.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1867. 6w3

FOY, BICKFORD & Co's
Patent Improved Safety Fuse!

A LARGE STOCK just received of the following kinds, viz:—

Patent Safety Fuse.
" Improved Single Taped Water Fuse.
" " Double " " "
" " Triple " " "
Foy's New Patent Water Fuse No. 1.
" " " " " " 2.

For Sale at REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO

Blasting Powder, Various Brands,

Cast Steel for GRANITE DRILLS,
DRILLING HAMMERS,
MINING PICKS, &c., &c.,

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
Montreal,
Agents for Canada.
Montreal, 25th March, 1867. 6-4w

HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,
Front Street, Belleville.

THE Subscriber has established at his Warehouse, an Agency for the SELLING, LEASING, ADVERTISING, or VALUATING Real Estate or movable property.

This will be found a desirable and convenient method for persons who have property to dispose of.

GEO. S. TICKELL,
Belleville, 6th March, 1867. 3m6

To GOLD MINING COMPANIES, OWNERS OF GOLD LANDS AND OTHERS.

A GENTLEMAN who has had great experience in Gold Mining in Australia and New Zealand offers his services to prospect the Gold Regions of Canada on liberal terms. Apply by letter, post-paid, to

ALFRED HARROL,
INTELLIGENCER Office, Belleville, C. W.
Belleville, March 27, 1867. w16

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

200 BARRELS PRIME MESS AND MESS PORK.

R. TANNAHILL.
Belleville, March 20th 1867. 5-tf

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS. GROWTH OF 1866.

JUST RECEIVED AT

Apothecaries' Hall,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of GARDEN, FLOWER AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, from the best British and Foreign Seedsmen, which the Proprietors have every confidence in offering to the Public.

The Assortment consists in part of 15 Varieties Cabbage,
15 " Peas,
13 " Turnips,
8 " Radishes,
Choice Varieties of Cauliflower,
" " Cucumbers,
" " Lettuce,
" " Beans,
" " Melons.

ALSO VERY NICE ASSORTMENT OF

FLOWER SEEDS,

most in request.

☞ CALL AND GET A ☜

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE!

Alphabetically arranged.

Belleville, March 15th, 1867.

TORONTO NURSERIES
Canada West,
GEO. LESLIE, PROPRIETOR.

THESE Nurseries now extend over One Hundred Acres. In addition to a large Stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., of every description, these Nurseries are replete with every variety of Ornamental Tree and Shrub, Roses, Herbaceous Plants, Dahlias, &c. All the new varieties of Strawberries at low rates. Catalogues furnished gratis.

MR. WILSON ARNOTT,...... Murray,
" BEATTY,................Tyendinaga,
" JAMES DAVIS,.............Sidney,

Are now canvassing this and the adjoining Counties. All orders sent per post will meet with prompt attention. Address,

F. W. GUY,
Toronto Nurseries, Agent,
March 4th, 1867. (3tf) Belleville.

MAPS OF THE GOLD REGION.

THE Subscribers have in Press, and will shortly publish, a series of separate MAPS of the GOLD-BEARING TOWNSHIPS of NORTH HASTINGS, to be followed in succession by corresponding series of the Townships in Northumberland and Addington. Having surveyed many of these Townships under direction of the Government, the series may be relied on for accuracy. They will show also all travelling roads, Post Offices, and other information of interest. A few advertisements will be printed on the margin of each. Persons desirous to advertise will please communicate with the subscribers.

McLEOD & CARRE.
Engineers and Surveyors.
Belleville, March 20, 1867. 5-tf

ONTARIO COLLEGE,
PICTON, C. W.

PRESIDENT,
THE LORD BISHOP OF ONTARIO.
COUNCIL,
THE PRESIDENT,
Ven. Arch. PATTON, D.C.L.,
JAMES A. HENDERSON, Esq., D.C.L.,
J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Ball. Coll. Oxon,
Captain DOWNES,
THE HEAD MASTER.
MASTER,
F. C. EMBERSON, Esquire, B.A., Oxon., late open scholar and Greek exhibitioner of Wadham Coll., Oxford. 1 class classic, 2 cl. math. in Moderation, 1 class Lit. Human. in Final Schools.
FELLOWS,
CLAUD LONG, Esquire, B.A., Exeter Coll. Oxon.
A University graduate in Holy Orders.
M. DE ST. REMY, Professor of French.
Professor of Drawing, GEORGE ACKERMAN, Esq.
Teacher of Drilling and Fencing, Mr. T. O'BRIEN.
Bursar, Captain DOWNES, Picton, C. W.

FEES—Per term, inclusive of Tuition, $16. Board $52.
EXTRAS—Drawing, $5, German, $5, Music, $7 50.

THE year is divided into three terms; the total cost per annum, including stationery, &c., will be $204.

Arrangements have been made whereby the pupils may take the double journey from and to Picton by Rail or Steamboat at a single fare. The object of this school is to train boys for the Universities, the Civil Service, Army, &c., so that they may compete without disadvantage with those educated in England. The system emulated will be that perfected by Dr. Arnold at Rugby.

The upper forms are separated into two divisions, the Classical and the Modern. In the latter the study of Modern languages, book-keeping, &c., is substituted for that of Latin Verse and Greek.

The services of a Matron as well as that of a Master in holy orders are being secured.

The school opens on May 1st next.

The school is beautifully situated on the Bay of Quinte at Picton. The building cost $20,000. There are 100 acres of land attached.

There will be a library, cricket field, gymnasium and play ground; good bathing or skating, boating and fishing.

Application for admission to be made to the Head Master, or the Bursar, Picton, C.W., or to the Rev. T. A. Parnell, Kingston.

March 15, 1867. 6w3

SPRING GOODS!

GARRATT & CROUTER

WOULD notify their friends and the public that they are now receiving their

SPRING STOCK

of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

HATS, CAPS,
and STRAW GOODS.
FLOWERS AND PLUMES.
Comprising a

Complete Assortment

in all departments,

They respectfully invite the attention of intending purchasers.

Belleville, March 27th, 1867. 6w4

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the Town Council to pass a By-Law prohibiting the storage of Coal Oil and other dangerous combustibles in large quantities within certain distances from any building within the limits of the Town.

ROBERT M. ROY.
Town Clerk.
Belleville, 28th March, 1867 6
Chronicle copy.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipal Council of the Township of Hungerford will at its next meeting pass a By-Law for the purpose of stopping up, pulling down or otherwise disposing of the "Caton's Bridge" on Sugar Island.

By order of the Council.

GEORGE W. HOWELL,
T. Clerk.
Hungerford, March 19th, 1867. 5w4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Practical Information to Farmers Gratis!

Gold to be Found in Softer Material THAN QUARTZ ROCK.

THE Subscriber, in order to better accommodate his daily increasing customers, has, in connection with ARTHUR FLETCHER, leased those conveniently situated premises

CORNER FRONT & BRIDGE Streets,

recently in the occupation of Messrs. Price and Vandusen, where, in addition to the

FLOUR, FEED and SEED BUSINESS,

A STOCK OF FRESH

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

can always be obtained at the lowest remunerative prices; and for the greater convenience of intending purchasers the retail business in

FLOUR, BRAN, FEED, FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS

will be conducted at the CORNER STORE under the management of

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.

All kinds of Seeds, Seed Grain, &c., always on hand, at prices ranging according to quality.

Farmers having a better sample of Grain or Seeds "than any other man," can obtain a higher price by producing samples at the OLD STAND.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET SQUARE,
Front Street, Belleville, C. W.

HENRY PRETTY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

N. B.-Buckwheat Flour Wanted.

☞ Now is the time to sell your Buckwheat as we have a large order to be filled by the 25th. As soon as the weather gets warm it will be unsaleable.

Belleville, March 14th, 1867. H. P. 4tf.

New Spring Goods!
WATT & REID,

IN addition to their Tailoring and Outfitting Business, are opening out a well-selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries!

To which they invite public inspection. They are also opening a splendid assortment of

Spring Tweeds, Doe Skins, Silk Mixtures and New Cloths

Of every description, which they offer LOW.

The Gentlemen's Outfitting Department

Is complete in all its branches, and having the BEST of workmen employed, they not only warrant a fit, but substantially made garments. Cutting done to order.

GROCERIES!!

They have also added a large and well selected stock of Groceries, which will be sold LOW for Cash.

☞ Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the stand **"Cronk's Block,"** two doors south of Holden's Drug Store

WATT & REID.
Belleville, February 28th, 1867 2

L. A. H. L.

The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity that he has opened out a well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

IN THE

BUILDING ADJOINING HAMBLY'S, FRONT-St.,

The Stock having been WELL BOUGHT parties interested will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODS WILL "NOT" BE SOLD AT "COST PRICE" BUT AT THE

LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICE FOR CASH ONLY.

JAMES PEARD.

☞ Remember the name and stand, opposite the Wood Market.

Belleville, Feb. 12, 1867. 52

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY,

FOR SALE CHEAP,

AT THE

BELLEVILLE
CROCKERY STORE,
F. H. ROUS.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of all kinds always on hand.

Stationery at Wholesale Prices

to lawyers and professional men.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

IN consequence of the late fire, the subscriber will be found in

NORTHGRAVES' OLD STAND,

where he has on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and he will be happy to see as many of his old friends as may favor him with a call

☞ Manufacturing and Repairing as usual.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Belleville, Dec. 28th, 1865. 45

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

The Subscribers have

JUST RECEIVED

per Steamer *Moravian*, a complete Stock of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

which they offer to the public at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

CHARTERS & WEBSTER,

Holden's Block, opposite Montreal Bank.
Belleville, March 21, 1867. 5

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons trespassing, in any way, on Lot No. 14, in the 4th Concession of Elzevir.

DEBORAH REED.
Sidney, March 13, 1867. 4w3

TO THE ELECTORS OF HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN.—As Confederation of the Provinces may be considered a fixed fact, it becomes the duty of every well-wisher of the country to prepare for the general Elections which will no doubt take place before another meeting of Parliament.

Hastings having been divided into three constituencies will require three members for the Confederate and three for the Local Legislatures, and those should be men of good business habits and sound reputation.

There never was a time in which greater care should be taken in the choice of men to fill the high and responsible office of Legislators than at the present, as much depends on working out fairly the new constitution which will be granted us under the Imperial Act forming the Union of the Provinces.

In some parts of the Province parties are already at work and have their candidates in the field, and are preparing for the contest, while as yet we have done nothing in Hastings towards securing fit and proper persons to take the field. How long shall we remain inactive? While I have interests in common with the Electors, I have no desire to name parties for your consideration nor to start the cry of Reform or Conservative, but desire the Electors to make such arrangements as will give to the County good and true men who, while they work for the general good of all the Provinces, will not forget the interests of Hastings, let their political principles be what they may.

Allow me to say that I shall be happy to aid and assist in every way in my power in securing the return of good and true men to represent the country, as well as Hastings, in their best interests, and in my politics at the coming Elections you will find me thoroughly Anti-Wallbridge, as I never can give my vote or influence to any member of that family.

Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, 13th March, 1867. 4tf

Chronicle please publish till further notice, and send in bill to B. Flint.

FOR SALE.

THAT desirable property in the Town of Belleville, situated on the Kingston Road, with a large two story Brick House on it, large Garden, &c., attached to the property. TERMS LIBERAL.

For particulars apply to H. A. Benjamin, E. R. Benjamin, in Belleville, or to

L. N. BENJAMIN.
Montreal.
Belleville, March 19th, 1867. 5w4

REMOVAL.

PRICE & VANDUSEN,
FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the Store lately occupied by Mr. JAMES MACKIE, on the

Corner of the Market Square,

where they will be happy to see all their old customers and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage. Their motto is small profits, quick returns, and fair dealings.

Belleville, March 22d, 1867. 5-tf

Hastings House,

MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

GOLD! GOLD!!

WANTED by the subscriber, Gold, Silver, Copper or Paper, to the amount of certain notes and accounts now held by him. He also reminds his DEAR old friends that all such notes and accounts unpaid on the 1st day of April next, will be placed in other hands for collection.

A. FROST,
Leather Dealer
Belleville, Jan. 16th, 1867. 48-w10.

MURDOCH & REID,
Civil and Mining Engineers
and
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
MADOC.

Ores carefully tested and analyzed. Mineral Lands for Lease and Sale. 46-3m

Fire, Fire! Fire!

MARK ADAMSON

HAVING passed twice through the fire last year, wishes to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed back to the

New Store
ON THE
Old Stand,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA BUILDINGS.

He intends to connect with his former business

Flour, Feed, and ALL

ARTICLES ITH

Provision Line.

A large lot of SIDNEY FACTORY CHEESE on hand Wholesale and Retail.

☞ All orders punctually attended to, and if required, is prepared to deliver the same free of charge.

Come one, come all, great and small.

Wishing you each and all a happy New Year.

MARK ADAMSON.
Belleville, Jan. 2, 1867. 47-3m

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!

E. E. GILBERT,

Canada Engine Works, Montreal,

IS manufacturing, (for the Chaudiere District,) and will keep on stock the most approved

GOLD CRUSHING!

AND SEPARATING MACHINERY,

Stamp Mills with Driving Power!

Latest improved

AMALGAMATING PANS,

WITH STEAM BOTTOMS, &c., &c.

☞ Parties having ledges shewing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favorable terms.

The necessary plans and information can be furnished with the machinery.

Montreal, Feb. 20, 1867. 1-tf.

TO SMOKERS!

JUST received from Richmond, Virginia **TOBACCO**, at

Henchy & O'Brien's.

Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors,

PROVISIONS, also CROCKERY, Wholesale and Retail.

April 23th, 1866. 10tf

BELLEVILLE
CLUB HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having just opened that New and Splendid

SALOON & RESTAURANT

near the Market, lately known as

Head Quarters,

begs to notify the public that he is prepared to take

Day Boarders,

on reasonable terms, WITHOUT LODGING and that those wishing it can procure

HOT MEALS,

Soup, Oysters, Coffee, &c., &c.,

At all Hours of the Day or Night.

J. I. SHAVER.
Belleville, Sept. 6th. 1866. 9tf

THOS. RUSSELL & SON



To H.M. THE QUEEN

WE HAVE APPOINTED

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR,

JEWELER, FRONT STREET,

Belleville, Sole Agent for the County of Hastings, for the sale of above Watches, and caution the public against being imposed upon by Watches marked "Makers to the Queen," but which are not manufactured by us.

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,
18 London and Liverpool.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 9, in the 3d Concession of Madoc. It is on the same ledge as the Richardson Mine. Title indisputable. Apply to.

SAMUEL KYLE.
Church St., Belleville.
Belleville, March 22, 1867. 5w4

TO RENT.

THE LARGE AND AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES, at present occupied by Mr. D. C. Curtis, as a Dry Goods Store. Possession given 1st April next.

ALSO,—Several Rooms suitable for Offices, over Messrs. R. Elliott & Co's. Store.

N. JONES.
Belleville, March 6th, 1867. 3tf

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE undersigned offers for Sale or Lease the rear part of his farm, East half of Lot number 7, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Thurlow. Parties wishing to buy can obtain any quantity of land required. If leased, the whole—about 30 acres—will be leased in one block. The land lies adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway, the depot being on the same lot.

GEO. BLEECKER.
Belleville, March 11, 1867. 4w

"Hoe Out Your Row."

One day a bare farmer's boy
Was hoeing out the corn,
And soundly and lustily sang
To tear the dinner horn.
The warning blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe,
But the good man showed to shear,
My boy, "hoe out your row."

Also "a hard one" was the row,
To use a youngsman's phrase,
And the task, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to haze.
"I can," said he, and manfully
He eased up in his hoe,
And the good man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row.

The lad the text remembered;
And proved the boy could sail,
That perseverance to the end
At last will boldly veil.
Take courage man; resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow.
In life's great field of varied toil
Always hoe out your row.

Farm and Garden.

Orchard and Nursery.

The principal items of out door work were tabulated last month; Asking severity of the weather moderates the knife may be used in shaping.

YOUNG TREES.—Cut them back to secure a stocky growth, and a well balanced form. Do not cut so close to a bud as to endanger it, nor so far above as to leave a stub. Though March is not the best possible month for

PRUNING,there are many who are obliged to do it now; select a time when the wood is not frozen; but most orchardists consider the 1st of November, after grafting, and applying the latter term to the removing of large limbs.

OLD TREES and neglected young ones may have a wash of soft soap, mixed with water enough to apply with a brush. If there is much loose bark, or a great accumulation of moss, a blunt scraper may be used. Some are made for this use. Every cluster of

CATERPILLAR'S Eggs removed now is clear gain.

GRAFTS are to be cut on mild days, and kept in saw-dust or moss until wanted. Earth or sand will keep them as well, but they are less pleasant to use when prepared in moss or saw-dust. Grafts are readily sent by mail; tie them in a bundle, wrap in oiled silk, and over all put a stout brown paper, and tie securely. Mark "cuttings only," and put no writing in the package.

GRAFTING should be deferred until the buds of the stock begin to swell—which they will do this month in warmer parts of the South. Root grafting ought to be finished up, and the grafted roots ready to set out.

NURSERY TREES will be received by some of our southern readers, and if long on the way may have suffered from drying. They may be frozen. Completely bury all dried or shrivelled trees, and if not too far gone they will become plump in a few days.

All packages the contents of which are likely to be frozen when they are received, should be allowed to thaw gradually in a cool place before opening.

MANURE may be spread in the orchard wherever the ground is not frozen.

Kitchen Garden.

As there is but little to be done here, in northern localities, our notes for January are equally good now. Make every preparation for spring work.

MANURE, whether for garden use or for hot-beds, should be accumulated. When the heap becomes hot it should be turned to avoid injury.

HOT-BEDS are to be made now, if very early plants are wanted. Prepare

STRAW-COVERS, or straw mats; the last are made by stretching a warp of five tarred strings, the width of the sash and a foot longer, then laying on handfulls of straw, each of which is to be bound to the warp by a small string.

COLD FRAMES need more close attention as the weather gets milder. Open them whenever the weather is not severe, and harden off the cabbage and other plants to fit them for early transplanting.

ROOT CROPS still in the ground, such as horse-radish, parsnips and salsify are to be dug and marketed whenever the ground is sufficiently thawed.

ONIONS, if frozen, should be kept so by a covering of hay to prevent alternate freezing and thawing.

POLES and STAKES that may be needed for beans, peas and other climbers, are best cut before vegetation starts, and while the sap is at its lowest.

RHUBARB is easily forced where there is plenty of manure. Cover the roots with boxes or barrels, and surround them well with heating material. The leaves soon start, and when grown in the dark in this way are exceedingly tender. Do not forget that all labor is lost unless you have good

SEEDS.—If there is any doubt about the quality of seeds, be at any trouble or expense to procure those of a reliable character. Buy of responsible persons only. The postal arrangements, for all except points reached by the over-land mail, are such that it makes but little difference where one lives, as the mail puts him in reach of all the seed stores in the country.—*American Agriculturist.*

Wit and Humor.

THE Irish have already called a certain village "Ballykillenian."

A DANCER once said to Socrates, "You cannot stand on one leg so long as I can." "True," replied the philosopher, "but a goose can."

WHY is a young lady just from a boarding school like a building in progress? Because she is prepared to receive proposals.

HE who sets up a piano at the suggestion of his vanity, generally sets it down at the suggestion of his creditors.

THE only thing better than presence of mind in battle, or in a railway accident, is said to be absence of body.

MRS CHUBBLES declares that she thinks it very strange that a little quicksilver in a glass tube can make such cold weather by just falling an inch or two.

WHY is a darky with "no hair on the top of his head" like a rejected candidate for admission to a lodge. Odd Fellows? Because he is a black-ball individual.

"WHY don't you wheel that barrow of coals, Ned?" said a learned miner to one of his sons. "It is not very heavy, and then there is an inclined plane to relieve you." "Ah," replied Ned, who had more relish for wit than work, "the plane may be inclined, but bang me if I am."

A QUAKER, chasing his broad brim, which the wind had taken, and a boy laughing at his dilemma and enquired, "Art thou a profane lad?" The youngster replied that he did a little that way. "Then," said he, handing him a quarter, "thee may damn that hat the money's worth."

A benevolent gentleman, passing a farmhouse, saw a baby brandishing a two inch chisel, to its eminent danger. Taking away the sharp edged tool, he sought the mother. "I thought it my duty," he said, to tell you that your little child has got the chisel." "Oh, sir," said she, "I'm ever so obliged to you; I was something was the matter with that child and didn't know what it was. They've got it awful down at Bennington."

—We were once in a church where the clergyman was reading the Gospel for the day, under the exasperating presence of an enemy's dog, which persisted in flapping his heavy tail continuously on the floor of his mistress' pew, after the manner of big dogs under durance. The clergyman at last read out, in the confusion of his feelings, this extraordinary scriptural lesson:—The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself—Turn out that dog; if you please; it is extremely wrong to bring a dog into church."

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
FRONT STREET,
Opposite Patterson's Office
A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.
Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864. 36

THE LATEST
SHEET MUSIC
AND
INSTRUCTION BOOKS!!
CONCERTINAS!
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
OF ALL KINDS
AT
E. HARRISON'S
33

The Fenian Invason.
NOW that "this cruel war is over" and the Volunteers have returned to their homes and business, the undersigned begs to notify their numerous customers and friends that they have "lodged arms," and until their country calls them to the field again, will be found at their shop onreared to
SUPPLY THE MILITIA
with
BOOTS & SHOES
of every size and shape at prices which
DEFY COMPETITION.
They have a large assortment of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR from the
BEST HOUSES in MONTREAL
and of their own manufacture; and being both practical workmen they can
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
All orders executed promptly and
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Remember the place, opposite HENNETT & BAIN'S Brewery, Front Street.
McKEOWN & ROBERTSON.
Belleville, June 27, 1866. 19

CLEARING STOCK!
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.,
Would invite their Customers to
make an early call and secure
some of the
DECIDED BARGAINS!
Now offering in the various Departments.
Belleville, Jan. 5, 1867.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Farm for Sale.
FOR Sale, the Farm known as the Fidlar property, immediately adjoining the Village of Stirling, consisting of over 100 acres of first rate land. Terms liberal.
Apply to JOHN BELL,
Belleville
A RARE CHANCE.
THE subscribers offer for sale that valuable
Mill Property and Privilege,
situate in the
TOWN OF BELLEVILLE,
on the River Moira, formerly in the possession of Messrs. Hoyle & St. Charles.
This Privilege is one of the most desirable on the River, and situate in a business part of the Town.
TERMS EASY!
For further particulars apply to
DEAN & GILBERT,
Belleville, March 17, 1867. 54w

Improved Farms for Sale.
The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.
The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.
South one quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.
Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.
North part 26, 13th Con. Seymour, 150 acres.
North half 25, 13th " 100 "
South part 26 12th " 170 "
South part 25, 12th " 170 "
Terms easy. Apply to
ANDREW THOMSON
Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
January 24, 1867. 49-tf

LANDS FOR SALE!
IN THE
MADOC GOLD REGIONS!
Lot No. 21, Concession V, 200 acres.
" " 27, do VI, 200 acres.
" " 32, do VII, 200 acres.
East half and west half of lot 28, Concession 3rd, 200 acres.
Apply to
HENRY A. F. MACLEOD,
Prov'l Land Surveyor.
Office of Macleod & Cameron, Belleville.
Belleville, November 14th, 1866. 39-tf

EL DORADO.
GOLD MINING LOTS
FOR SALE.
THE undersigned having had the North East quarter of Lot 17, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Madoc, surveyed and laid out into VILLAGE and
MINING LOTS!
offer them
FOR SALE!
upon advantageous terms. These Lots are situated on the lot adjoining the now famous RICHARDSON MINE, and are the best locations in the Township for GOLD MINING having been pronounced by practical miners as presenting the most favorable indications of GOLD of any land in this County.
PLANS
of said locations may be seen at THE INTELLIGENCER Office, Belleville; at Moon's Hotel, Madoc; and at the residence of the proprietor, Lot No. 15, in the 6th Con. Madoc.
JOHN MOORE.
Proprietor
Madoc, Feb. 6th, 1867. 51tf

BLANK NOTES,
BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

MELODEONS
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
PIANO STYLE FOR $75!
E. G. PLANT,
Belleville, Oct. 10, 1866. Bridge Street.
34

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale on Cheap and Liberal Terms, Lot No. 23 in the 4th Concession of Elzevir.
FORTY ACRES
Of which are cleared. There are three shanties and two Log Barns on the property. For terms and title, with everything apply to
PETER MOON
Huntingdon, Sept. 1st, 1865. 29-tf

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP!!
FOR SALE.
UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $300, half cash. Apply to
W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister.
Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
CHEAP.
THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to
P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

TO GOLD MINERS.
Portable Forges, Bellows
ANVILS, VICES, DRILLS, PICKS.
STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, &c.,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, 4th March, 1867. 3m2

LANDS for SALE.
THE undersigned offers the undermention ed lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	30	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	25	4	200
"	" E ½	23	9	99
"	" W ½	17	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora. W ½	10	7	100
"	Rawdon.	15	9	200

Northumberland, Cramabe, S.W ¼, Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.
Apply to
ROMEO H. STEPHENS.
Montreal.
Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 40-tf

MORTGAGE SALE.
A Chance for Speculators!!
WILL be sold at the COURT HOUSE, in the Town of Belleville, the following lands:—The North part of Lot number 28, in the 4th concession, Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, in the occupation of one Francis Toner, containing by admeasurement 80 acres be the same more or less. 20 acres cleared.
I hereby give notice that the above mentioned property with all the buildings erected thereon will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on
Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1867, at the hour of noon.
For terms and further particulars apply at the office of
J. H. SIMPSON,
Barrister.
Dated March 21st, 1867. 5-6w

FARM FOR SALE
IN
THURLOW
comprising Lot No. 28, in the
THE FIRST CONCESSION,
and the broken front Lot No. 28, in all
ABOUT 330 ACRES!
A large portion of this property is
UNDER CULTIVATION
and being situate
ON THE BAY SHORE,
within some seven or eight miles of Belleville, is a most desirable property
TERMS REASONABLE.
Apply, by letter, to
THOMAS R. JOHNSON,
Montreal.
Montreal, Feb. 11, 1867. 52w7

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD!
THE undersigned, having disposed of four lots of the Gold Mines of Madoc, No. 20 in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Madoc for mining and building purposes, offers for sale said lots, or any part thereof, in one parcel or in small lots to suit purchasers. There has never failing spring of water on the premises, and the farm is therefore
Supplied with Quartz Veins.
The above land is favorably situated in the Gold Fields, as gold has been found direct West, one mile distant, and it lies within 2½ miles of the famous Richardson Mine, and about 7 miles from the Village of Madoc. The leading road from Madoc Village to the Allan Settlement is the Eastern boundary of the lot.
It will be seen by examination that there are favorable indications for mining on this farm, and it will be sold on advantageous and liberal terms.
Any information can be obtained from Mr. Bowell, Esq., INTELLIGENCER Office, Belleville, or from Messrs. MacLellan & MacLellan, Madoc, or, from
HUGH COOPER, SEN.,
Proprietor.
Madoc, Feb. 26th, 1867. 2-tf

GOLD LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscribers offer for Sale
ONE THOUSAND ACRES
of Land, in the 3d and 4th cons. of the
TOWNSHIP OF LAKE,
NORTH HASTINGS.
THESE lands were carefully selected some years ago, by an experienced practical miner, in preference to any other in North Hastings, and abound in QUARTZ VEINS which undoubtedly carry gold.
Copper Ore of the finest quality has been found in several veins on the property, identical in character with the gold-bearing copper ores of Colorado. A large deposit of graphite iron ore, with which gold is usually associated, has also been found.
The Deer River runs through the whole length of the property and supplies unlimited water power for crushing and washing.
The subscribers will dispose of these lands upon favorable terms to purchasers who will develop them, as they own more lands in the neighborhood.
The title is direct from the Crown.
Lands in this township have been with drawn from sale by the government as a gold district.
For terms, &c., apply to either of the undersigned.
ANDREW THOMSON,
W. W. DEAN,
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, March 5, 1867. 3tf.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS,
MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS.
CANADIAN
SUPER-PHOSPHATE.
A STANDARD MANURE FOR ALL FIELD AND GARDEN CROPS.
It matures Crops from ten to twenty days earlier, and greatly increases the yield.
It supplies to the soil those substances that are taken out by cropping. It is in fact Plant Food.
When used on pastures the cattle will feed where it is applied in preference.
It gives Wheat a *firmer Stalk*, so that it is not liable to lodge before ripening, produces a large head and plump kernel, and is rarely affected by either *rust or midge*. Rye, Barley or Oats are equally benefitted.
It gives Corn and Peas a dark green color, and a vigorous growth, and causes them to ripen at least *ten days earlier*.
It quickens the growth of Turnips, *keeps away the fly*, and the increase of yield is remarkable. The same is true with Carrots, Beets, and other Root Crops.
It keeps away the maggots from Onions, and has produced a yield as high as 800 bushels per acre.
It improves the quality of the Fruit of Grape Vines and Fruit Trees; also of Strawberries and other Horticultural Fruits.
Its effects upon Flowers and upon Lawns surpass that of any fertilizer.
Sold at the AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at Montreal Prices, $60 per Ton, Freight added, in barrels of about 225 Pounds each.
IT IS ALSO PUT UP IN ONE DOLLAR PACKAGES FOR RETAIL.
One Ton is equal to Two Hundred Loads of Farm Yard Manure.
HENRY PRETTY,
At the Agricultural Warehouse opposite the Market Square.

Mr. John Roblin, 3rd Con. Sidney, tried a package of Super Phosphate on Corn last year, and he informs me he believes the Crop nearly doubled where it was applied. He intends to purchase a large quantity for next planting season and I beg to refer those having any doubts of its efficacy to him.
H. P.
P. S.—A number of Farmers saw the immense heads of Barley grown by Mr. John Bell, after an application of Super-Phosphate.
H. P.
Belleville, February 1st, 1867 50-1

SEEDS AND SEED GRAIN.
WOULD also call their attention to his stock of SEEDS and SEED GRAIN, selected from the best samples grown in this and the adjoining Counties—they comprising the following:—
Clover Seed, very prime.
Timothy Seed, from medium to extra.
Red Top, for low lands.
Hungarian Grass, for late sowing when hay crops fail
Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches.
Spring Wheat, Fife, Club, and China.
Barley, Five Rowed, most recommended.
IN PEAS THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES—
Prime Sample Common Pea.
Black Eyed Marrowfat, in great demand for American market.
Early Kent or Canadian, a high prize, vix: from $1 50 to $2 a bushel
California Peas, a very choice lot
June Pea, *Early*
Oats, several varieties, having purchased the whole product of the seed.
Black Tartar,—imported from England by Mr. John Newton, Thomasburgh,—who would especially recommend them as perfectly PURE. Very productive, and not liable to shell as the Common Oat.
Buckwheat, Corn, White Beans, &c., and everything in the line required by farmers in a change of seed—so necessary to successful farming.

PLASTER, PLASTER.
Receiving daily, FRESH GROUND PLASTER
Also, constantly on hand,
SALT, WATER-LIME, FLOUR, FEED, &c.
For Sale:
A TEAM of HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES and WAGGON.
A Four Year Old Colt, a Tread Power Threshing Machine,
Fanning Mill, Cultivators, &c.
AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Opposite the Market Square.
51 HENRY PRETTY.

BUFFALO ROBES,
Furs, Furs, Furs!
AT
GEO. ROCHE'S.
FURS REPAIRED.
NEILSON'S BLOCK
Opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front street,
Belleville.
The Highest Price in Cash paid for RAW FURS.

WINTER CLOTHING!!
GRAHAM & GRAINGER,
BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
For Fall and Winter wear, which they are selling at UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES.
Cutting done and all kinds of garments made to order, and fits warranted.
THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!
has been renewed with all the best material that the market affords and of the latest Styles
THEIR STOCK OF GROCERIES
will be found complete, and of the BEST quality.
GRAHAM & GRAINGER.
BELLEVILLE, Oct. 12th, 1866. 35-tf

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of
GEO. D. HOLTON & CO.,
for the continuing of the business heretofore carried on by E. W. Holton, Esq. They hope by strict attention, honorable dealing, and by keeping constantly on hand a stock of goods equal to any in Town, at low prices, to receive the same generous patronage given their predecessor during nearly a quarter of a century.
GEO. C. HOLTON
H. R. ATKINS.
Belleville, March 1st, 1867. 12-tf

A CARD.
WE beg to return our sincere thanks to our large circle of friends and customers for their very kind and liberal patronage during the past year. Hoping to merit their further attention, and feeling assured of giving still greater satisfaction. We wish them all many happy returns of the season.
FORREST & LOZO,
Photographers,
Opposite the Anglo-American Hotel,
Belleville, December, 1866. 42

WILSON & Co.,
Pork Packers
TORONTO, (late of Chicago.)
HEAVY MESS —PRIME MESS
EXTRA PRIME PORK,—HAMS,
SHOULDERS,—BACON, &c.
Toronto, March 12th, 1867. 4tf

CLER NC SALE
—AT—
WM. GILROY'S,
ROSLIN.
The subscriber wishing to make room for his new goods, is now offering
GREAT BARGAINS!
in the balance of his old Stock. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him an early call.
WM. GILROY.
Roslin, March 15, 1867. 4

SEEDS, SEEDS.
THE Subscriber has just received a Large Assortment of
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds!
Imported direct from one of the most reliable Houses in London. They are warranted true to their kind, and will be sold at the Lowest Remunerative Price.
Turnips,—Yellow Swedish.
Carrots,—Large White Belgian
Beets,—Long Red, and White Sugar
Mangel Wurtzel,—Large Red,
Onion,—Large Red, and Strasburgh.
Cabbage,—Choice Varieties.
Cauliflower, four do.
ALSO
RED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!
E. CHANDLER,
Chemist and Druggist.
Belleville, 20th March, 1867. 3w6

NOTICE!
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late TOBIAS BLEECKER are requested to arrange their indebtedness at once, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me for liquidation.
NELSON LINGHAM.
December 10th, 1866. 44tf



FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
M. GILLEN
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has resumed business in the building formerly occupied by
Franck Starling & Co.,
and adjoining Flanigan's Hotel, where he hopes to meet his old friends and customers.
M. GILLEN.
Belleville, Dec. 19th, 1865. 44tf

Teeth Extracted Without Pain!!
MR. RELYEA
HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and patrons that he is now fully prepared to administer to his patients the most harmless anæsthetic ever introduced, viz:
Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas,
(so called from the pleasing effects produced) is purely innocuous, renders the most difficult operations painless, and passes off without leaving any of those disagreeable sensations caused by chloroform. He has also recently purchased the
Ether Spray Apparatus,
invented by Dr. Richardson, of London, England. In extracting Teeth, the Spray is thrown upon the gums for a few seconds, when the tooth can be removed, with the knowledge of the patient, but with little, and in many cases not the slightest pain.
Teeth mounted on rubber base at greatly reduced prices.
Oct. 23, 1866. 26

REMOVAL.
J. J. WATKINS
BEGS to inform his Customers and the public that he has REMOVED from his late stand to the
CHECKERED STORE
Opposite the "Anglo American House," where will be found as complete a stock of
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c, &c,
as at any other establishment, and at as reasonable rates. Also for Sale
COAL OIL,
of the best quality.
J. J. WATKINS.
Belleville, February 1865. 51

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 97, Front St., Belleville.
ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention
GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Belleville, Sept. 7th, 1865. 29

MRS. AMY JAMES
WOULD respectfully intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Belleville and the surrounding country, that she is thankful to them for the very liberal patronage they have conferred upon her for the last ten years. She feels proud to state that for a term of nine years her Ambrotypes and Photographs have taken the First Prize at the Annual Fair. The Governor General when on a visit to Belleville, expressed his delight at seeing such splendid photographs as exhibited from Mrs. James' Gallery, and said that he had never seen better.
Mrs. James would state to her friends that she is still determined to excel in her pictures as heretofore; her desire is that no one shall take pictures from her rooms unless they are perfectly satisfied. She has lately made improvements in her sky light and back grounds, so that all tastes will be suited. She is happy to state that she has changed her operator for one that can be relied on, and one that cannot be excelled. Those who may still desire to favour her with their patronage, may rely upon their orders being gratefully received and promptly and faithfully executed.
She would also intimate that she has been taking the Porcelain Pictures for the last twelve months. For beauty and softness they cannot be excelled. Please call and see them.
Mrs. James is now taking Photographs cheaper and better than ever. Call and see before going elsewhere.
Children's pictures taken instantaneously. Gem Card Pictures, seventy five cents per dozen
MRS. AMY JAMES,
47
January 7th, 1867.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving the Shop. His long established reputation, as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.
Remember the old stand, Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, April 2nd, 1863. 6

EXTRA.
Great Excitement in the States!
LATEST from NEW YORK.
BOYCE has just returned from New York with the latest styles and improvement in Photography. He is now making the
PORCELAIN PICTURE!!
being the first to introduce this fine style of work in this part of the country.
You will find more variety of styles at Boyce's Gallery than at any other place in Belleville
Call at the Gallery or at the Book Stores and examine specimens of the PORCELAIN PICTURE.
Parties will find this Picture suitable
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!
Work to please customers or no pay.
Remember the stand—Over Harrison's Book Store, entrance between Geo. Ritchie's and E. Harrison's.
J. W. BOYCE,
Photograph Artist.
Christmas Time, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the matter of JOHN MADDEN IRVINE,
An Insolvent.
In the County Court of the County of Hastings.
ON Friday, the seventeenth day of May next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
Belleville, 12th March, 1867.
JOHN M. IRVINE.
4td *Insolvent.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the matter of ROBERT JOHN EVERITT,
An Insolvent.
I WILL sell by Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on the Eighteenth day of May next at twelve o'clock noon, all of the Insolvent's interest, right, title, and estate which has vested in me as his Assignee under the above Act, of, in, to or out of
The North half of Lot number twelve, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hungerford, County of Hastings.
Belleville, 12th March, 1867.
GEO. D. DICKSON
4td *Assignee.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
Province of Canada, } In the County Court
County of Hastings, } of the County of Hastings.
In the Matter of JOHN CHAS. FRANCK, CORNELIUS JAMES STARLING, ALFERD A. CAMPBELL, and GEORGE ARKLE—Insolvents
And in the matter of CORNELIUS JAMES STARLING and GEORGE ARKLE, Insolvents
ON FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of MAY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act, as a member of the firm of Franck, Starling & Co., of the City of Starling & Arkle, and as an individual.
JOHN CHARLES FRANCK,
DIAMOND & DICKSON, Insolvent.
Solicitors.
Belleville.
Montreal, 28th January, A.D., 1867. 3-td

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
Province of Canada, } In the County Court
County of Hastings, } of the County of
To Wit, } Hastings.
In the matter of SETH WHEADON,
An Insolvent.
ON WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of APRIL next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
Dated at Chicago, this 28th day of January, 1867.
SETH WHEADON,
DIAMOND & DICKSON, Insolvent.
Solicitors. 50-td

BUFFALO AND MINK FURS
AT
GEORGE HAYMES'.
HIGHEST PRICE FOR RAW FURS.
BELLEVILLE, October 1st, 1866.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

W. J. Northgraves
RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity that he has opened a Jewelry Store on Front St., next door to Dean & Gilbert's, where he keep on hand a splendid assortment of
Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles, Electro Plate,
And almost everything usually kept in Jewelry Stores.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. Charges moderate as any shop in town. Work punctually attended to.
All kinds of Solid Gold, Jewelry, Medals and Rings made to order.
ALSO—Keeps on hand a good assortment of the latest Sheet Music, and orders taken for any piece in print.
ALSO—Have on hand some good Melodeons and Harmoniums which he will sell at reduced prices.
Belleville, June 27th, 1866. 19

BRIDGEWATER.
VILLAGE LOTS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS FREE OF COST.
A NUMBER of good Lots to be given to actual settlers who may be desirous of commencing business in the Village of Bridgewater.
Persons applying for lots must (unless well known to the undersigned,) bring recommendations as to character and standing.
No applications entertained from any person desirous of selling intoxicating drinks, either as Hotel or Saloon Keepers, or for Billiard Rooms or gambling establishments.
Bridgewater is fast growing in importance as a Manufacturing Village, and independent of the gold excitement, must become a place of importance on account of its splendid water power and its adaptation for manufacturing purposes.
BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, 9th March, 1867. 3w8
Chronicle please publish until 1st June next. R. F.

FLAX SEED! FLAX SEED!!
THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH Paid for Flax Seed, at HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE.
Nov. 7th 1866. 38

Rev. W. H. Downs'
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC
ELIXIR.
THE most reliable, tried, true and infallible cough medicine extant. It has been the standard medicine of the people for over thirty two years.
It is the
FAMILY PHYSICIAN
of many thousand households.
Keep it on hand as its necessities may arise.
Remember
DOWNS'
ELIXIR.
CURES Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all DISEASES of the THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS.
A case of thirty years standing CURED AT LAST.
We hereby certify that my wife had been afflicted with an obstinate cough for OVER THIRTY YEARS, so troublesome at times as to produce fever & prostration. After trying almost everything, I was at last, induced by a friend to make a trial of
Downs' Balsamic Elixir,
and I assure you its use has been attended with the happiest results. She is now able to go about the house and attend to household duties as she has not before for years. I can sincerely recommend it as the best cough medicine in existence; and attention that was ever put before the public.
JONATHAN SPRAGUE.
Duxbury, Vt., March 21, 1859.
The above testimonials are but a few of the many we receive every Drug and country store throughout the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and if any one wishes to renew his supply, he has only to call on one of the proprietors.
HARNES, HENRY & CO.,
513 and 515, St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.

For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale that VALUABLE FARM adjoining the village of Madoc, and known as lot number one, in the fifth concession of Madoc containing 178 acres of land. Over 125 acres of this farm is under first class cultivation. The whole Farm is enclosed with a new cedar fence. Several everlasting springs on the lot. A good dwelling house, frame barn, 50 x 36, shed, 60 x 30 and good stables. The Town Hall and Presbyterian Church are built on one corner of the lot. Terms easy. Title indisputable.
Apply to
LACHLAN McBEATH,
on the premises, or to
PONTON & PALKINS,
Solicitor, Belleville C.W.
Madoc, May 11th, 1865. 3

LOOK, READ, AND LEARN
THAT THE
Great Shoshonees Remedy
OF THE CELEBRATED INDIAN,
DR. LEWIS JOSEPHUS
of the distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.
THIS ALL POSSESSING GREAT INDIAN REMEDY, is warranted, and in fact is the emphatic language, we can safely say, has relied upon to make a permanent cure of all cases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Nervative Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, various skin diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, even in the third stage of Consumption.
In the Western country where this great remedy has been in use for a short time it has nearly effected some of the most marvelous cures recorded in the annals of historical medicine. Such being the case in addition to its unknown and exhaustless virtue, we feel bound to impute the fact that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century, and for good it has been ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.
Price of the Remedy in large Vials, $1.
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
AGENTS FOR BELLEVILLE
R. HOLDEN & Co., Dr. COLEMAN
M. SAWYER, & GRAHAM
E. H. PARKER, Kingston
General Agent for Canada.
April 5th, 1866

The Intelligencer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
OFFICE:
Intelligencer Building, Front st
Belleville, C. W.
M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor
TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS a year in advance if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier payable in advance in all cases to advance. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Six lines and under, first insertion.....
Each subsequent insertion.....
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....
Each subsequent insertion.....
Above ten lines, per line for first insertion.....
Each subsequent insertion per line.....
Business Notices, 10 cents per line for first insertion, measured as nonpareil.
A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.
All advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
FOR PRINTING:
The Job Printing Department of the INTELLIGENCER Office, has been furnished with every variety and style of Type, and will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.
All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Post Paid*, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

The Intelligencer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY
M. BOWELL, PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE.—Intelligencer Building, Front St.

TERMS:
$2 per annum, if called for at the office, or sent by mail.
$2 50, when delivered by the Carrier.
When not paid in advance, 50c will be added to each year's subscription.
No subscriber taken for a less time than three months; and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS
To insure insertion must be delivered at the Office by 10 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday.
Advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
All advertisements measured by a scale of solid brevier.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 33. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1867. NUMBER 8.

The Intelligencer
Book and Job Establishment
IS NEARLY NEW, COMPRISING THE
Latest Styles of Plain and Fancy Type

ORDERS
For any of the following or other description of Printing, promptly executed:
RAILWAY BILLS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, FUNERAL CARDS,
POSTERS, BILL HEADINGS,
LAW BLANKS, SHOW BILLS,
CONCERT BILLS, PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS, STAGE BILLS,
CHEQUE BOOKS, MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,
BLANK NOTES, BILL BOOKS,
CIRCULARS, LABELS, &c. &c.

POWER PRESSES.
Having the best kind of Power Presses, work can be done in the shortest possible time.

To Correspondents.
☞ Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. W. Roche,
PROFESSOR of VIOLIN AND VIOLONCELLO, Front Street, Belleville. 1

F. J. Phippen,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, and Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 44

George S. Tickell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,
TAILOR. Shop, opposite the Railroad House, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Neilson's Building, Front St.

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Henry Rosenberg,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Forrest & Lozo's
ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Lazier's New Building, opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, Front St., Belleville. 30

Charles Martin,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

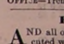
Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. LeVescoute, or by Mr J. H. Hamby, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

McLeod & Carre,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors. Office—153½ Front Street, Belleville.
September 7th, 1865.
HENRY A. F. McLEOD. | HENRY CARRE.

Pitceathly & Kelso,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, Tea, Wine and Spirit Dealers, (in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Gillespie & Co.,) No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
Sept 4th, 1863.

John S. Black,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4y1

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, Silversmith and Jeweler, and dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. 13

Bedford & Ward,

SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Business Cards,
AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch, at the *Intelligencer* Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street.

BILL HEADS,
AND all other kinds of JOB PRINTING, executed with neatness and despatch at the INTELLIGENCER Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Veterinary Surgeon.
THOS. K. QUICKFALL, M. R. C., V. S.—Office—Market Place, Belleville. Residence Murneyville Road.
West Belleville, Dec. 14, 1866. 43

Hitting the Nail on the Head
IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or 2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

Mrs. Lount,
LATE of Barrie—Teacher of Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Pencilling and Pastel Crayons. STUDIO,—The room over Mr. Bedford's Store. HOURS,—From 10 A. M., to 4 P. M., Saturdays excepted. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector of Barrie; T. D. McConkey, M. P. P., Barrie; W. D. Ardagh, Esq., Barrister, Barrie; and A. Burrell, Esq., Manager Bank of Toronto, Barrie.
Belleville, 4th Feb., 1867. 51

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.
APPLY TO J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister, &c.
Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

MONEY TO LEND
ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY.
Apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister.
Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

$50,000 TO INVEST
ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to
WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40y1

ORANGE CERTIFICATES
FOR SALE at the INTELLIGENCER Office Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street Belleville.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dean & Gilbert,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, *Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.* BARTON S. GILBERT.
Oct. 23, 1866. 36

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c. OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON.
October, 1866. 37

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Three doors West of Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville

Notice.
THE undersigned have entered into Copartnership for the practice of Common Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, &c., under the firm of Ross, Bell & Holden.
JOHN ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer. OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,
SOLICIEOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART.
August, 9th, 1866. 25

Coleman & Simpson,
BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.
C. L. COLEMAN, Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. J. H. SIMPSON. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

Peter Shevlin,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c. Office—Jones' Building, Front Street, Belleville.

John Finn,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

Maclellan & Maclellan,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency, Attornies-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c, &c. Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville. v27 1y1

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street, Trenton. v28n4

PHYSICIANS.

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village. 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m.
January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. Cannill,
HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils.
August, 1763. 25

Dr. Oronhyatekha,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Mabee & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Dafoe House.
THIS First-class Hotel, situated in the central part of the Town, and in the immediate vicinity of the Telegraph, Customs and Post Offices, having undergone a thorough repair, and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the travelling community. The Table will be furnished with everything the season affords and the Bar supplied with the choicest Brands. Good stables and an enclosed yard, and attentive Hostlers always in attendance. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. Stages for Madoc, Stirling, &c., leave the House every morning. The arrangements of the House are complete, and the Proprietor will spare no pains to make the Dafoe House equal to any in the country.
F. PAPINEAU, Proprietor.
April, 1864. 8

Insurance Agencies.

Life and Accident Insurance
THE ORIGINAL
TRAVLERS INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Insures against
ALL ACCIDENTS!!
CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE!
Also insures against
Loss of Life from Any Cause!!
Whether Disease or Accident,
WITH COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.
PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
With Surplus of $200,000.
J. G. BATTERSON, Prest. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec
J. PARKER THOMAS, Agent, Belleville.
41

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR
Fire, Life and Annuities
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000.
CHIEF OFFICE.—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
LONDON OFFICES.—Grace Church Street and 13 Regent Street.
MONTREAL OFFICE:
Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier Street.

Canada Board of Directors.
WILLIAM MOLSON, Esq., (Chairman.)
HON. JAMES FERRIER, HENRY THOMAS, Esq., DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., (Fire Dept. only.)
Bankers—MOLSON'S BANK. *Legal Advisers*—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.
Medical Adviser—WM. SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.D.
Surveyor—THOMAS S. SCOTT, Esq.
Auditor—THOMAS R. JOHNSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary and General Agent—A. MACKENZIE FORBES, Esq.

Fire Department.
This Company effects Insurance upon every description of Property in Town and Country, including Mill and Special Risks, on the most favorable terms offered by any first class English Company.
M. BOWELL, *Intelligencer Office. Agent.*
Belleville, April 1st, 1866.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.
Annual Income exceeds £500,000.
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
(v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Western Insurance Company,
(LIMITED,)
OF ENGLAND.
FOR FIRE, AND FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LIFE BUSINESS.
Fire Risks taken for a term of THREE YEARS, avoiding the necessity of RENEWAL.
MacLEOD & CARRE, Prov. Land Surveyors, &c., Agents for the County of Hastings.
Belleville, Nov. 1st, 1865. 37-tf

Western Fire & Life Insurance Co.,
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL, - - £1,000,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE, WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:
Ontario Hall, Church Street,
TORONTO.
A. DE GRASSI, Chief Agent.
J. PARKER THOMAS, *Agent.*
Belleville, August, 1865. 25

J. C. VAPOR
HAS RE-OPENED BUSINESS.
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE, C. W.
October 23d, 1866. 36

Dr. GIRDWOOD,
CONSULTING and Analytical Chemist, Montreal, begs to announce that having secured the services of
Mr. E. S. BLACKWELL,
From the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, London, he is prepared to undertake assays of Ores and Chemical Analysis of all kinds.
Orders left with Dr. G's Agents, R. Holden & Co., Belleville, will meet with prompt attention.
Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1866. 40

The Gold Regions.
Land Agency and Mining Office.
I BEG to intimate to the public generally that I have opened an office in this place, for the transaction of business in connection with the sale and purchase of lands, transfers, leases, and mining business generally, and trust by punctuality and promptitude to obtain a share of confidence, in connection with the opening prospects of the gold regions of North Hastings.
BENJAMIN BEDDOME,
Clerk No. 10 Division Court,
Queen's Commissioner, &c.
Marmora, March 22d, 1867. 5

REFERENCES.
Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Speaker Leg. Assembly.
Hon. Robert Read, Member of Leg. Council.
Hon. Billa Flint, " "
Hon. Geo. Sherwood, Judge County Hastings.
G. H. Boulter, M. D., Warden "
Andrew Thomson, Esq., Commercial Bank.
John Lewis, Esq., Belleville.
James Glass, Esq., "
Archibald Ponton, Esq., Belleville.
M. Bowell, Esq., "
Nathan Jones, Esq., "

The Private of the Buffs.

"Some Silkins, and a private of the Buffs, having remained behind with the grog carts, fell into the hands of the Chinese. On the next morning, they were brought before the authorities, and summoned to perform the *kotou*. The Silkins obeyed; but Moyse, the English soldier, declaring that he would not prostrate himself before any Chinaman alive, was immediately knocked upon the head, and his body thrown on a dunghill."—*See China Correspondent of the London "Times."*

Last night, among his fellow roughs,
He jested, quaffed, and swore,
A drunken private of the buffs,
Who never looked before,
To-day, beneath the foeman's frown,
He stands in Elgin's place,
Ambassador from Britain's Crown,
And type of all her race.

Poor, reckless, rude, low-born, untaught,
Bewildered, and alone,
A heart, with English instinct fraught,
He yet can call his own,
Ay, tear his body limb from limb,
Bring cord, or axe, or flame;
He only knows, that not through *him*
Shall England come to shame.

Far Kentish hop-fields round him seem'd,
Like dreams, to come and go;
Bright leagues of cherry-blossom gleam'd;
One sheet of living snow;
The smoke, above his father's door,
In grey soft eddyings hung;
Must he then watch it rise no more;
Doomed by himself, so young?

Yes, honor calls!—with strength like steel
He put the vision by,
Let dusky Indians whine and kneel;
An English lad must die.
And thus, with eyes that would not shrink;
With knee to man unbent
Unfaltering on its dreadful brink,
To his red grave he went.

Vain, mightiest fleets, of ironed framed:
Vain, those all-shattering guns;
Unless proud England keeps untamed;
The strong heart of her sons.
So, let his name through Europe ring—
A man of mean estate,
Who died, as firm as Sparta's King,
Because his soul was great.

Select Reading.

Trust in God.

The following narrative from the autobiography of Henry Y. Stilling, is a beautiful illustration of holy trust and confidence in God. Stilling was an eminent physician in the service of the Grand Duke of Baden. He died in the year 1812, and consequently was well-known to many persons now living. His career was an extraordinary one.

In youth, Stilling was extremely poor—destitute of the common comforts and necessaries of life. After a long season of anxiety and prayer, he felt satisfied that it was the will of God that he should go to a university, and prepare himself for the medical profession. He did not, at first, make choice of a university, but waited for an intimation from his heavenly Father; for, as he intended to study simply from faith, he would not follow his own will in anything. Three weeks after he had come to this determination, a friend asked him where he intended to go. He replied he did not know.

"Oh," said she, "our neighbour Mr. T., is going to Strasburg to spend the winter there; go with him."

This touched Stilling's heart; he felt that this was the intimation he had waited for. Meanwhile Mr. T. himself entered the room, and was heartily pleased with the proposition. The whole of his welfare now depended on his becoming a physician, and for this a thousand dollars at least was requisite, of which he knew not in the whole world how to raise a hundred. He nevertheless fixed his confidence firmly on God, and reasoned as follows: "God begins nothing without terminating it gloriously; now, it is most certainly true that he alone has ordered my present circumstances entirely without my co-operation; consequently, it is also most certainly true that he will accomplish everything regarding me in a manner worthy of himself." He smilingly said to his friends, who were as poor as himself, "I wonder from what quarter my heavenly Father will provide me with money?" When they expressed anxiety he said, "Believe assuredly that he who was able to feed a thousand people with a little bread lives still, and to him I commit myself. He will certainly find out means. Do not be anxious—the Lord will provide."

Forty-six dollars was all that he could raise for his journey. He met unavoidable delay on the way, and while at Frankfort, three days' ride from Strasburg, he had but a single dollar left. He said nothing of it to any one, but waited for the assistance of his heavenly Father. As he walked the street and prayed inwardly to God, he met Mr. L., a merchant from his place of residence, who said to him:

"Stilling, what brought you here?"

"I am going to Strasburg to study medicine."

"Where do you get your money to study with?"

"I have a rich Father in heaven?"

Mr. L. looked at him steadily, and inquired, "How much money have you on hand?"

"One dollar," said Stilling.

"So," said Mr. D. "Well, I am one of your Father's stewards," and handed him thirty-three dollars.

The first trial made him so courageous that he no longer doubted that God would help him through everything.

He had been but a short time in Strasburg when his thirty-three dollars had again been reduced to one, on which account he began again to pray earnestly. Just at this time, one morning, his room-mate, Mr. T., said to him, "Stilling, I believe you did not bring much money with you," and offered him thirty dollars in gold, which he accepted as in answer to his prayers.

In a few months after this, the time arrived when he must pay his lecturer's fee, or have his name struck from the list of students. The money was to be paid by 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. Thursday morning came, and he had no money and no means of getting any. Five o'clock in the evening came, and yet there was no money.—His faith began almost to fail; he broke out into a perspiration; his face was wet with tears. Some one knocked at the door.—"Come in," said he. It was Mr. R., the person of whom he rented the room. "I called," said Mr. R., "to see how you like your room."

"Thank you," said Mr. Stilling, "I like it very much."

Said Mr. R., "I thought I would ask you one other question: Have you brought any money with you?"

Stilling, much overcome, answered, "No, I have no money."

Mr. P. then looked at him with surprise and at length said, "I see how it is; God has sent me to help you." He immediately left the room, and soon returned with forty dollars in gold.

Stilling threw himself on the floor, and thanked God with tears. He then went to the college and paid his fee as well as the best. His whole college life was a series of just such circumstances. He was often in want of money, but he never asked man for it; for he had no man to ask, and it always came when he needed it. Was he authorized to enter a course of study with such prospects and such expectations? The leadings of Providence were such that he had not a shadow of doubt that it was his duty to enter on this course of study; he prayed fervently for Divine guidance, and felt that he had it; he availed himself of all the lawful means in his power for the supply of his own wants, and when he had no means of his own, he asked help of God, and never failed to receive what he asked. He became one of the greatest benefactors of the poor that the world had ever seen. He restored sight, during his life, to nearly five thousand blind people, most of whom were very poor and unable to render him any pecuniary reward.

Great Exhibitions.

Now that the Great Exhibition of 1867 has been opened, a few facts relative to the principal World's Fairs which have preceded it will be interesting.

When the shock of the wide spread revolutions of 1848-9 was dying out throughout Europe, the idea of the first Great International Exhibition was first conceived. Never could it have been introduced more happily, for the interchange of national feeling which was awakened, the new and peaceful contest which it created and the industries which it encouraged, served to divert the attention of men from the bloody tragedies which were of so recent date, and directed their thoughts into new and tranquil channels.

There can be no exhibition like that of 1851, for there can never be the same absorbing interests attending any other which were excited by that, the first. There was nothing wonderful about the architectural design of Mr. Paxton, which was indeed nothing more than one of his employer's great graperies magnified. The building rose swiftly after it was once commenced by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors. Its cost was £200,000, the sale of season tickets brought £50,000, and the sum of £80,000 was subscribed before the building was commenced. It was on the 16th of May that the World's first Exhibition was opened, and in the poet's words it was in all respects, "one of the charmed days when the genius of God doth flow." As describe l in one of the leading journals of the day:—

"A splendid sunshine and soft air filled all the hollow of the sky, and every man who had feet to walk with or friends to carry him, made his way to share in the pageant. The ocean and the channel swarmed with ships; bird's eye views of the planet showed dark lines of travellers, streaming from all points of the compass to London, and in London all the streets leading to one shining point, a crystal ball rolling on the grass of Hyde Park, a gigantic dew-drop, or bubble fallen, could it be, from the stars, and inclosing in its many-colored, sparkling sphere, men, women, children, grass, fountains and flowers, and even the tallest trees.

"The Queen, too, who from the first, had delighted in her husband's happy thought, declared her gracious purpose to open the Exhibition in royal State. See her, then, advancing between long lines of nobles and noble ladies, soldiers and councillors, to her throne in the transept; see her look round upon the vast assembly with clear eye and tone as yet untouched with care, clad in a rose brocade, her jewelled head glittering in the brilliant sunbeams like an answering sun; hear her full round tones of English welcome to the world; hear the blaze of trumpet and burst of bugle and roll of drum that drown the applauding shouts of the crowd, as with Queenly salutation to all beholders, she declares the Exhibition opened. Next the Throne stands old Wellington, who closes his 82nd year, a mark for all English eyes, and near the throne also stands the Minister from China, serene, unctuous, with careful and prolonged pig-tail, and embroidered robes of your true peacock splendor, plainly a man of consequence, and, as such, saluted with respect by all the other mighty Ministers and men of state, until one of them, sharper-eyed than the rest, bethinks him that there is no Chinese Ambassador, and, first dimly, then plainly remembers this face as that of the greasy, opium-sleek countenance of the showman of the Chinese Junk moored in the Thames, just then a famous penny-show in London."

The next Exhibition of the world's industrial products took place at Dublin in 1853. It was erected at the sole expense of Mr. William Dargan, an eminent Irish Engineer. The cost was upwards of £50,000, but it is said that he made money by the transaction in the end, or at all events realized sufficient to repay his outlay. The Exhibition building consisted of a central hall 425 feet long and 100 feet high, covered by a semi-circular roof in a single span of 100 feet. Parallel with the main hall, and communicating with it by arched openings, were two side halls or aisles each 100 feet in width and 65 feet high. Each of these side halls were divided into three by a nave 50 feet wide, and aisles of 25 feet. Thus the outside dimensions of the building were 425ft. by 200. It was opened May 12, 1853, and was closed in October by the Queen and Prince Albert, on which occasion Mr. Cusack Patrick Rooney, the Secretary of the Exhibition, was made a Knight, and as "Sir Cusack," &c., retired gracefully into private life; Mr. Dargan, having been offered the same dignity, respectfully declined the responsibility of so much additional honor, and remained plain Mr. Dargan till his death which took place early in last February. In the same year an Exhibition of the same kind was inaugurated at New York, which, however, proved in most respects to be a failure.

In 1855 a great Exhibition took place in Paris, which was attended with remarkable success.

In 1857 the Manchester Exhibition of Fine Arts was opened by Her Majesty in person, and such a display of rich and precious works of art was made as the world has hardly ever seen. No country in the world is so rich in private collections of paintings and statuary as England, and the owners of the rarest and most beautiful works of art contributed them to the Exhibition with the utmost generosity. Even the New York *Tribune*, alluding to the private collections of artistic productions in England is compelled to say:—"From the Queen down, whoever owns any fine work of art seems to consider himself as its guardian only, and as having no exclusive right to its enjoyment. It adds greatly to the pleasure of visiting England that this generous and noble spirit exists, and we always hear with pleasure that this or that valuable picture in changing hands has found its way into an English gallery or parlor, for then we may hope some day to see it. We do not believe there is in all England a man of wealth who has the spirit of a certain well known New Yorker, who, owning some particularly fine pictures and manuscripts of great rarity, takes a foolish pride in making himself notorious by denying the sight of them not only to strangers, however introduced, but even to his intimate friends, and, better still, to his own immediate relatives. There is a pretty tale going about that no less a person than Mr. Prescott, when he was writing one of his books connected with Spanish history, wrote to this public spirited gentleman and requested permission to consult a very rare M. S. in his possession, but received the suave reply, 'that he had bought the M.S. for his own use and not for that of other people.' There may be instances of such churlishness in England, but they are covered out of sight by the multitude of bright examples of broader and more enlightened spirit." The Manchester Exhibition of 1857 was a bright instance of this spirit.

The success of the London Exhibition in 1862 was somewhat marred by the untimely death of the Prince Consort, who had been the prime originator and leading spirit in the carrying out of the work.—The building was at Kensington and covered 24½ acres of ground. For the value and interests of its contents there can be no doubt that the Exhibition of 1862 far exceeds all others. The picture gallery was especially splendid. The immense progress made by France and Britain since the first Exhibition in all branches of art as well as manufactures was the theme of universal wonder and comment. The United States at that time was torn by civil strife, and could not therefore be expected to contribute much.

In point of size the Paris Exhibition of the present year exceeds them all, and in many respects differs from those which have preceded it. A correspondent in an English paper says:—"The programme of the plans includes a concentration in the Champ de Mars, in the building, and the park surrounding it, of everything connected with the material life of the races that inhabit the globe. In the building itself we are to have the raw materials and manufactured goods useful and ornamental as in former exhibitions, with many details peculiar to this one; but in the surrounding park will be found the feature of most striking interest—the Ethnological Department, as it may be called. Here we are to see the people of remote countries living as far as may be, as they live at home, eating and drinking, working and talking, dressed as if at home, and trying to persuade themselves that they are so. We are to have real Russians in real Russian peasant houses, built by themselves of Russian timber; real Moors dressed in their native dress, and living in houses decorated by their own hands after their native designs, (the last *Illustrated News* showed them to us, paint pot in hand painting away at wall and wainscott); Japan is to be there, and China, with all their quaintarry of bamboo-houses, bamboo-furniture, bamboo euerything that isn't made of paper; eating rice and smoking opium, and componnding delicate dishes of rat and puppy, and birds' nest for capricious Western appetites."

In glancing at the principal International exhibitions which have taken place, we have of course omitted to make mention of the great Sydenham Palace, which is a fixture and which in beauty and extent far exceeds all the rest.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Savages in Mexico.

An incident was reported from Mexico a few days since which seems to have excited little attention, but which deserves a great deal. We published, on Thursday last, a military order signed by Escobedo, a general of the Republican Army of Juarez, in which he orders the "execution of all foreigners taken prisoners with arms in their hands" in a battle which had taken place two days before.

The newspapers announced that this order was carried out to the letter. One hundred and twenty-three men, French by birth, who had enlisted in the opposing army of Miramon, who had been taken prisoners, were marched out and executed in cold blood.

Nothing more inhuman, more utterly infamous than this has occurred within the history of modern wars. It brands with ineffaceable disgrace the black-hearted monster who ordered it, the President of Mexico who seems to have given it his countenance, and the Republican cause which both profess to serve. It is impossible for Christians, or for men of humane instincts, to sympathize with a cause which tolerates such violations of the plainest principles of recognized and honourable warfare. Our Government owes it to itself and to the public sentiment of the civilized world, to protect, in the most decisive and peremptory manner, against this dishonouring and abhorrent crime.

The only semblance of excuse given by Escobedo for his atrocious order is that these men were foreigners, and that the flag under which they had been fighting had been withdrawn from Mexico. But they had regularly enlisted in the service of the opposing party. They had a right so to enlist, and were entitled to precisely the same treatment as other members of the army. The Republican Government in Mexico has never denied the right of foreigners to enlist in their service, and their ranks contain even now a large number of American and other soldiers of foreign birth. No nation has ever refused to such prisoners the same rights accorded to those who were their own citizens.

Our last House of Representatives adopted a resolution just before its adjournment declaring it to be the duty of the contending armies of Mexico to observe the rules of humanity in their conduct of the war. We owe it to ourselves to make this declaration something more than an empty threat. We have driven the French out of Mexico; we have no right to let it fall into the hands of men who disgrace humanity and degrade the cause they profess to serve. *New York Times.*

Polish Exiles sent to Siberia.

(*Berlin correspondence of the London Times*).

According to a manifesto issued for and probably by the arristocratic representatives of Poland, the number of Poles sent to Siberia since January, 1863, amounts to 18,682, among whom 164 are women and 114 priests. All were transported for political delinquencies, and according to the offence imputed, are sentenced either to forced labour in the mines, colonization in the villages, or mere residence in villages or towns. In addition to these, 33,780 persons were banished to the steppes of the Ural, as severe a punishment as removal to Siberia, but nearer home. Furthermore, 12,556 persons, among them 218 women and 163 priests, were forcibly made to leave homes and accept a compulsory abode in the interior of European Russia; 2,416 were placed in the ranks of the army, 31,500 in houses of correction (the greater part of whom were subsequently removed to Siberia), and 620 in the church yards of divers penitentiaries, having died before trial. On the battle-fields of the rebellion, as Russian computations show 38,800 were buried. As 1,468 more were hung or shot by the courts-martial, and 7,060 forced to seek refuge in foreign countries, the total of the melancholy list is swelled to 141,882. Without vouching for the accuracy of these figures, I may yet say that, excepting those slain in battle, certainly over-estimated, there is nothing to excite surprise in the numbers stated. Besides these, Poland has furnished two per cent. of her male population as recruits.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man, and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds, if not attended to, sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

Army and Navy Affairs.

On the 14th inst., an interesting debate on the Navy Estimates took place in the British House of Commons. The amount asked for was £10,476,253, being an excess of £645,000 over the estimates of last year. Of this amount £50,000 will be expended upon the construction of a two turret ship for the colony of Victoria; £979,000 will be expended upon the building of sixteen vessels in the Royal dock yards; the balance of the amount, with the exception of a few trifling items, being required for the maintenance of the navy, the building of vessels for the public service in private yards, and some additions to the Royal dockyards.

To summarize the work which is to be performed in the Royal dockyards, we may say that in the seven yards, 23,544 tons of shipping are ordered for the year, comprising three iron clad frigates, one converted iron-clad frigate, and one turret ship. The Admiralty consider that the British navy is most deficient in second class iron-clad vessels, and have therefore, determined that the ships built in private yards shall be of that class, viz., of about 3,775 tons of burthen, 800 horse power, with a maximum speed of 13½ knots per hour. The crews of these vessels will consist of 450 men, and their armament of eight 300 pounders, and two 68 pounder guns. Their armour is to be eight inches in thickness. It is also intended to build ten gunboats upon the same principle, and possibly one vessel of the Monitor type. The feeling seems to be, however, stronger than ever against the last named class of vessel, an inspection of the *Miantonomoh* in England having convinced all naval men that they are not by any means fitted for service in every part of the world, and are in fact only available for coast and harbor defence. In the course of the debate this fact was mentioned, and it was asserted that this was in all probability the very last class of vessel which Great Britain was likely to want, for there was little likelihood of her shores being invaded, nor ought it to be forgotten that although the Secretary of the American Navy had in his report to Congress deplored that the Royal dockyard of Portsmouth contained more accommodation than all the dockyards of the United States could supply, yet in a few months the American Republic had managed to construct a fleet of monitors available for coast service, and if with their limited means they had been able to do this, what ought not to be effected by the spirit of Englishmen backed by the facilities derived from vast private yards, as well as those of the public establishments. It is therefore considered best to postpone the construction of any such vessel for the present, and endeavor to turn out the most complete and powerful sea going ironclads of which the energy, and scientific knowledge of the country will admit. It appears that the vessels of the Royal Navy will in the future consist almost entirely of only three kinds, ironclad frigates, swift wooded corvettes, carrying heavy guns, but relying principally upon speed, and gunboats. The principal navies of the world were stated to number as follows:—Great Britain 695, France 365, Russia 219, United States 234, Spain 70, Austria 70, and Italy 82.

There is as will be seen, to be no material modification in the *personel* of the Fleet. The real change which is now going on is in the armaments of the ships of the Royal Navy and these are being changed as rapidly as possible. The vote for a number of seamen and boys for the naval service during the ensuing year will be 67,300.

A prolonged discussion took place in the House of Lords on the same night on the report of the commission upon recruiting for the army. All that has been recommended by the commission so far with a view to strengthening the army, seems to be that 30,000 men of one-fourth of the militia force of the country will be made available in case of war being declared, to be incorporated with the regular army as immediate army of reserve. The Duke of Cambridge made a good practical speech, recommending an increase of pay for the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army. As far as the question of reserve went, he saw no present resource but the militia which should be maintained at its full strength and rendered thoroughly efficient. When this war is done it would be time enough to talk about increasing the militia or reserve force.

A disscussion on flogging in the army has taken place in the House of Commons, the result of which will probably increase the number of recruits, a resolution having been passed declaring the punishment to be unnecessary in time of peace,—that it is inhuman and degrading that it is unnecessary for the maintainance of discipline—that it checks recruiting. Of course this is a question on which a very great deal may be urged on both sides and when people talk of the cruelty of the system it should not be forgotten that crimes which are punished in the British army by flogging are punished by death in the armies of France and some other nations.

Repeal of Reciprocity.

The following editorial article appeared in the New York World of Friday, in reference to one of the many changes which have followed the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty:

"In the last monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr Warren, the United States Consul at St. Johns, New Brunswick, records a striking change in the trade of that Province with the United States. In 1865, before the Reciprocity Treaty was repealed, nearly 180,000 barrels of flour were exported from the United States to New Brunswick more than were exported to the same county from Canada. But last year, chiefly after the termination of the treaty, the balance in favor of Canada, and against the United States in the comparison was 108,000 barrels.

"The following are the details of the statements in a tabular form:

	Bbls. Flour.
From the United States in 1865	205,373
From Canada in 1866	28,000
In favor of the United States	177,373
From Canada in 1866	177,000
From the United States in 1866	68,000
In favor of Canada	109,000

"The manufacture of sugar boxes for the tropical regions has become an important branch of business at St. Johns since the treaty was terminated. It appears, on the same authority, that the shipments of these for the twelve months ending on the first of March, were at least fifty per cent more than those of the previous year, and were also sold to parties abroad at an advance of fully ten per cent over prices of 1865. The abrogration of the Reciprocity Treaty, says Cublip & Snider's annual circular, published at St. John's is again felt to our advantage, as we have been doing business that the State of Maine has done heretofore."

THE Florence correspondence of the *Times* telegraphs under date of March 17:—"The Pope allows the Italian troops to enter his States to help the Pontifical troops to suppress brigandage. Cardinal Antonelli was adverse. The 'Blacks' are furious."

Rich Toilettes.

Some of our lady readers perhaps will be interested in the following description of some of the attractive *toilettes* which were displayed at the charity ball in New York a week or two ago. We copy from the *Home Journal*.—

"One of the dresses that attracted the attention and elicited the envy of the ladies, was worn by a beautiful young married lady from Boston. It was of rich blue velvet, cut low, and trimmed with superb point lace. A heavy cable cord trimmed the bottom of the skirt. Over her shoulders she wore an elegant white lace shawl. The necklace, earrings, and comb of diamonds. Another was a wine-colored *moire antique*, trimmed with a deep flounce of black lace, black lace *bertha*, cut low, and finished with a puffing of lace around the neck. Another dress, of lilac-corded silk, trimmed round the skirt and waist with feather trimming of lilac and white, headed with narrow white bugle fringe. Another was of black lace, covered with small steel beads. The underskirt was puffed, and the overskirt caught down on it with small steel stars. The hair was dressed with diamond powder, and the whole effect of the dress was very pretty and stylish. Another very beautiful dress was of white tulle, flounced, the bottom of each flounce being trimmed with a row of narrow black velvet. This dress was worn over a light pink silk, the waist cut low and finished with a puffing of lace. Hair ornamented with a wreath of wild roses. We noticed that several ladies had their hair arranged in two long plaits down the back, *a l'antique*, which is becoming quite fashionable. The new fashioned ladies evening gloves were very much worn. They reach almost to the elbow, some having six and some even eight buttons. They are very becoming and stylish, and make the arm look very pretty.

Old Canada.

In looking over an old map entitled the English Empire in North America, published in 1755, Canada, then belonging to the French, was bounded on the West by the River Outaouais (Ottawa), on the East by the River Bustard (Outard), near the present Manicouagon Point, about 40 miles westward of Point de Monts, on the North by the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, and on the South by the River St. Lawrence. The country West, till lately Upper Canada, now by the Act of Confederation Ontario, was then called Northern Iroquois and inhabited by the Indians bearing that name, and extending to the present Sarnia. From thence westward to the Mississippi, the country now comprising Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, &c., was chiefly inhabited by the Outagamis, Mascoutens, and the Sioux or Nadonessian Indians. Here and there scattered over these large tracts of country from the Ottawa to the Mississippi, were a few French forts and settlements. Now look at the present map of the Kingdom of Canada, from the Straits of Canso, N. S., to the Straits of St. Clair, having its Parliament buildings at Ottawa (worthy in point of architecture for any country), a place not then in existence. Go a step further back to 1656, when the Royal Government in Canada was first established, and Mgr. de Laval arrived as the Vicar-Apostolic of the See of Rome, and afterwards, in 1674, was named first Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Again to 1672, when DeCourville obtained permission from the Iroquois to erect a trading fort at Cataraqui (Kingston). Let our imagination picture the state and condition of Canada then, continually at war with the Iroquois Indians, and conjure up its march of civilization under the French rule, till 1760, when Canada was solemnly transferred from the French to the British Crown. In one hundred years we have, by means of the Victoria Bridge, made an uninterrupted line of railway from Sarnia to the Atlantic, and along its length there have arisen flourishing towns and cities, where there was then nothing but the primeval forest. We have a history since 1760, showing forth our valor and unity in the common defence of our country. Instance our war medal, bearing on its clasp, "Detroit, Fort Erie, Chateauguay," &c. The population of Upper and Lower Canada has increased from about 100,000 (les than the present inhabitants of Montreal) to more than 3,000,000, or an increase of thirty-fold. Our commerce has in a greater proportion, the ordinary revenue amounting to over $12,000,000. It palls the imagination to conjure what we shall be in another fifty or a hundred years under a prosperous, peaceful and united Confederation.—*Communicated to Montreal News.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISING.—The *Adams* (*N.Y.*) *Visitor*, speaks of an eminent Bostonian who regarded an advertisement in a newspaper as a personal invitation to call; and said:—"While I sometimes hesitate about entering a store, the proprietors of which have not thus sent their cards to my residence, I always feel certain of cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm." The same paper adds: "There is in the remark an assurance of one of the many results of advertising. The trader and his calling are identified, and the name of a man is inseparably connected in the mind of the public with his merchandise. It may not be the very day an advertisement appears that it bears its fruit; weeks or months may elapse, and then when the want arises, the article to be obtained immediately suggests the advertiser. This is the effect of general advertising when persistently followed. A special class of advertising, where some novelty is announced is more immediate."

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The question has been often asked whether the Navy of Great Britain, mounting as it does over six thousand guns, and manned by 75,000 sailors, exceeds the navies of France and the United States, or France and Russia, and were it not that we might be considered a little egotistical we should say it did exceed them altogether, but it is useless speculating upon this when there are other questions that do not admit of any doubt, no one after using the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" doubts its being the very best thing for the cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, diptheria, pains in the stomach, sides and back, spinal affections, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25cts per bottle.

ONE of the most important points of life is decency, which is to do what is proper or where it is proper; for many things are proper at one time and in one place that are extremely improper at another. This decency which shines in life, insure the approbation of those with whom we live, by the regularity, point and modesty of our opinions.

THE New Brunswick Government have directed the Treasurer to levy the export duty upon all lumber shipped from St. John, so that American logs when sawed there and exported to the United States are to pay duty the same as Provincial lumber.

Fenianism in Congress.

We take the following from the *Springfield Republican*, one of the most influential journals in New England. It speaks the sentiments of all the politicians who have retained any sense of respect for the credit of their country:—"Mr. Banks' resolutions of sympathy with Ireland were sustained by the democrats as well as the republicans in Congress, so that they amount to little in the way of cajoling the Fenians politically. Sensible Irishmen cannot fail to see the motive and despise the act. If this sort of gammon had no other effect besides deluding such Irish voters as are too stupid, to distinguish blarney from honest talk, it would be comparatively innocent and harmless. But it encourages the Fenian leaders in their lawless and dangerous schemes, and if there shall be another attempt to invade Canada, no small share of the guilt will rest upon our politicians, who know the criminality and folly of such an enterprise, and yet encourage it, for the sake of winning a few Irish votes. The time must soon come when the Irish will see how shamefully they have been played upon, and they will never after trust those who have so basely deceived them. No doubt the Fenian rising in Ireland, so manifestly hopeless and certain to bring sorrow and death to those engaged in it, is in part to be accounted for by the doggedness with which the Irish get into a fight, reckless of consequences, when their blood is up. But with their leaders it comes from a worse motive. Men like Stephens and Roberts, who have sense enough to lead, must know that Ireland cannot be separated from England until the power of the latter is totally demolished, and Great Britain ceases to be a power among governments. England could better lose Canada, India, all her colonial possessions, than allow the United Kingdom to be dissevered. Why, then, the late rising, and the terrible suffering of a few thousand Fenians, among the mountains and bogs of Killarney? The leaders must have known to absolute certainty that this little spasm of rebellion would end in the death of some of their deluded followers, and the capture and dispersion of the balance. Why do they inflict these calamities upon the Irish people? There is no apparent motive but a mean and sordid one. The Fenian treasury, which means their own pockets, can only be replenished by keeping up the excitement and making a show of doing something. This was the secret of the false movement upon Canada, last year, and there is something more in the intimations of a repetition of it this year. The same motive has prompted the weak and hopeless attempt at revolution in Ireland. It ought to be the last of the kind. Irishmen should be able to see by this time what Fenianism amounts to, and abandon it as an expensive delusion. In this country its demonstrations upon Canada are in violation of the laws of the United States, and an outrage upon its honor, which no good citizen can assist in or countenance, to say nothing of the expense and trouble to the government growing out of the disturbance."

News from Europe.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 7th,—At a recent meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament, it was resolved to offer a determined opposition to the Reform Bill introduced by the Government. They propose to bring the subject to a test vote as soon as possible, and confidently expect to carry the majority of Parliament against the bill, in which events the members of the Derby Cabinet will tender their resignations to the Queen.

LONDON, 2 p. m., April 8.—The feeling of distrust in financial and political circles has increased to a war panic. The Government has sent several ships of war to Cadiz, Spain, to enforce the British claims arising out of the question of the seizure of the *Tornado*.

THE exports of Great Britain have gone on increasing with the last 40 years. Thus we find in the 5 years 1826-30, the population of the United Kingdom then being something under 24,100,000, the value of exports averaged £25,929,007 per annum. In the five years, 1831-35, the value averaged £40,460.755 a year; in the five years 1836-40, £50,012,994; in the five years, 1841-45, £53,998,146; in 1846-50, £60,888,522. in 1851-55, £88,866,434; in 1856-60, £124,160,913; in 1861-65, £144,396,440. In 1866 with the population not quite 30,000,000, the exports reached £188,827,785, an increase of nearly £23,000,000 over the value of the exports of 1865. When we deliberately think over this immense commercial progress it seems positively marvellous how such an enormous sum can be obtained for the productions of a country which geographically speaking is so insignificant. In one year we find the increase to have amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars, the total value of exports being nearly one thousand millions of dollars. And this result has been attained in spite of a great commercial crisis, and one or two other adverse circumstances.

LONDON, April 9th, (evening.)—It is now known that the Emperor Napoleon, deeming the possession of Luxemburg indispensable for the military security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland, for the purchase of the grand duchy and its incorporation with the French empire; but as the fortress of Luxemburg, which is one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, is held by a Prussian garrison and the Prussian government backed by the whole of Germany firmly objects to the transfer of the Duchy to France. The King of Holland has withdrawn from any further negotiations on the subject. The French Emperor insists that his propositions shall be carried out and the treaty completed. The national pride of France has been deeply wounded, and a wild anti-Prussian feeling has seized the country. Meantime while the dispute is pending, both Prussia and France are making military preparations. This threatening state of affairs is the cause of the financial panic, which now exists in London, Paris and all the principal commercial centres of Europe.

—A gardener of Vienne (France), when lately engaged in digging, discovered a Roman tomb containing the skeleton of a young girl, partly decomposed, as well as some curious objects of jewelry. The most remarkable is a necklace, formed of gold wire articulated in figures of 8, separated by six beads of red cornelian, dividing the whole into seven parts, with two gold beads pendent in front. Two gold pins were also found, and a fibula for attaching the peblum at the shoulder made of copper gilt and inlaid with flowers in enamel. There were also five hairpins, one is bronze and the rest in ivory.

—A return issued on this subject reveals the following: It gives the gross amount of revenue from customs, excise, stamps, land and assessed taxes, and property and income tax in each financial year from 1826-27 to 1865-66. The quinquennial totals are as follows:—1827 to 1831, £263,380,157. 5s. 5d.; 1832 to 1836, £240,461,001. 9s. 3¾d.; 1837 to 1841, £244,441,279. 19s. 1¾d.; 1842 to 1846, £261,403,161. 6s. 3¼d.; 1847 to 1851, £271,243,756. 16s. 0¾d.; 1852 to 1856 (this includes five years and one quarter) £289,381,010. 15s. 9d.; 1857 to 1861, £289,634,922. 12s. 4¾d.; 1862 to 1866, £283,350,391. 10s. 1¾d. The population increased from 23,190,529 in the first of the above periods, to 29,395,051 in the last period. In the first period the taxation per head was £2. 6s. 5d., and in the last period £1. 18s. 6¾d. The return was moved for by Mr. Henley.

—The official English correspondence on the subject of postage to the United States has been laid before parliament. The result is that the post office of each country is to make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other and receive the postage, the other country making no charge for delivery; and after this year the Cunard contract then expiring by notice to that effect, the entire postage on a single international letter is to be 6d. if despatched from the United Kingdom, 12c. from the United States. It is proposed that the charge for through territorial transit in closed mails be one tenth of a penny per oz. of letters and per 10 oz. of newspapers, books or patterns for every nineteen miles travelled: of single letters 1d. or 2c for transit through either country. It was agreed to fix an earlier date than next New Year's day for a reduction of the rates charged on printed matter and patterns, and the territorial transit charges on closed mails.

The Daily Intelligencer.

Number 1 of the "DAILY INTELLIGENCER" will be issued on the **1st day of MAY 1867.** It was our intention to have commenced the issue of the Daily earlier, but in order to perfect our arrangements, have decided to delay the issue for a few days longer.

It will appear about five o'clock every lawful afternoon, and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of $6 a year. Mail subscribers $5 a year.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Correspondents have been engaged who will supply us with full and reliable reports from the Gold regions, and of any matter of interest from other parts of the County.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

M. BOWELL, *Publisher.*

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, April 10th, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Government House, Ottawa.—W. A. Himsworth.
Notice.—Michael Nealon,
Corner Store.—Arthur Fletcher & Co.
Royal Black Knights.—John McEwen.
Court of Revision.—G. R. Flint.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—G. Taylor.
Mess Pork—A. Fletcher & Co.
West End House—J. Muir & Co.
Chancery Sale—James A. Henderson.
To Let.—John Dillen.
Brick Moulders—Jos. Bateman
Notice—Thos. D. Farley,
Lecture
Sidney Accounts
Card—Geo. H. Haymes.
Card—Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,
Card—P. O'Reilly, jr.,
Important to Builders—A. F. Wood.
Dissolution of Partnership—R. & T. Elliott
New Spring Goods—P. D. Conger.
Brown & Bautz,—Lithographers, Engravers & Printers.
New Staple and Fancy Goods—R. Elliott.
Chancery Sale—Robert J. Turner.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.—The Fenian trials in Ireland for high treason commenced in Dublin on the 8th of April, but were subsequently postponed until the 22nd inst. One of the prisoners has turned Queen's evidence.

LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING.—We desire to draw attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Brown & Bautz, Hamilton, practical lithographers and engravers, who can furnish both good and cheap work.

NEW SHOP.—It will be seen by advertisement that another new firm has opened an establishment here in the place formerly occupied by Mr. D. C. Curtis. They promise advantages in their advertisement, which we have no doubt they will perform.

FENIANS.—The Stephens wing is not yet dead. It has given evidence of renewed vigor by issuing a stirring appeal "on behalf of our suffering country," which can only be alleviated by a liberal contribution of money. The dupes are not all dead yet.

LECTURE.—A Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Frederick Fanning, in Mr. Neilson's Hall, on Thursday evening, April 18th, in aid of the band fund, of the Fire Company. Subjects:—"The Elizabethian Age; Shakespere, and his play Richard the III."

BREVET RANK.—The last official *Gazette*, contains the promotion of a number of Majors in the Volunteer force, to the Brevet Rank of Lieut.-Colonels. Among them we are pleased to see is Major John Sutherland, 15th Batt. Belleville. Long may the gallant Major live to enjoy his rank.

MILITARY BOARDS.—Boards of officers will assemble at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto and London on Monday, the 22nd instant, for the examination of such officers of the Volunteer Force throughout the Province as may desire to have their proficiency in drill and discipline tested and certified by such Board.

INUNDATIONS.—The news from the Louisiana levees continues to be very discouraging and the destruction of property is very great. The crevasses in the river at Baton Rouge are beyond control and all attempts to close them have been abandoned. The richest sugar regions in the state are ruined for the season.

QUINTE GOLD MINING DISTRICT.—A. A. Campbell, Esq., has been appointed Inspector of the "Quinte Gold Mining Division." Mr. Campbell has during the time he has acted as Crown Land Agent here, gained the good opinion of every man who has had business with him, and his appointment will therefore give general satisfaction.

NEW LAW OFFICE.—It will be seen by a card in this day's issue that Peter O'Reilly, Esq., son of Peter O'Reilly, Esq., formerly of this Town, has opened a Law Office over Holden's Drug Store. Mr. O'Reilly is a Belleville boy though he has been living in Kingston for the last 19 years, and now returns to his native Town to practice his profession.

100 NEGROES DROWNED.—The town of DeSota opposite Vicksburg was suddenly inundated a few days since and from eighty to one hundred negroes were drowned. The people of Vicksburg used strenuous efforts to relieve the poor creatures, but could only reach such as had obtained temporary places of safety. The town was exclusively occupied by negroes.

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN TREATY.—The Senate ratified the Russian American Treaty on the 9th inst., only seven senators voting against it. This has only confirmed our previous expressed opinion, that the terms would be accepted and $7,000,000 paid for a barren waste, simply for the purpose of extending the United States Territory and to cut off if possible the British from the Northern Pacific coast.

BROWNE ACQUITTED.—Lieut.-Col. Brown, one of the Deputy Adjutant Generals, who was arrested in Hamburg for embezzling the money intrusted to his care with which to pay the Volunteers who were on duty last spring, was tried in Montreal last week and acquitted, the crowd cheering when the verdict was given. The defence was that it was only a breach of trust, and that there was no felonious intent.

A FENIAN RELEASED.—The Kingston *News* says one of the Fenians tried and convicted in Toronto for having been concerned in the raid of last June, has been released. Why it does not know, but supposes it was on account of a petition having been sent in in his favor from that part of Canada where he formerly resided. If petitions will liberate them, the Province will soon be rid of the trouble and expense of keeping any of them.

THE HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD.—The Kingston *News* says: "It is expected that the Hon. John A. Macdonald will return to Canada and be at his governmental post in Ottawa by the middle of April. Mr. Macdonald had not at latest dates (by mail) received a baronetcy. His friends here would not be surprised from the previous well-known expression of his views with regard to such distinctions, to learn that he had declined such an honor."

DAFOE HOUSE.—Mr. Papineau, who has been for many years known as one of the most popular landlords in the country, has sold his interest in the Dafoe House to some gentlemen from Rochester. The new proprietors have made considerable improvements in the interior arrangements, and being gentlemen who thoroughly understand their business, we have no doubt the Dafoe will maintain its reputation as one of the best ordered and well conducted establishments in Canada.

THE REFORM BILL.—The Telegraphic Cable informs us that the Reform party in England are divided in reference to the merits of the Reform Bill introduced by Lord Derby's Ministry. A portion of the Whigs who are opposed to unlimited franchise, have expressed a determination to support the Bill, rather than turn the Ministry out, and then be compelled to accept from their own party a Reform Bill which they do not like. This defection, it is supposed, will enable the Derby Government to carry their measure, and thus settle the vexed question of Reform.

ILLUSTRATED MONTREAL HERALD.—A copy of the Illustrated *Herald* for this year has been received from the publishers, Messrs. Penny, Wilson & Co. It is double the size of the Weekly *Herald*, and contains a number of well executed cuts of some of the most prominent buildings in Montreal, showing the growth and wealth of that city. The paper before us is an example of enterprise not only deserving of praise, but of a liberal support from the Montreal people. A paper of this kind will do more to bring the city into note than a dozen elaborately written articles on its material and economic progress.

THE INDIANS, ST. LOUIS, APRIL 8.—A special to the *Democrat* says that about 5,400 Sioux Indians are encamped about thirty-five miles from Fort Smith. The Crows, Blood, Pegulrs, Grosentres and Sioux have made peace among themselves and joined in league against the whites. The confederation will wage war against the whites. They say the whites have occupied their only hunting ground, and that death is inevitable and they prefer death in battle rather than by starvation. The commandant at Fort Smith doubts his ability to hold the position, and it is thought that if reinforcements do not arrive soon he will come to Clark's fort.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.—Officers who hold their appointments "until further orders," would do well to make a note of general orders. No. 1, in the *Gazette* of the 6th inst provides that "after the 1st August next, the Commissions of all Volunteer Officers holding acting "appointments will only be confirmed from the "dates on which they shall severally qualify by "obtaining the Certificates prescribed for their "respective ranks. And all officers of the Force "will, after the above date, take precedence according to the date of their Commission." By this order it will be seen that though a man may have been an officer in the Force for years if he has not a Certificate, a youngster of to-morrow who obtains a certificate and gets promotion will "rank" him. Those who have not yet qualified themselves, had better look to their laurels.

A War Cloud in Europe.

News from Europe during the past few days has presented a somewhat warlike appearance, and stocks and securities were affected accordingly. Consols which were firm at 91 suddenly fell to 90, and United States 5-20s which were selling at 75½ fell to 73¾. In New York gold went up 3 or 4 cents on the dollar. The cause of this commotion seems to have arisen from the desire of the French Emperor to secure by purchase from the King of Holland the Grand Duchy, which the Emperor considers necessary to the security of the French frontier. Prussia, however, occupies at the present time, Luxemburgh, one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, and backed, it is said, by the whole of Germany, objects to the King of Holland disposing of this territory, who retires from the negotiations, but the Emperor insists upon the treaty being carried out; hence the complications. A war between France and Prussia will in all probability involve the European powers, and is therefore the more to be dreaded.

In addition to the Franco-Prussian difficulty, we have the English Government sending men of war to the Spanish coast to enforce her demands of indemnification for illegal arrest and seizure of the crew of the "Tornado" during the Spanish war with Chili. The facts says the Montreal *Gazette* are, that "a fast sailing steamer known as the "Tornado" was fitted out at a British port—Liverpool, if we remember rightly—and thence sailed for the Azores, on her supposed way to the Chilian coast, where the Spaniards assert she intended to ship some heavy guns and a crew, and afterwards prey on their commerce. They seem to have kept a close watch on her movements in British waters, but failing to procure evidence sufficient to justify her detention, shrewdly suspected her first destination and sent a man of war to intercept her. When the "Tornado" therefore arrived at the Azores, the Spanish iron clad "Geronta" was waiting for, and immediately seized upon her. Her crew was taken from her and thrown into a Spanish prison. They were never given such public trial as to satisfy British or the universal idea of fair play and justice prevalent among nations. Some were discharged from custody, but had in the meantime been subjected to personal ill-treatment of a brutal character, and were even deprived of their personal effects and clothing. The facts were soon brought under the attention of the British Foreign Office, and when the complaints of the crew were ascertained to be too well grounded, and that they had been treated in a manner truly characteristic of a despotic government, Lord Stanley applied for indemnity and redress. This was instantly refused. The Spanish government held that the men had been taken from the privateer of a power with which they were at war, that they had been duly tried and punished according to Spanish custom and law, and that, therefore, according to the law of nations, they could not be entitled to redress. Lord Stanley's reply to this was based on the well-grounded assumption that the crew of the vessel were subjected to inhuman treatment before trial, and that the process which they had undergone, according to the Spanish authorities, could not satisfy the public conscience of any, much less the British nation. On these grounds he again insisted on redress. The Spanish Government still refused to grant any, and we now see the result. A British fleet has been ordered to Cadiz, and if its appearance fails to make a proper impression on the Spanish Government, or convince it of the urgency of Lord Stanley's demands, it will, we have reason to believe, proceed to lay an embargo on all the Spanish shipping in the port, and retain them until these demands have been complied with." Though it should be necessary to enforce these demands by England, we do not anticipate any serious difficulty with Spain.

A Cable despatch of yesterday says the Spanish Government refuses to yield to the demand made by England for indemnity and satisfaction in case of the steamer *Tornado*.

—The *Beehive* has published a balance-sheet, with full details of the expenditure of the late Reform demonstration. The receipts were from the sale of tickets and programmes £454 15s; and there is due besides for sundries £91 18s 6d. The expenses reach £811 11s 1½d, leaving a deficiency of £265 2s 7½d. It seems that the horses and carriages cost £45; printing, £117; committee's expenses at meetings, £62; ditto travelling expenses £24; bands, £33; decorations, £80; so on.

The Gold Regions.

The rush to the gold regions still continues. Every day during this week the stages from Belleville to Madoc have been crowded with passengers, and many, unable to obtain stage accommodation, strap their packs to their backs and tramp it through. On Wednesday not less than one hundred strangers arrived in Madoc Village, a large number of whom started at once for Eldorado, which is now the principal point of attraction. Our correspondent in another column speaks pretty positively of gold having been found in the creek and soil in the vicinity of the Richardson mine, and from what we have learned from different persons—whose statements we consider reliable—there seems scarcely any doubt that gold has been found in the soil at Eldorado and at Cook's place, and found in quantities which promise exceedingly well.

Major R. M. Norman, of Millbridge, in Tudor, has forwarded us a fine piece of gold in quartz, and also a specimen of the rock from which it was taken. It comes from lot number 10 in the 7th Concession of Tudor.

We are also informed by the proprietor, Mr. John Kehoe, that gold has been found on lot number 1 in the 3rd Concession of Elzivir, within eighteen inches of the surface.

Very little has been doing for some time past in the mines which have been opened, in consequence of the large quantity of surface water flowing into them. It will probably be two or three weeks before blasting will be resumed.

We understand that the Hon. Billa Flint intends commencing operations at his mines in the vicinity of Bridgewater within a week or two.

For further particulars respecting the gold regions we refer to the letter of our correspondent

Burglary.

TWO OF THE MOUNTED POLICE ARRESTED—THEY CONFESS.

Our hitherto quiet and thriving Town has been aroused from that sense of security which has prevailed in the minds of the people, owing to the attempts which have been made to rob one or two of our shops. Last week we recorded the attempt of some unknown burglar or burglars to wrest open the door of a safe in the office of Messrs. Robertson & Stewart; since then the house of Mr. Philip Hambly, Baker and Saloon Keeper, has been entered, but fortunately there was not much left in the till for the burglars, and they had to decamp without much booty. Strange to say, suspicion fell upon two of the newly organized Mounted Police force, named William Vallelly, *alias* something else, and Thomas Johnston, who subsequently confessed their guilt. The former has not been in the Town long, and says he came from Ottawa, but latterly from Madoc.—There is nothing in his countenance, appearance or address to indicate a robber; on the contrary, he is just the man—about 6 feet high and well proportioned—who would have been selected from a crowd for the duties of a policeman. We do not wonder, therefore, that he was accepted and placed on duty, where probably he thought he might be useful, on the principle of "setting a thief to catch a thief."—Johnston is a young man, born and brought up in the Town, served for four months in the Belleville Rifle Company when on duty in Amherstburgh, and again when at Aultsville last June. He was always considered one of the most trustworthy men by his officers, in the Company, who would have reccommended him for any position of trust, and it is with regret that we find him in the position he has placed himself, through, he says, "the use of liquor."

On Monday last Mr. Hambly laid an information before Smith Bartlett, Esq., Police Magistrate, when the case was investigated. Mr. Jellett appeared for the prisoners. The following is the evidence:

PHILIP H. HAMBLY, sworn.—I live in the Town of Belleville, doing business; on Thursday night, or Friday morning, my premises were broken into; I discovered it about three o'clock on Friday morning; I went down with a lamp, and entering the shop I found a chair in the doorway, which led to my suspecting something wrong. I reside on the premises; I suspected some parties had been ther, they had left by the side door, the bolt had been drawn from the inside, I opened it and called for police and shut the door again. I called my wife and then examined the premises; we went into the cellar and found nothing wrong there, we then looked at the shop and missed nothing from the bar till, but on looking at the other till, which was locked, we found it had been broken open by boring on each side of the lock and the piece chipped off, and about one and one-half dollars taken; the part of the till produced marked A, belongs to the till. I closed the drawer again and then looked at the drawer where I keep the cash-box in the day time. I saw it cut open in the same way as the till was, the cash-box was not there; the piece produced marked B, belongs to that. We then went across to see how the parties had entered, and found that the centre window on the right hand side had been opened, and the parties had entered by that—the window on the north side next the Anglo-American Hotel,—it had been raised from the outside, it must have been raised from the inside sufficiently to raise from the outside; it was down; there were tracks of feet on the table in front of the window. I was satisfied it was done by some party well acquainted with the premises. I saw the prisoners in the back room in the evening, about 9 or 10 o'clock; I did not see them in the room with that window, all the rest of the windows were secured. The prisoners since confessed to me that they were the parties who entered the premises and committed the burglary and robbery; I gave them to understand that if they made a confession I would do no more than I was forced to do. I laid the information this morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett.—My parade night was Friday, the night after the robbery; I made a mistake in saying after coming from parade. I have often seen them before without being robbed. At the window the toes were pointing inwards, I think there was only one track; the window was down but not fast.—When I jumped from the chair I heard the noise of the side door closing. I cannot say to my own knowledge that the window was fast; the door was bolted, I saw it was before going to bed. I believe they came to me under the impression that if I got the money the matter would be hushed up; as near as I can recollect, the words I used were these: "You give me back my money, as far as I am concerned I have no desire to do anything further in the matter." I got nothing back. Vallelly spoke first, the other afterwards; after the conversation they were arrested.

Q. by Mr. Jellett.—"Was not this arranged before-hand, that the prisoners were to be induced to come there and then be immediately arrested?"

Ans.—It might bear that complexion. Capt. James arrested them: it was arranged that Capt. James was to be there at the time that the prisoners would be there. I asked Johnston which window they got in at, he said he did not know much about it.

PETER FOXTON, sworn.—I know the prisoners; I am Sergeant-Major of the Mounted Police, they are under my command. Yesterday afternoon I went to Mr. Hambly and asked him if he had any suspicion of any party. I had an interview with Vallelly, and asked him if he had heard rumors about the thing, he said yes; he partly acknowledged he was one of the parties; we were alone. I left him and went to Mr. Hambly and told him I was under the impression that the prisoners were the parties.—He said he had no desire to prosecute them if they would give him back the money. I then went back and told them what Mr. Hambly had said, and urged them to go to Mr. Hambly and make the confession and have the matter settled, as he was holding out that inducement, I thought if they did that they would be let go; then Johnston came up with Vallelly. At Hambly's Vallelly said "I admit I was one," Johnston hesitated; I said, "Johnston, tell the truth," and then he said, "Well, I was the other." They were anxious to settle; Mr. Hambly said he did not wish to prosecute, and then Capt. James came in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett.—The prisoners made the confession upon my statement that Mr. Hambly had no desire to prosecute them.—Mr. Hambly said he had known Johnston well, he had been with him at the front, and had no desire to punish him.

MARY HORAN, sworn.—I reside at Mr. Hambly's. I know the prisoners, I saw them on Thursday night, about eight o'clock, in the room where the window was opened.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett.—It was the common public room; they had two glasses of ale. I would not have thought it anything strange if the trouble had not occurred that night.

GEORGE JAMES, sworn.—I am Chief of Police of the Town of Belleville. On Friday morning last, between the hours of five and six o'clock, I was informed by Mr. Hambly that the premises had been entered that morning by some person or persons, he handed me at the same time the brace I now produce, marked with figure 3 at the top and figure 5 on the spring. I went to Mr. Hambly's residence and found a small till forced open by two auger holes having been made each side of the lock. The till was divided into two compartments, the nearer one without any money, the farther one had some silver in it; a larger till nearer the window was forced open by similar means; and on examining the centre room in the saloon I found a foot mark on the table. Mr. Hambly and I had a conversation up-stairs, and I continued enquiries during the day and the greater part of Saturday. I had reason to suspect the two prisoners as being implicated in the affair, and with a view of diverting suspicion I made and caused enquiries to be made about a third party who left Town a few days previous.—From information I received yesterday evening, I went to the Wood Market about eight o'clock and watched the premises of Mr. Hambly. I went to the back window of a room adjoining the kitchen, the casement of which I found open, with a curtain covering the interior; I listened to the conversation which was carried on by Mr. Hambly, Sergeant-Major Foxton and the prisoner Johnston, the fourth voice I did not recognize; I heard the strange voice remark, "I confess to being one of the party," and after a little delay I heard Johnston say, "I had a part in it, too." I then went into the room and sat down; I addressed myself to the prisoner Vallelly, and ask him his name and where he came from, he told me his name was Vallelly, and he came from Ottawa. I said a robbery had been committed on the premises of Mr. Hambly a few days since, and from information I have received I believe you are connected with the robbery. I will warn you not to tell me anything or say anything to criminate yourself, and after this caution, anything you say to me I shall use it in evidence against you. Neither of them spoke for some time, after some hesitation Vallelly said to me: "I was one of the party engaged in the robbery, and I came here to try and settle it with Mr. Hambly." The only remark that Johnston made was that "whisky was the cause of it all, and that if he got out of this he would not drink any more." I then arrested the prisoners. Mr. Hambly said might not the charge be withdrawn, and I replied I had nothing to do with that, they were my prisoners, and I would bring them before a Magistrate. I and Sergeant Roche conveyed them to gaol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett.—When I was concealed it was with the knowledge of Mr. Hambly. The reason I got the second confession was because the other was not formal. I did not hear the whole of the conversation, the parties were speaking before I got there for a very short time.

JACOB STREET, sworn.—I am a baker in the employ of Mr. Hambly. I found a brace like the one produced, in the passage between Hambly's and the Anglo-American, I gave it to Mr. Hambly.

JAMES ROCHE, sworn.—I work with Mr. Reeves, behind Mr. LeVesconte's. The brace produced is mine. On Tuesday night last the shop was broken open and the brace and one bit stolen.

Mr. Jellett addressed the Court, contending that apart from the confession, there was not a tittle of evidence to connect the prisoners with the robbery, and that the confession having been obtained through a promise of not prosecuting them, could not be received in evidence. He also argued that the subsequent confession to Capt. James, Chief of Police, was also inadmissable, it having been made at the same time, when under the influence of a promise from Hambly and Foxon that no prosecution would follow.

The Magistrate agreed with the learned counsel as to the inadmissibility of the first confession, but thought that the subsequent confession to Capt. James, after having been warned that anything they might say would be used in evidence against them, was sufficient to justify him in sending them to trial. They were then committed to stand their trial at the next Assizes. Mr. Jellett asked to have Johnston admitted to bail, but the Magistrate declined to take the responsibility.

Town Council.

WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1867.

PRESENT,—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Foster, Holden, Tannahill, Watters, McIntosh, Henderson, Kennedy, Levesconte, Jones, and Robertson.

Minutes of former meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS.

A petition was presented, asking the Council to pass a By-Law to prevent Messrs. Holden & Co., Druggists, from erecting a coal oil cellar, on the property a short distance south of the Commercial Bank.—Referred to Committee.

A petition was presented from the Police Magistrate, in reference to having his salary made commensurate with his duty.

A petition from Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, asking permission to build a temporary frame building on a lot on the Campbell property, Front street; and a petition praying for a reduction of taxes on a vacant lot opposite the Market.—Petitions referred to their respective Committees.

NOTICES.

Mr. Holden gives notice that he will introduce a By-Law, at the next meeting of the Council, to amend By-Law 49, regulating the licensing of billiard tables, etc.; and a By-Law to regulate the storing of coal oil, and other things in the Town of Belleville.

THE HARBOUR.

Mr. Tannahill, presented a report from the Harbour and Town property Committee, setting forth that they had procured a survey of the Harbour by R. L. Innis Esq., and a report showing the depth of the deposit of sawdust, and asking for power to employ a steamer, for the purpose of dragging the Harbour, and by that means having the sawdust removed into deep water by the aid of the current. The Engineer sets forth in his report, that he was unable to take soundings in either of the channels, owing to anchor ice, and therefore confined his examinations to the entrance to the Harbour, and he reports that there is a bank of sawdust which commences 200 feet south of Mr. Pretty's wharf, and extends in a southerly direction about 1320 feet with an average width of 660 feet, forming an area of 20 acres, over which the sawdust varies in depth from 2 feet to 20 feet." Mr. Innis then suggests the following plan for removing the sawdust.

"There are only two methods that at present suggest themselves for the removal of this large accumulation of sawdust. One is by forming a temporary barrier with planks and diverting the river into the eastern channel, and so allow the force of the current to scour out the channel, this method is expensive, and I consider the beneficial result as doubtful, as a great portion of the force of the current would be exhausted before reaching the outer bank of sawdust. The other method which I would recommend is by means of a Drag constructed according to the annexed plan. This drag should be towed by a steamboat during the spring freshets, and from its peculiar construction I have no doubt that it would keep the sawdust in a constant state of agitation, and allow the current to act upon it and carry it into the main channel of the Bay where it would not injuriously affect the navigation."

A good deal of discussion took place upon this report in committee. The Mayor, Capt. McIntosh, Messrs. Tannahill, Levesconte, Robertson, and Kennedy, supporting the scheme Mr. Brown thought it would not succeed, that the sawdust would be merely stirred up and then sink. Mr. Henderson agreed with him. It was subsequently moved by Mr. Tannahill seconded by Mr. Levesconte, that the report of the Harbour and Town property committee be adopted, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for the purposes recommended therein, to be expended under the direction of the committee.—*Carried.*

MARKET AND POLICE.

Mr. Holden presented a Report from the Market and Police Committee, in which they recommended that the fees received by the Police Magistrate, from cases originating in the County, should be retained by him in addition to his salary. This part of the Report received a good deal of discussion. The opinion generally expressed, was that the salary of the Police Magistrate should remain as at present, $800 a year, with the addition of the fees accruing from cases originating in the County. The Chairman stating that the Committee had no knowledge of a petition being sent in by the police Magistrate or the Report might have been different.

He recommended that the sum of $9 be paid to Mrs. Fagan, for keeping the child which had been left by Nelson Lingham at the police office, and that an action be entered against said Lingham, for the recovery of said sum. Mr. Henderson would pay the sum and proceed as recommended by the Committee, but thought the best way would be to order the Chief of Police to have the child taken back and left with Mr. Lingham. This clause in the Report was adopted.

The Committee also reported that the Police force of the Town be increased, and that the present force be rendered more efficient. This clause produced an indefinite amount of "gab," to report which would require a daily for a week. It was ultimately moved by Mr. Holden, seconded by Mr. Jones, That the Police force consist of eight men, such force to be reduced as circumstances would justify.

Mr. Henderson moved, seconded by Mr. Tannahill, That the Police force consist of 4 men and the chief, to be increased as circumstances may require.

Mr. Brown though the extra expense useless, as we had as quiet a Town as any in the province. Mr. Tannahill was of opinion that 50 batons should be procured, and if required, special constables could be sworn in.

The amendment being put the vote stood:

YEAS.—Messrs. Robertson, LeVesconte, Brown, Henderson, Watters, Tannahill, Foster.—7.

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones, Holden, McIntosh, Kennedy.—4.

Mr. LeVesconte then moved, seconded by Mr. Jones, That the Report of the Market and Police Committee, with the exception of the clause referring to the payment of the $9 for the keeping of the baby, be referred back to the Committee to report on by By-Law.—*Carried.*

FIRE, WATER AND GAS.

Mr. Robertson presented a Report from the Committee on Fire, Water and Gas, in which it was stated that the Fire Engine had not proved what the guarantee provided it should be, and recommended that another trial should be made, and if that was not up to the requirements, the manufacturer should be notified to remedy the defects. A discussion took place upon the question as to the proper person to order out the Engine. A motion was passed giving the power to the Chief Engineer, in his absence to the Assistant, and in the absence of both the Capt. of the Fire Company, to order out the Engine when necessary.

The Committee recommend the erection of two coal oil lamps in Baldwin Ward, one on the corner at Smith's Foundry, and one at the Railway crossing on the Canifton Road.

This brought up all the old discussion about lighting the Town, when it was moved by Mr. Tannahill that the clause in reference to coal oil lamps, be struck out, which was lost on a division. Mr. Tannahill then moved that two lamps be erected, one near the wharf, and the other on the road leading to the wharf.—*Lost.* Mr. Watters then moved that four lamps be erected in Coleman Ward, one at the lower end, one at Phippen's ashery, one near the residence of Mrs. Bowes, and one near the residence of Mr. Britton, which was also lost. After which the Council adjourned.

From Madoc.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

MADOC, April 4th, 1867.

The arrivals at the village are still on the increase, but they generally make a bee line, during the next 24 hours after arrival for "the mines." Elderado is boiling over just now with excitement, gold having been found on Monday, in the flat south east of the Richardson mine. A party was digging post-holes, and a miner passing was "struck" with the appearance of the dirt thrown out. A pan was procured, the dirt washed and gold found. Experiments were made in several places with like results. Tuesday and yesterday the experiments were repeated with the same satisfactory results. An experienced miner was telling to-day, that with a "rocker" he could make $200 a day. What a glorious prospect! if this is true—and no one in the neighbourhood seems to doubt it for a moment. John N. Moore was telling me that he knew his own personal knowledge that there was no humbug in the report. Gold was struck yesterday in the County, on lot No. 16, in the 6th concession, owned by Albert McInroy, and leased by one Leslie Johnson. McInroy has just been telling me that the show was very fine and that any party can see for themselves. But it is rather too rainy to venture far from shelter just now. Lombard is here looking after "my mine" as he calls it. He is having a large commodious building erected for his own use as a dwelling. Reid & Murdock, Civil Engineers, commence to-morrow, to survey into lots, the Richardson farm, and to make a topographical sketch of the whole farm.

Building is going on with great rapidity, both in Madoc village and Elderado. Lawyers are here by the dozen. I think I can count 12 at least, who want places at which to hang out. F. Conlin has sold his farm, and a law suit to some doctor from the West. Parties have a lease of his place for mining pourposes. Conlin evidently got restless, and sells to avoid trouble. It strikes me he is wise.

It is raining "most beautifully," so the miners say, who are waiting anxiously for the snow to vanish.

We are looking every day for "the daily,"

MONDAY, April 8th, 1867.

Snow, rain, snow overhead, and any quantity of mud underfoot. But still the prospectors come. To-day the Bar-rooms are full to overflowing, and notes are being freely compared with reference to individual experience in prospecting, and the general opinions as to the probable results, and I am happy to state that they are very generally favourable.

Some parties were in on Saturday, and report having found gold on the west half of lot No. 17, in the second concession of Madoc—formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Robertson and sold by him for $2,000, to a Company in Peterboro. Samples of the gold were produced, and the owners said, any one having any curiosity to test the truthfulness of the report, could do so by going and digging on the lot and satisfying themselves. They state that gold had been found in 8 or 10 places. This report is confirmed to-day by others.—The roads are horrible. The coaches cut through the gravel, and sink down in some places to the axletrees. In conversation with the Reeve, Mr. Wood, he informed me that the road Committee had ordered on one of the Foremen of roads with a gang of men to take immediate steps to prevent further damage to the road. He also stated that it was in contemplation to charge a license or levy a special toll on carriages conveying passengers in future. Something should be done, or in another month if the wet weather continues the roads will be ruined, and the County will have to bear the whole expense of repairing—to say nothing of damages that may be claimed. The Council here have taken measures to erect a lock-up. From appearances it may be required soon. Taking every thing into consideration, law and order have been very well maintained so far. The mounted police have not made their appearance yet, though I suppose it is just as well they should be perfected in their drill before being placed on active duty. C. F. Aylsworth, P. L. S., I see has issued handbills, asking for 50 men, whom he offers liberal wages, to work upon the Military road from Georgian bay to Ottawa. This road passes through Madoc village. Lombard has left for Chicago; the whole Elderado Territory is afloat, he says, and nothing can be done under two or three weeks, when he intends returning to commence operations on the most extensive scale. In the meantime his men are pushing on the buildings.

Yours, &c.

GRANITE.

—A slight shock of an earthquake occurred at Hawkesbury, C. W., on the 4th, at ten minutes past ten in the morning.

—A ship canal from Portsmouth to the Thames is one of the latest engineering proposals. Wonder is that it has not been mooted before.

—During the recent trip of the Dublin and Bristol steamer "Rosetta." she ran short of fuel, owing to very severe weather, and was compelled to burn the bodies of 400 pigs which had died on board.

—On Sunday morning April 8th, about 3 o'clock a fire occurred in Petrolia in the bakery owned by Jonathan Keith, of St. Catherines. The building was burned to the ground in about an hour's time. Two daughters of Mr. Keith, aged respectively 21 and 8 years, perished in the flames. The rest of the family barely escaped. Cause of the fire unknown. No insurance on the building.

—About 4 o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in a cooperage on the corner of Dalhousie and St. James street, Quebec, occupied as a store and workshop by Thomas Burns, cooper. The nature of the combustible material on the premises and the ricketty wooden structure, caused the flames to burst forth with fury. The rear of the store occupied by William Convey, provision merchant, ignited. The premises occupied by Mrs Connolly as a hotel, and a wooden shed dividing the cooperage from Armstrong's property on Bell's Lane, were soon in flames. A strong easterly wind was blowing at the time, and the whole block including the Quebec Exchange and Harbour Commissioners' offices, and the provision store of J. C. Nolan on the opposite side, were in imminent danger. The fire brigade were early on the spot, but as usual it was some time before the water arrived. Until it did the efforts of the firemen were fruitless. However the fire was confined to the ravages it had already made, and was finally extinguished about half past 5. the origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Burns is insured in the British American Assurance Company for $2,200 Mr Convey had a large quantity of provisions in store, which were not insured, but succeeded in getting nearly the whole of it out; his loss will be trifling. Mrs Connolly is insured for a small amount.

—An English paper says of the Great Eastern steamship: "47½ per cent. dividend last year, and 10 per cent for the recent half-year, with better prospects for the future! What do the old shareholders say about this and the clever fellows who managed the sale of the vessel?

—The *Scotsman* states that the book on which her Majesty is said to be engaged is "Leaves from my Journal in the Highlands." Another work on "The Sayings and Doings of the late Prince Consort," written by General Grey, but prefaced by her Majesty, has been printed, but not yet circulated.

—There are now on the northern lakes 1,679 American vessels, with a tonnage of 440,140 tons and 490 Canadian vessels, with a tonnage of 107 429 tons, making a fleet of 2,171 vessels of all classes, with a tonnage of 547,296 tons.

—The Quebec *News* says:—A case was heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Stuart, in the Circuit Court, in which the Plaintiff, a man named Poulin, claimed $200 from the defendant, Rev. Mr. Tremblay, of the parish of Beauport. Poulin, it appears, was some time ago employed as chorister in the Beauport church.—According to the rules of the church in question every one employed about it was obliged to communicate at least once a year, and to be a man of good moral character. Poulin did not comply with these rules, and on being remonstrated with by the Rev. Mr. Tremblay and threatened with expulsion from the choir, he positively refused, and became noisy and impertinent. The Rev. Mr. Tremblay carried his threat into effect, and Poulin was expelled the choir. He then took up a position in one of the aisles of the church and every Sunday during mass and vespers, with the aid of a pair of strong lungs and stentorian voice, he completely drowned the voice of the singers in the choir. This so annoyed the *Cure* and the congregation, that at last he was forced to speak of the matter from the pulpit, cautioning his flock to avoid Poulin's company, and to give him no countenance whatever. Another altercation appears to have taken place between the *Cure* and Poulin, in which the former ejected the latter by force from the interior of the church.—Poulin has brought his action claiming $200 damages. Bartholomew Conrad Augustus Gugy appeared as advocate for the plaintiff, and addressed the Court for five mortal hours. At the rising of the Court he expressed a desire to continue his address, stating that it would not occupy him more than two or three hours longer.—Of course so trivial a matter could scarcely offer food for an eight hours' speech.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT OF MODERN Medical discoveries stands

The Canadian Pain Destroyer.

As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.*

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those that are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitled it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden, &Co., M. Sawyer, & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean. Trenton and all Medicine Dealers.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X.," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing the disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did, They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22 she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Philadelphia."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original colour by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Helmstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1,00. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Waters, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists. 18-1yd

CLAREMONT, Fayette Co., Iowa

MR. BOIGGS,

DEAR SIR,

Mrs. Grinnell brought home with her one bottle of your "Vegetable Hair Restorative," on her return from New York. I have tried the compound on my hair which had become prematurely gray, and from the effect it produced I judge it possesses merits equal to its claim.

REV. JOEL GRINNELL.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

HENRY, SIMPSON & C., Agents, Montreal, C. E.

Sore Eyes Cured after Three Years' Suffering!

August 3d, 1864.

MESSRS. LANMAN & KEMP: Dear Sirs,—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and Sugar-coated Pills. I suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about 3 years, the lids being much inflamed, swelled, and matterating. My eye-lashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts, instead of benefiting, injured me. I then tried your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, bought from the store of your Agent here, and I am glad to say, that five bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and three phials of the Pills completely cured me. This was about six months ago, and my eye-lashes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking you,

I am, dear sirs, yours, &c.,

EDWARD LANE, Wellington St., Montreal.

ASTONISHING: ASTOUNDING! CONFOUNDING! BUT TRUE!

Another wonderful cure of CONSUMPTION by the GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night Sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every twenty-four hours; had severe pains in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact, I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day, about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw squire Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said, "There is a Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me, took a teaspoonful and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILSON STORMS, Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P. Reeve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.

Belleville Markets.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, April, 4th 1867.

FALL WHEAT.—None offering.
SPRING WHEAT $1 50 @ $1 60.
BARLEY—50c. @ 57c.
RYE—70c. @ 72c.
OATS—For local consumption, at 40c. [illegible] @ 37c.
PEAS—65c. @ 75c.
BUCKWHEAT—35c. @ 40c.
BEEF—$6 50 @ $7 00.
PORK—$7 00 @ $8 00
MUTTON—6c. @ 7c. ℘ lb.
BUTTER—Tub, 12c @ 13c. Roll remains firm at 15c a 17c.
EGGS.—11c. @ 13c.
GEESE—35c. @ 50c.
TURKEYS—75c. @ $1 00.
CHICKENS.—Very scarce at 50c. per pair
HIDES—$6 50 @ $7 00.
SHEEPSKINS—60c. @ $1.
POTATOES.—50c.
APPLES.—80c. @ $1 00.
HAY—$12 @ $15.
CHEESE—15c.
CORN—65c. @ 70c.
FLOUR—No. 1, @ $8 00 ℘ bbl. No. 2, [illegible] $7 00 ℘ [illegible]
POTASH—$4 75.

Montreal Markets.

Special telegram to the INTELLIGENCER. *From Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.*

MONTREAL, April 11th, 1867. 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$9 00 @ 9 50
Extra	
Fancy	8 21
Welland Canal Superfine	8 50
Superfine No. 1 Canada Wheat	8 5[illegible] @ 8 75
" No. 1 Western Wheat	8 5[illegible]
" No. 2 "	8 0[illegible] @ 8 10
Bag Flour	3 9[illegible] @ 4 15
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	None.
Spring	1 7[illegible] @ 1 80
Western	None.
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	0 3[illegible] @ 0 33
BARLEY.—Per 48 lbs	0 5[illegible] @ 0 58
BUTTER.—Dairy	0 1[illegible] @ 0 13
Store Packed	0 1[illegible] @ 0 12
ASHES.—Pots	5 [illegible] @ 5 82
Pearls	8 [illegible]5
GOLD in New York at 12 o'clock	37
PORK.—Mess	19 [illegible] @ 20 00
Prime Mess	14 [illegible] @ 15 00
Prime	13 [illegible] @ 13 50
DRESSED HOGS	Nominal.
PEAS	0 82 to 0 85
RYE FLOUR	5 75 to [illegible]

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. B[illegible]ond, A.B., at the residence of the bride's father, Hungerford, STEPHEN CONGER EMERSON of Thurlow, to MELISSA WAY.

IMPORTANT to BUILDERS.

SASH, Blinds, Doors all sizes, Nails, Glass, Putty, &c., cheap for cash at the MADOC HOUSE

A. F. WOOD.

Madoc, April 9, 1867. 8tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Dry Goods Merchants, doing business at Belleville under the name of R. ELLIOTT & Co., and at Prescott as T. ELLIOTT & Co., was dissolved on the 18th day of February last. The business will be continued at Belleville by R. Elliott, who will pay all the liabilities and collect all accounts due the late firm of R. Elliott & Co.

R. ELLIOTT.
T. ELLIOTT.

Belleville, April 9th, 1867. 8w3.

P. D. CONGER

BEGS to invite attention to his stock of New Spring Goods now on hand, consisting in part of Mourning and Colored Dress Goods, Silks, (Glacie and Gros Grain,) Parasols, Ribbons, Feathers, Hats, (The Fiancee de Venus,) Velvets, Jet and Crystal Trimmings, Cottons, Steam Looms, Linens, Hosiery, Tweeds, Cloths, Mantle Cloth, &c., &c.

A superior stock of Carpets in Hemp, Union, Wool, and Crosley's best Tapestry. English Floor Oil Cloth, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide. Matts, Matting, &c., &c. Purchasers will find some choice Goods, and the prices low.

P. D. CONGER.

Belleville, April, 1867.

BROWN & BAUTZ, PRACTICAL Lithographers, Engravers! AND PRINTERS, Corner of James and King William Sts., HAMILTON, C. W.

Maps, Plans, Cheques, Debentures, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Business, and Visiting Cards, etc., etc.

April 9th, 1867. w4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Geo. H. Haymes,

HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest prices paid for Raw Furs. Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land agents, Madoc. 8

P. O'Reilly, Jr.,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Land Agent.
CHAMBERS.—Over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, Belleville, C. W. 8

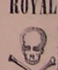
BRICK MOULDERS.

WANTED, two good Brick Moulders to whom good wages will be given.
JOS. BATEMAN.
Madoc Village, April 8, 1867. 8w2

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Sidney will be held at the Town Hall on the first Monday in May, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A.M.
THOS. D. FARLEY, Clerk.
Sidney, April, 9, 1867. 8td

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS.



THE Regular Monthly convocation of the Black Preceptory will be held in L. O. L. No. 274, Belleville, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22d, at 7½ o'clock.
By Order,
JOHN McEWEN, R.
Belleville, April 9, 1867. 8w2

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Elzivir will be holden in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the First day of May, 1867, when appeals against the assessment will be heard,
C. R. FLINT, Township Clerk.
Elzivir, April 10th, 1867. 8

A VERY LARGE STOCK
OF
NEW SPRING
Fancy& Staple Goods
JUST RECEIVED.

R. ELLIOTT.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8w3

SHERIFF' SALE OF LANDS.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.
JAMES DEANS and ROBERT T. GRAY, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
WILLIAM B. EMBURY, *Defendant.*

WILL be offered for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday, the Thirteenth day of July next, at noon, all the right, title, interest and Equity of Redemption of the above named defendant in all and singular the East half of Lot Number Eight in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, seized by virtue of the Execution issued in this cause and to me directed.
G. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, April 8, 1867. } Per C. E. Miller. 8w13

CHANCERY SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE
OF THE
LATE JOHN BLACK, Esq.

IN pursuance of the Decree and of an Order for sale of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, made in a cause pending in the said Court, wherein John Black and Charles Black are Plaintiffs, and William Vader and others are Defendants. There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. James Gillespie, on the homestead farm, being lot 56, in the 1st concession, and the west half of lot No. 56 and lot 57, in the 2d concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, in the County of Prince Edward, on

Thursday, the 9th Day of MAY,

1867, in four several parcels, the following valuable Farm, Town, and Village properties and Lots, forming the Real Estate of the late Mr. JOHN BLACK, that is to say:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that part of the said Lot No. 56, in the said 1st concession, north of the Jericho Road, containing 85 acres and 33 perches, more or less.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that part of the same Lot No. 56, south of the said Jericho Road, and extending to the road allowance between the said Lot No. 56 and Lot No. 57, and containing 114 acres and 9 perches, more or less.

On each of the above lots are some growing timber and valuable cedar trees.

PARCEL NO. 3.

The remainder of the said Homestead Farm, comprising the west half of the said Lot No. 56 and Lot 57, in the said 2d concession of the said Township, containing 310 acres, 2 roods and 18 perches, more or less, and bounded on the south by the road allowance between the Township of Hallowell and the said Township of Sophiasburg.

On this parcel are a good frame dwelling house, large barn, and various outhouses, and an orchard. About 128 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder is either wood land—partially cleared—or cedar swamp.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Village Lot No. 15, in the Village of Demorestville, containing one-quarter of an acre of Land, situate on the north side of North Street, in the said Village.

This parcel is now vacant, and with the like approbation will be sold by MR. MICHAEL NULTY, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in the Town of Belleville, at 12 of the clock, at noon, on Saturday the 11th day of May next.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Being Town Lot No. 8 on the West side of James Street in the said Town of Belleville, containing 1-5 of an acre of land more or less.

On this lot or parcel is a frame dwelling house containing 10 rooms, and sundry outbuildings, now in occupation of Mr. A. W. Perry as tenant.

The respective purchasers shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit in the proportion of 10 dollars for every 100 dollars of his respective purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors; the further sum of ten dollars in the proportion aforesaid, within one calendar month after the day of sale, and shall secure the balance of their respective purchase moneys by Mortgage of the premises respectively purchased by them, payable in three equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

Any purchaser will be at liberty to pay a larger sum by way of deposit or second instalment without interest.

Upon payment of the deposit and second instalment and execution of a Mortgage for the remainder of the purchase money as aforesaid, the several purchasers will be entitled to a Conveyance and to be let into possession of the premises purchased by them respectively. In all other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Patterson, Beatty & Hamilton, Solicitors, Toronto, Messrs. Wilkinson & Campbell, Napanee, and of Messrs. J. & C. Black, who reside near the premises in Sophiasburg.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1867.
8-td Signed, ROBERT J. TURNER.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION of the Township of Tyendinaga will be held in the Town Hall, Melrose, on the Fourth Tuesday of April, at the hour of Ten o'clock A. M., of which all persons concerned are requested to take notice.
8-2 MICHAEL NEALON, *Township Clerk.*

LECTURE!
IN
NEILSON'S HALL!
ON
Thursday Evening, April 18, 1867,
BY
MR. FRED'K FANNING.

SUBJECT:
"The Elizabethan Age; Shakspere, and his Play Richard III."
Proceeds to be applied to the Band Fund of Moira Co. No. 1.
TICKETS, - - - 12½ CENTS.
To be had of the Officers of the Company, the members of the Band, and at the Book stores.
Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock.
BY ORDER.
Belleville, April 9th, 1867. 8

CHANCERY SALE
OF LAND IN
Madoc and Thurlow,
COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

IN CHANCERY,
Romanes vs. Bell.

TO be sold by Public Auction in pursuance of an order for sale made by the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada in this cause, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1866, and with the approbation of JAMES ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Esquire, the Master of this honorable Court at Kingston, on

Saturday, the 4th day of May,

A. D. 1867, at 12 of the Clock, Noon, by MICHAEL NULTY, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in the TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, certain Freehold Premises, being part of the East half of Lot Number Twenty-four in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, and better known as follows: Commencing on the concession line in front of the said concession, and at the centre of the said lot number twenty-four, thence north sixteen degrees, west four chains and seventy-seven links; thence north seventy-four degrees, east four chains and sixty links, more or less, to the west bank of the River Moira; thence nearly north along the west bank of said River Moira nineteen chains thirty links, more or less, to the said line between said lot number twenty-four and lot number twenty-five; thence south sixteen degrees, east twenty-two chains sixty-one links, more or less, to the front of the said concession; thence south seventy-four degrees, west nine chains and fifty links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement ten acres, three roods and five perches of land. Also that part of the east half of Lot Number Twenty-four aforesaid, commencing at the north-west corner of a part of said lot number twenty-four, sold and conveyed to one Hiram Holcomb and Arniel V. Brainard; thence north-westerly fifteen rods and nine feet six inches to the gravel road now passing over said lot; thence along said gravel road to the division line between lots twenty-four and twenty five; thence south-westerly along the bank of the River Moira, to the north-east corner of the said piece of land so sold and conveyed to the said Hiram Holcomb and Arniel V. Brainard; thence along the northern boundary of the said piece of land to the place of beginning. Also that part of the west half of Lot Number Twenty-four, butted and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot number twenty-four; thence running west to the south-west corner of lot number twenty-three; thence northerly along the east line of said lot twenty-three, twenty rods eighteen links, to a stake; thence easterly parallel with the first above mentioned line to a stake, which is intended to be the west side line of the highway; thence along the west side line of said proposed highway nineteen rods and two chains to the southern line of Shuball Clapp's land; thence south-westerly along the line of the said Shuball Clapp's land to the north-west corner of a lot of land deeded hereto fore to Alexander Wilson, John H. Napier, and Willard Conkey; thence along the west side of said lot to the place of beginning.

Also all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the Township of Madoc, in the said County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the west half of lot number eight in the eighth concession of the said Township of Madoc, with the actual and reputed appurtenances.

On the said land in Thurlow are a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill, a Store, a large Boarding House, Barns and Sheds. The mills are in good running order. The said land in Thurlow will be put up separately from that in Madoc, the former first.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of his purchase money (with interest thereon from the day of sale) within one month from the day of sale. There will be a reserved bid on both properties. In other respects the Conditions of Sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

For further particulars application must be made to Campbell, Mowatt & Macdonnell, and Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick, Solicitors, Kingston; John Bell, Solicitor, Belleville; at my Chambers, Kingston, and to the Auctioneer.

Dated at Kingston this 27th March, A. D. 1867.

JAMES A. HENDERSON, Master.
Messrs. CAMPBELL, MOWATT & MACDONNELL,
8w4 Vendor's Solicitors.

The Municipality of the Township of Sidney in Account with J. S. Huffman, Esq., for the Year ending 31st December, 1866.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1. To balance in Treas. hands,	$5646 75½
Arrearage of Taxes	140 34
Amount of Taxes received from J. A. Chisholm, Col.	13719 97
Daniel Ostrom, Inspector	64 00
Jno. Redick, bal. Taxes 1860,	55 00
R. Bird and J. A. Chisholm, J. P.	15 00
J. A. Chisholm, Dog tax	60 00
Clergy Reserve	350 00
	$20051 06½

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. 1. By cash, Treasurer's salary for 1865	$ 75 00
Municipal Assessment	609 00
Clergy Reserve	239 28
John Doyle	17 50
County Treasurer	17702 50
Councillors	52 50
M. B. Roblin, Insurance	24 00
J.S. Huffman & M.B. Roblin	2 50
James A. Chisholm, Collector	252 00
Huffman & Morden, Justices	35 25
T.D. Farley, salary as Clerk, Ret'g Officer, Poll Clerk, and Stationery,	110 25
Auditors	16 00
George Williams	25 50
Assessors	100 00
Road Surveyor	2 50
Road expenditure per Reeve	20 00
B. Rose and others, selecting Jurors	18 00
B. H. Vandervoort	10 00
R. Murdoff and others, loss of sheep	60 00
Turncliff & McCambridge, dog tax refunded	2 00
Indigents	392 93
Miles, printing	15 30
Balance on hand	269 05½
	$20051 06½

This certifies that we have examined the books of the Treasurer, and find the same correct.
J. R. BROWER,
THOS. H. BLANCHARD,
Auditors.

New Advertisements.

NOW OPEN
AT THE
"CORNER STORE,"
FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,

A STOCK of Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which will be sold low, for Cash only.
ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

PORK.

60 BARRELS Heavy Mess Pork and Extra Prime Mess Pork.
ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

HOUSE TO LET.

A HOUSE to let on Ann Street, Taylor's Hill. Apply to
JOHN DILLEN.
Belleville, April 9th, 1867. 8

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

Thursday, 21st day of March, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council through the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that Gold has been discovered, and is found to exist in various parts of the Townships hereinafter named, and whereas it is expedient that the tract embraced in the said several Townships should be brought under the operation, and be made subject to the provisions of "The Gold Mining Act:"

His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 2nd section of the Act 27 and 28 Vic, Cap. 9 has been therefore pleased to order, AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the tract of the Country comprised within and constituting the Townships of Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller and North and South Canonto, in the County of Frontenac, the Townships in the County of Renfrew, situated north of the Townships of Miller and Canonto, the Townships in the County of Addington, situate north of the Townships of Sheffield and Barrie, the Townships in the County of Hastings, situate north of the Townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga, the Township of Belmont and the Townships in the County of Peterborough, situate north of the Townships of Belmont, be and the same is hereby declared to be a Gold Mining Division for all the purposes of the said Act, under the name of "*The Quinte Gold Mining Division.*"

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
8w6 Asst. C. E. C.

SEEDS,
SEEDS, SEEDS.
GROWTH OF 1866.

JUST RECEIVED AT
Apothecaries' Hall,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of GARDEN, FLOWER AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, from the best British and Foreign Seedsmen, which the Proprietors have every confidence in offering to the Public.

The Assortment consists in part of 15 Varieties Cabbage,
15 " Peas,
13 " Turnips,
8 " Radishes,
Choice Varieties of Cauliflower,
" " Cucumbers,
" " Lettuce,
" " Beans,
" " Melons.

ALSO VERY NICE ASSORTMENT OF
FLOWER SEEDS,
most in request.

☞ CALL AND GET A ☜
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE!
Alphabetically arranged.
Belleville, March 15th, 1867.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received a Large Assortment of
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds!
Imported direct from one of the most reliable Houses in London. They are warranted true to their kind, and will be sold at the Lowest Remunerative Price.

Turnips,—Yellow Swedish,
Carrots,—Large White Belgian.
Beets,—Long Red, and White Sugar.
Mangel Wurtzel,—Large Red,
Onion,—Large Red, and Strasburgh.
Cabbage,—Choice Varieties.
Cauliflower, four do.

ALSO
RED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!
E. CHANDLER,
Chemist and Druggist.
Belleville, 20th March, 1867. 5w6

SPRING.
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.
ARE SHOWING

New Spring Dress Goods, Shawls, Prints. Horrockses 32 & 36 Inch White Cotton A & B. Linen Goods, Carpets, &c., &c.

Belleville, 5th April, 1867. 7

SEEDS!
SEEDS!!
SEEDS!!!

The Subscribers have
JUST RECEIVED
per Steamer *Moravian*, a complete Stock of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
which they offer to the public at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.
CHARTERS & WEBSTER,
Holden's Block, opposite Montreal Bank.
Belleville, March 21, 1867. 5

FOR SALE.

200 BARRELS PRIME MESS AND MESS PORK.
R. TANNAHILL.
Belleville, March 20th 1867. 5-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEST END HOUSE.
J. MUIR & CO.,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Belleville that they will open in a few days, in the store lately occupied by Mr. D. C. Curtis, a

SUPERB AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
consisting of

BANNOCKBURNS, SILK MIXTURES, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, &c., MELTONS, CASSIMERES, AMERICAN

Made in the Latest Styles, namely:

THE NEW ENGLISH WALKING COAT, MORNING COATS, FROCKS, single and double breasted, SHOOTING COATS,

AND SACKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

Also a splendidly and well assorted stock of Gents furnishings and underclothing, viz:

SHIRT COLLARS, SILK AND WOOL SCARFS, NECKTIES,
MERINO PANTS and DRAWERS, &c!

THE BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

will comprise all the latest novelties in the ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, having paid particular attention to the selection of our Stock.

J. MUIR & Co.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8

Practical Information to Farmers Gratis!

Gold to be Found in Softer Material THAN QUARTZ ROCK.

THE Subscriber, in order to better accommodate his daily increasing customers, has, in connection with ARTHUR FLETCHER, leased those conveniently situated premises

CORNER FRONT & BRIDGE Streets,

recently in the occupation of Messrs. Price and Vandusen, where, in addition to the

FLOUR, FEED and SEED BUSINESS,
A STOCK OF FRESH
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

can always be obtained at the lowest remunerative prices; and for the greater convenience of intending purchasers the retail business in

FLOUR. BRAN, FEED, FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS

will be conducted at the CORNER STORE under the management of

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.

All kinds of Seeds, Seed Grain, &c., always on hand, at prices ranging according to quality.

Farmers having a better sample of Grain or Seeds "than any other man," can obtain a higher price by producing samples at the OLD STAND.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET SQUARE,
Front Street, Belleville, C. W.
HENRY PRETTY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

N. B.-Buckwheat Flour Wanted.

☞ Now is the time to sell your Buckwheat as we have a large order to be filled by the 25th. As soon as the weather gets warm it will be unsaleable. H. P.
Belleville, March 14th, 1867. 4tf.

New Spring Goods!
WATT & REID,

IN addition to their Tailoring and Outfitting Business, are opening out a well-selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries!

To which they invite public inspection. They are also opening a splendid assortment of

Spring Tweeds, Doe Skins, Silk Mixtures and New Cloths

Of every description, which they offer LOW.

The Gentlemen's Outfitting Department

Is complete in all its branches, and having the BEST of workmen employed, they not only warrant a fit, but sustantially made garments. Cutting done to order.

GROCERIES!!

They have also added a large and well selected stock of Groceries, which will be sold LOW for Cash.
☞ Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Remember the stand "**Cronk's Block,**" two doors south of Holden's Drug Store.
WATT & REID.
Belleville, February 28th, 1867. 2

TORONTO NURSERIES
Canada West,
GEO. LESLIE, PROPRIETOR.

THESE Nurseries now extend over One Hundred Acres. In addition to a large Stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c, of every description, these Nurseries are replete with every variety of Ornamental Tree and Shrub, Roses, Herbaceous Plants, Dahlias, &c. All the new varieties of Strawberries at low rates. Catalogues furnished gratis.
MR. WILSON ARNOTT, ... Murray,
" BEATTY, ... Tyendinaga,
" JAMES DAVIS, ... Sidney,
Are now canvassing this and the adjoining Counties. All orders sent per post will meet with prompt attention. Address,
F. W. GUY,
Toronto Nurseries, Agent,
March 4th, 1867. (3tf) Belleville.

GREENE & SONS
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
SPRING TRADE, 1867,

THE Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of
WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
PLUSH,
HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &C.
Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock which embraces all the
NEW AND LEADING STYLES,
in Men's Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by express to parties not visiting the city.
We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard CASSIMERE HAT, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.
Orders promptly executed,
GREENE & SONS,
7m3 Montreal.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Hungerford will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD DAY of APRIL, 1867, when appeals against the assessment will be heard. After Court of Revision the Council will proceed to general business of the Township.
GEO. W. HOWELL, *Township Clerk.*
April 27th, 1867. 7-td
(*Chronicle to copy.*)

CHINA,
GLASS
AND
CROCKERY,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
AT THE
BELLEVILLE
CROCKERY STORE,
F. H. ROUS.

SCHOOL BOOKS
Of all kinds always on hand.
Stationery at Wholesale Prices
to lawyers and professional men.

SPRING GOODS!
GARRATT & CROUTER

WOULD notify their friends and the public that they are now receiving their
SPRING STOCK
of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!
HATS, CAPS,
and STRAW GOODS.
FLOWERS AND PLUMES.
Comprising a
Complete Assortment
in all departments.
They respectfully invite the attention of intending purchasers.
Belleville, March 27th, 1867. 6w4

Hastings House,
MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

HAMS
and
BACON
AT THE
CORNER STORE.

A. FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 4, 1867. 7

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY,
BETWEEN
WILLIAM S. McKENZIE, Plaintiff,
AND
GEORGE WIGGINS, and ANDREW DANIEL PALMER, by bill, and JOHN KYLE, HENRY CORBY, and ANDREW DANIEL PALMER, made parties in the Master's office, Defendants.

IN pursuance of a final order for the re-sale of the lands previously sold in this cause to Julius G. Farmer, bearing date the eighth day of March, A.D. 1867, in this cause, will be sold by me, William Warren Dean, Master of this Honorable Court at Belleville, or by my clerk, at my office in the Town of Belleville, on

Saturday, the twentieth day of April

next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit:

1st. All that part of the West half of Lot No. 1, in the fourth Concession of the Township of Hungerford, hereinafter described, that is to say all that part lying South of the road leading to the Village of Thomasburg, West past Thomas Graham's farm into the Township of Huntingdon, reserving thereout and therefrom all lands heretofore sold in village lots by one Thomas Nichol, the deeds which have been recorded in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, and also reserving therefrom half an acre lying South of the land, sold to one Jeremiah West, said half acre to extend as far East as West's land, and having a sufficient frontage on the gravelled road to make half an acre, containing by admeasurement thirty-four acres, be the same more or less.

Also that part of said lot known as follows, that is to say commencing on the division line in the centre of said lot No. one, where a post has been planted at the South-East angle of a certain parcel or tract of land, heretofore sold by the said Thomas Nichol for a school house, thence South 16 degrees East, 5 chains 82 links, more or less, to a post, thence South 82 degrees West, 4 chains 40 links, more or less, to the East side of the County Gravel Road, now travelled across said West half lot to the Village of Tweed, thence North 13 degrees East, along the East side of said road 6 chains 41 links, more or less, to the South-West angle of said certain parcel or tract of land sold for a school house, thence South 89 degrees East, 1 chain 54 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, three roods, and ten square perches.

And also all that part of said West half of said lot number one, which is butted and bounded or may be known as follows, that is to say, commencing on the West side of the County Gravelled Road, now travelled across said West half of said lot to where a post has been planted at the South-East angle of a certain tract of land, heretofore sold by the said Thomas Nichol to Mary Jane Ketcheson, thence South sixty-nine degrees thirty minutes West, eleven chains eighteen links, more or less, to the allowance for road between the said Township of Hungerford and the Township of Huntingdon, thence South sixteen degrees, East five chains forty links, thence North sixty-nine degrees East, eighty chains twenty-two links, more or less, to said County Gravelled Road, thence North twelve degrees fifteen minutes, East six chains forty-four links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirty-eight perches, more or less.

The above lands will be sold in one lot.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit in the proportion of $10 for every $100 of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of the purchase money within four weeks from the day of sale, with interest; and upon such payment the purchaser shall be entitled to the conveyance and to be let into possession.

In all other respects the conditions of the sale will be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

All further information can be had, gratis, from the undersigned or from the Vendor's Solicitors.

W. W. DEAN, *Master.*
ROSS, BELL & HOLDEN,
Vendors Solicitors.
Belleville, March 26th, 1867. 6-td

CHANCERY SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in pursuance of a Decree and final Order for sale made by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of May, 1864, and the seventh day of April, 1866, in a certain cause pending in the said Court, of Young against Redmond, and with the approbation of Andrew Norton Buell, Esquire, Master in Ordinary of the said Court, at the TOWN HALL, in the Village of TRENTON, in the County of Hastings, by George S. Tickell, Auctioneer, on the

Twenty-third Day of April, 1867,

at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, the following lands and premises, in one lot, that is to say: Lots numbers eleven and twelve, on the South side of Dundas (or Main) Street, and Lots numbers eleven and twelve on the North side of Wilkins Street, in block lettered Q. in the Village of Trenton aforesaid, as surveyed and laid out in Village lots by one F. P. Rubgidge, D. P. L. S. There are improvements on said lot number twelve, on Dundas (or Main) Street, namely, a commodious frame dwelling-house and out-buildings, stable and garden in rear, and the residue of the land is used as a garden.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit of one-fifth of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder, with six per cent interest, in one month thereafter. The said premises will be offered for sale at an upset price of fifteen hundred dollars. In other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale of the said Court of Chancery.

The conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained at the Law Offices of Charles Francis, Esquire, in the Village of Trenton, and of Messieurs Spencer and Buell in the City of Toronto.

Dated the twenty fifth day of March, 1867.
7w3 (Signed.) A. N. BUELL.

THOS. RUSSELL & SON



TO H.M. THE QUEEN

WE HAVE APPOINTED
Mr. JOHN TAYLOR,
JEWELER, FRONT STREET,
Belleville, Sole Agent for the County of Hastings, for the sale of above watches, and caution the public against being imposed upon by Watches marked "Makers to the Queen," but which are not manufactured by us.
THOS. RUSSELL & SON,
London and Liverpool.
18

JAMES T. BELL,
Practical Mineralogist and Assayer

MINERALS tested, Ores assayed and their value determined. All on the most reasonable terms for cash.
Orders received at Mr. Glass' Hardware Store, Messrs. Wills & Co. Apothecaries Hall, Messrs. R. & R. S. Patterson's Office, and at the office of this paper.
Mr. Bell may be consulted personally at the County Clerk's Office, Shire Hall, from Ten, a. m., till Five, p. m., daily.
Belleville, April 3rd, 1867. 7m1

John L. Macdonald,
LAND AGENT,
Bridge Street, Belleville.
February 11th, 1867. 4m1

OVER 6,000 ACRES
Gold & Agricultural Lands on Sale
BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

In the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, ELZIVER, TUDOR, RAWDON, HUNTINGDON, HUNGERFORD, LAKE and WOLLASTON,

In the COUNTY of HASTINGS.

One acre of Land, part of Lot No. 11, in the 7th con. Madoc, on which is a good frame house and grocery store.

Village Lots in Madoc.

Lot No. 2, West side Durham St. Good Store and Dwelling.
Lot No. 3, West side Durham St. Best Hotel stand in Canada, now occupied by Lyman Moon.
Lot No. 3, East side of Durham St. Good Store and Dwelling.
The Mineral Right on E.½ and N. W.¼ of Lot 23, in 12th con Huntingdon.
Lots 1 and 2, in 13th con. Rawdon, 250 acres, on which is a good Saw Mill, two Saws, English Gates, and three good Frame Houses and out-building.

Township of Tudor.

Lot 18, East side Hastings Road, 50 acres, part of the Village of Millbrook; a good Hotel occupied by R. Vankleek.
Lots 23, 24, 64, 65, and and 84, (free grants) Hastings Road, 50 acres each.
One acre of Land, with good house and store; East side Beaver Creek.

Township of Lake.

(Gold found in this Township last week)
Lot 84, free grant, Hastings Road,
Lot No. 1, in 9th con. Wollaston.
Part of Lot No. 2, in 12th con. Hungerford; 50 acres.
Village Lot No. 13, in Queensborough, Township of Elzevir.
One Half Share in the Richardson Gold Mine.
22 Square Miles of new Timber Limits in the Township of ANSTRUTHER, County of Peterboro'.
A number of valuable Houses and Town Lots in the Town of Belleville.
J. L. MACDONALD,
Land Agent, Bridge Street,
Belleville, March 28th, 1867. 7

ENGLISHMEN TURN OUT!



"ENGLAND EXPECTS Every Man to do his Duty."

THE Sons of St. George and their descendants will meet at Coleman's Hall at 2½ o'clock, P. M., in order to proceed to Christ Church for Divine Service, on

Tuesday, the 23rd day of April,

to celebrate their Natal Day.
☞ A Dinner will take place in the evening at 7 o'clock. Tickets to be had of the following Committee:
W. Doctor, E. Perkins, | J. C. Overell, P.H. Hambly, | R. Price, J. W. London.
REES PRICE, *Secretary.*
Belleville, April 4th, 1867. 7w2

FOR SALE.

THAT desirable property in the Town of Belleville, situated on the Kingston Road, with a large two story Brick House on it, large Garden, &c., attached to the property. TERMS LIBERAL.
For particulars apply to H. A. Benjamin, E. R. Benjamin, in Belleville, or to
L. N. BENJAMIN,
Montreal.
Belleville, March 19th, 1867. 5w4

REMOVAL.
PRICE & VANDUSEN,
FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the Store lately occupied by Mr. JAMES MACKIE, on the
Corner of the Market Square,
where they will be happy to see all their old customers and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage. Their motto is small profits, quick returns, and fair dealings.
Belleville, March 22d, 1867. 5-tf

TO THE ELECTORS OF HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN,—As Confederation of the Provinces may be considered a fixed fact, it becomes the duty of every well-wisher of the country to prepare for the general Elections which will no doubt take place before another meeting of Parliament.

Hastings having been divided into three constituencies will require three members for the Confederate and three for the Local Legislatures, and those should be men of good business habits and sound reputation.

There never was a time in which greater care should be taken in the choice of men to fill the high and responsible office of Legislators than at the present, as much depends on working out fairly the new constitution which will be granted us under the Imperial Act forming the Union of the Provinces.

In some parts of the Province parties are already at work and have their candidates in the field, and are preparing for the contest, while as yet we have done nothing in Hastings towards securing fit and proper persons to take the field. How long shall we remain inactive? While I have interests in common with the Electors, I have no desire to name parties for your consideration nor to start the cry of Reform or Conservative, but desire the Electors to make such arrangements as will give to the County good and true men who, while they work for the general good of all the Provinces, will not forget the interests of Hastings, let their political principles be what they may.

Allow me to say that I shall be happy to aid and assist in every way in my power in securing the return of good and true men to represent the country, as well as Hastings, in their best interests, and in my politics at the coming Elections you will find me thoroughly Anti-Wallbridge, as I never can give my vote or influence to any member of that family,
Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, 13th March, 1867. 4tf
Chronicle please publish till further notice, and send in bill to B. Flint.

MAPS OF THE GOLD REGION.

THE Subscribers have in Press, and will shortly publish, a series of separate MAPS of the GOLD-BEARING TOWNSHIPS of NORTH HASTINGS, to be followed in succession by corresponding series of the Townships in Northumberland and Addington. Having surveyed many of these Townships under direction of the Government, the series may be relied on for accuracy. They will show also all travelling roads, Post Offices, and other information of interest. A few advertisements will be printed on the margin of each. Persons desirous to advertise will please communicate with the subscribers.
McLEOD & CARRE,
Engineers and Surveyors.
Belleville, March 20, 1867. 5-tf

DR. R. McTAGGART,
Occulist, Aurist and Uroscopist,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is permanently located at Belleville, Canada West, where he will devote his attention exclusively to diseases of the Eye and Ear and all Chronic Diseases, viz.:—Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Scrofula, Fever Sores, White Swellings and Cancers. He ascertains the nature and locality of chronic diseases by an examination of the patient's urine, which should be first past in the morning and brought in a clean vial, with the name and age of the patient, as a register of all cases is kept for reference. As for diseases of the eye, he will warrant a cure in all cases he treats. It makes no difference how long the eye may have been diseased, if there is no disorganization it can still be cured.
He will remove Cataracts, Tumors, Pterygiums and Films, and straighten cross-eyes, crooked legs, crooked fingers and reel feet, and insert artificial eyes which will move and look so natural as to defy detection and cause no pain whatever.
Fever and Ague he will cure with one prescription, and will remove Tape Worm in one day.
His remedies are principally botanical, and used in a concentrated form.
Office for the present at the Anglo-American Hotel.
Belleville, March 3rd, 1867. tf

ONTARIO COLLEGE,
PICTON, C. W.

PRESIDENT,
THE LORD BISHOP OF ONTARIO.
COUNCIL,
THE PRESIDENT,
Ven. Arch. PATTON, D.C.L.,
JAMES A. HENDERSON, Esq., D.C.L.,
J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Ball. Coll. Oxon,
Captain DOWNES,
THE HEAD MASTER.
MASTER,
F. C. EMBERSON, Esquire, B.A., Oxon., late open scholar and Greek exhibitioner of Wadham Coll., Oxford. 1 class classic, 2 cl. math. in Moderation, 1 class Lit. Human. in Final Schools.
FELLOWS,
CLAUD LONG, Esquire, B.A., Exeter Coll. Oxon.
A University graduate in Holy Orders.
M. DE ST. REMY, Professor of French.
Professor of Drawing, GEORGE ACKERMAN, Esq.
Teacher of Drilling and Fencing, Mr. T. O'BRIEN.
Bursar, Captain DOWNES, Picton, C. W.

FEES—Per term, inclusive of Tuition, $16. Board $52.
EXTRAS—Drawing, $5, German, $5, Music, $7 50.

THE year is divided into three terms; the total cost per annum, including stationery, &c., will be $204.
Arrangements have been made whereby the pupils may take the double journey from and to Picton by Rail or Steamboat at a single fare. The object of this school is to train boys for the Universities, the Civil Service, Army, &c., so that they may compete without disadvantage with those educated in England. The system emulated will be that perfected by Dr. Arnold at Rugby.
The upper forms are separated into two divisions, the Classical and the Modern. In the latter the study of Modern languages, book-keeping, &c., is substituted for that of Latin Verse and Greek.
The services of a Matron as well as that of a Master in holy orders are being secured.
The school opens on May 1st next.
The school is beautifully situated on the Bay of Quinte at Picton. The building cost $20,000. There are 100 acres of land attached.
There will be a library, cricket field, gymnasium and play ground; good bathing or skating, boating and fishing.
Application for admission to be made to the Head Master, or the Bursar, Picton, C.W., or to the Rev. T. A. Parnell, Kingston.
March 15, 1867. 6w3

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

IN consequence of the late fire, the subscriber will be found in
NORTHGRAVES' OLD STAND,
where he has on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and he will be happy to see as many of his old friends as may favor him with a call.
☞ Manufacturing and Repairing as usual.
JOHN TAYLOR.
Belleville, Dec. 28th, 1865. 45

HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,
Front Street, Belleville.

THE Subscriber has established at his Warehouse an Agency for the SELLING, LEASING, ADVERTISING, or VALUATING Real Estate or movable property.
This will be found a desirable and convenient method for persons who have property to dispose of.
GEO. S. TICKELL,
Belleville, 6th March, 1867. 3m6

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

THE undersigned will sell his premises, situate 3 miles north of Lukes' Hotel, on the Madoc Road, consisting of a nice little Frame Dwelling and Store adjoining, also a frame Barn. The premises offer good facilities for a store business or boarding-house. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises, or of Thos. Emo, Esq., Ivanhoe.
JOHN McMULLEN.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1867. 6w3

FOY, BICKFORD & Co's
Patent Improved Safety Fuse!

A LARGE STOCK just received of the following kinds, viz:—
Patent Safety Fuse.
" Improved Single Taped Water Fuse.
" " Double " " "
" " Triple " " "
Foy's New Patent Water Fuse No. 1.
" " " " " " 2.

For Sale at REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO
Blasting Powder, Various Brands,
Cast Steel for GRANITE DRILLS,
DRILLING HAMMERS,
MINING PICKS, &c., &c.,
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
Montreal,
Agents for Canada.
Montreal, 25th March, 1867. 64w

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipal Council of the Township of Hungerford will at its next meeting pass a By-Law for the purpose of stopping up, pulling down or otherwise disposing of the "Caton's Bridge" on Sugar Island.
By order of the Council.
GEORGE W. HOWELL,
T. Clerk.
Hungerford, March 19th, 1867. 5w4.

TO GOLD MINING COMPANIES, OWNERS OF GOLD LANDS AND OTHERS.

A GENTLEMAN who has had great experience in Gold Mining in Australia and New Zealand offers his services to prospect the Gold Regions of Canada on liberal terms. Apply by letter, post-paid, to
ALFRED [illegible],
INTELLIGENCER Office, Belleville, C. W.
Belleville, March 27, 1867. w16

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the Town Council to pass a By-Law prohibiting the storage of Coal Oil and other dangerous combustibles in large quantities within certain distances from any building within the limits of the Town.
ROBERT M. ROY,
Town Clerk.
Belleville, 28th March, 1867. 6

BLANK NOTES,

BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

The Rabbit on the Wall.

The cottage work is over,
The evening meal is done;
Hush! through the starlight stillness
You hear the river runs.
The little children whisper,
Then speak out one and all;
Come, father, make for Johnny
The rabbit on the wall.

His smilingly assenting,
They gather round his chair
"Now, grandma, you hold Johnny—
Don't bother the candle flare."
So speaking from his fingers
He throws a shadow tall,
That seems the moment after,
A rabbit on the wall.

The children shout with laughter,
The uproar louder grows;
Even grandma chuckles gaintly,
And Johnny chirps and crows.
There we've a gabbled gabbling,
Hung up in lordly hall,
Gave half the simple pleasure
Of this rabbit on the wall.

Farm and Garden.

Hints about Work.

TILLAGE.—The preparation of the soil for the seed is the important work of this month. Manure is to be hauled and spread and the ground is to be plowed. The waste of manure which occurs after it is spread is very little in weather which will not allow plowing, and one very great in fall, hot sunshine, if it does not lie long. It is much worse to dump the manure in small heaps and leave it for some time exposed to the action of rains, for the goodness washes out into the soil, and enriches it in spots to the serious detriment of the crop.

PLOWING and any other working of the soil should never be done when the clods will not crumble. Dryness is essential to useful tillage. It is much better to delay work than to leave the land lumpy and hard. There are many spots on which

DRAINING may be done in the spring—especially where there is a good fall, and work may progress from the outlet. The necessity for drainage is now obvious, and though partial drainage is never to be recommended where thorough work will be undertaken, yet as a demonstration of the fact that "burying crockery" will pay, it is worth while often to try the experiment "just to see." Remember that the full effects of draining are often not witnessed until the third or fourth season.

SPRING GRAINS.—Prepare seed by selecting with the fan-mill the heaviest grain—the more intact it is fanned, the better will be the seed; then when the soil is nearly or quite ready, prepare the seed by pickling to destroy the seed of smut, which may be attached to it. This is useful for barley, and imperatively necessary for wheat. Add to a strong brine pulverized "blue stone," (sulphate of copper,) until no more is dissolved; into this throw the grain, stir thoroughly, and after five minutes scoop it out, throw into a basket, let it drip back into the tub of pickle, then put in a heap upon a floor, after 24 hours shovel it over, sprinkling on dry slacked lime, thus drying it. Sow 5 to 7 pecks of wheat, 2 bushels to 2½ of barley, 3½ of oats. The ground should have been plowed in the fall for wheat and barley. Oats do tolerably well on a sward plowed in spring. For all either very fine compost or some concentrated fertiliser, such as a fine mixture of superphosphate of lime and ammonia guano say 100 lbs. of each—should be used. Sow as a rule, those kinds of grain which are in highest repute in your own neighborhoods.

ROOT CROPS.—Prepare the soil for sowing carrots, beets and mangels as early as the ground can be worked to a fine tilth—the earlier the better. It should be deep and rich, plowed in the fall and as free from weeds as possible, especially for onions, which require the finest and mellowest soil, enrich with good, fine compost. The other root crops need also rich soil, deeper than onion soil, but not less rich, though the enrichment need not be of so fine a quality. These crops cannot be sown too early, after danger for hard freezing is passed and the soil is warm and dry enough. Beet seed ought to be soaked 24 hours.

MANURE makes fast in compost heaps, if occasionally worked over with the addition of muck or any vegetable mold, and thus the quantity available for corn may be greatly increased.

LIQUID MANURE has great effect upon grass and no better application can be made upon winter grain, thoughthe labor attending its application is considerable. A liquid manure distributor is a rare, but needed, article on American farms. In buying

CONCENTRATED MANURES do not purchase any because they are cheap. The adulteration of guano is notorious. The farmer can much better afford to mix in the sand on his own farm than to pay $65 in gold a ton for sand, and cart it a dozen miles besides. The other popular manures, superphosphate, etc., are quite as liable to adulteration, or even more so, as after all, it is best to make one's own fertilizers, or buy only of reliable parties.

HOME-MADE FERTILIZERS.—1st Poudrette. Mix dry soil, muck or peat with the contents of the privy every three days, remove the work over the contents, once a fortnight adding more. 2nd. Guano: Sprinkle plaster under the hen-roosts, and also earth or muck; cleaning all out once a week. Mix in a dry place, moistening with chamber ley, barnyard leachings, or simply water, and cover the heap with soil pressed down. Work over, adding more soil, or muck and plaster, as often as it seats well

COWS AND CALVES.—It is not well to run together, it is best to put two calves upon one cow, as a rule, and to have these of different ages, so that both shall not be removed at once when fit for veal. The calves should be fed grust besides, and some veal raisers allow them free access to a box of corn meal, or better, linseed cake meal, and corn meal mixed.

SHEEP.—Give ewes and lambs the attention they require at lambing time. The flock should have the personal supervision of the owner. Give, if possible, shelter of some sort, and at least keep the flock of ewes as near as possible to the house and closely watched. Distribute the lambs among the ewes having single lambs, and necessarily leaving twins with their own dams.

Wit and Humor.

A LITTLE MIXED.—Dr. F——— sometimes drank a good deal at dinner. He was summoned one evening to see a lady patient, when he was more than half "seas over," and conscious that he was so. On feeling her pals and guiding himself cautiously to count its best he muttered." "Drunk by Jove!" Next morning, recalling the circumstance, he was greatly vexed, and just as he was thinking what explanation he should offer to the lady, a letter was put into his hand. "She's not very well," said the letter, "that he had discovered the unfortunate condition in which she was when he visited her, and that it was necessary for him to keep the matter secret, in consideration of the enclosed"—$100 bill.

IF A LADDIE MEETS A LASSIE.—If a lad die meets a lassie on the street, and if the lassie wears a "tilter"—shows an ankle neat; if the wind, in rudely blowing, lifts her skirts too high, and laddie sees that she need a lassie cry! Every lassie wears a "slip" and a "thunderpet," and a metal "palpitator," on her snowy breast. If when married to the laddie these false charms he spy; if he says, "You're sold by jingo!" need a lassie cry!

"Why are you always looking into the glass, madame?" "Sir, the glasses I look help me to improve my appearance; those you look into degrade yours."

Alexander Dumas, the elder, returning from a day's sport at the country seat of a friend with an empty game bag, was asked, "Well, Dumas, what have you killed?" "Time," was the quick reply.

Two vessels of war are expected to arrive at Quebec shortly after the opening of the navigation, and the "Aurora," now at last port, has been ordered home.

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE
Opposite Patterson's Office.

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.
Belleville, Oct. 20th, 1866. 36

THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC
AND
INSTRUCTION BOOKS!!
CONCERTINAS!
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
OF ALL KINDS
AT
E. HARRISON'S
33.

The Fenian Invason,
NOW that "ills cruel war is over" and the Volunteers have returned to their houses and business, the undersigned beg to notify their numerous customers and friends that they have "lodged arms," and until their country calls them to the field again, will be found at their shop prepared to

SUPPLY THE MILLION
WITH
BOOTS & SHOES
of every size and shape, at prices which
DEFY COMPETITION.

They have a large assortment of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR from the
BEST HOUSES in MONTREAL
and of their own manufacture; and being both practical workmen, they can
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
All orders executed promptly and
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
☞ Remember the place, opposite BENNETT & BAIN'S Brewery, Front Street.
McKEOUGH & ROBERTSON.
Belleville, June 27, 1866. 19

BELLEVILLE
CLUB HOUSE.
THE Subscriber having just opened that New and Splendid
SALOON & RESTAURANT
near the Market, lately known as
Head Quarters,
begs to notify the public that he is prepared to take
Day Boarders.
on reasonable terms, WITHOUT LODGING and that those wishing it can procure
HOT MEALS,
Soup, Oysters, Coffee, &c., &c.,
At all Hours of the Day or Night.
J. I. SHAVER.
Belleville, Sept. 6th, 1866. 9tf

FLAX SEED FLAX SEED !!
THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH Paid for FLAX SEED, at HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE.
Nov., 7th 1866. 38

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Farm for Sale.
FOR Sale, the fine Farm known as the Friday property, immediately adjoining the Village of Stirling, consisting of over 100 acres of first rate land. Terms liberal.
Apply to JOHN BELL,
Belleville.

A RARE CHANCE.
THE subscribers offer for sale that valuable
Mill Property and Privilege,
situate in the
TOWN OF BELLEVILLE,
on the River Moira, formerly in the possession of Messrs. Brown & St. Charles.
This Privilege is one of the most desirable on the River, and situate in a business part of the Town.
TERMS EASY!
For further particulars apply to
DEAN & GILBERT,
Barristers, Belleville.
Belleville, March 17, 1867. 44w

Improved Farms for Sale.
The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.
The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.
South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Hungerford.
Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.
North part 26, 13th Con. Seymour, 160 acres.
North half 25, 13th " " 160 "
South part 26, 12th " " 170 "
South part 25, 12th " " 170 "
Terms easy. Apply to
ANDREW THOMSON,
Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
January 24, 1867. 49-tf

LANDS FOR SALE!
IN THE
MADOC GOLD REGIONS!
Lot No. 31, Concession V, 200 acres
" " 27, do VI, 200 acres.
" " 32, do VII, 200 acres.
East half and west half of lot 28, Concession 3rd, 200 acres.
Apply to
HENRY A. F. MACLEOD,
Prov'l Land Surveyor.
Office of Macleod & Carre,
Belleville, November 14th, 1866. 39-tf

EL DORADO.
GOLD MINING LOTS
FOR SALE.
THE undersigned having had the North East quarter of Lot 17, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Madoc, surveyed and laid out into VILLAGE and
MINING LOTS!
offer them
FOR SALE!
upon advantageous terms. These Lots are situated on the lot adjoining the now famous RICHARDSON MINE, and are the best locations in the Township for GOLD MINING, having been pronounced by practical miners as presenting the most favorable indications of GOLD of any land in this County.
PLANS
of said locations may be seen at THE INTELLIGENCER Office, Belleville; at Moon's Hotel, Madoc; and at the residence of the proprietor, Lot No. 19, in the 6th Con. Madoc.
JOHN MOORE,
Proprietor
Madoc, Feb. 6th, 1867. 51tf

MELODEONS
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
PIANO STYLE FOR $75
E. C. FLINT,
Bridge Street.
Belleville, Oct. 10, 1866. 34

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale on Cheap and Liberal Terms, Lot No. 15 in the 4th Concession of Elzevir,
Forty Acres
Of which are cleared. There are three shanties and two Log Barns on the property. For terms and further particulars apply to
PETER MOON
Huntingdon, Sept. 1st, 1865. 29-tf

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP!!
FOR SALE.
UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $200 half cash. Apply to
W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister.
Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 59-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
CHEAP.
THE west half of Lot No. 20, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to
ROBT. P. JELLETT,
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1tf

TO GOLD MINERS.
Portable Forges, Bellows
ANVILS, VICES, DRILLS, PICKS.
STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, &c.,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, 4th March, 1867. 2m3

LANDS for SALE.
THE undersigned offers the undermention ed lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	33	4	200
"	"	34	4	200
"	"	25	4	200
"	"	E ½ 22	3	99
"	Huntingdon.	W ½ 22	3	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W ½ 10	10	99
"	Rawdon.	15	9	200

Northumberland, Cramabe, S.W. ¼, Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.
Apply to
ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
Land Surveyor,
Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 40-tf

MORTGAGE SALE.
A Chance for Speculators!!
WILL be sold at the COURT HOUSE, in the Town of Belleville, the following lands:—The North part of Lot number 33, in the 4th concession, Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, containing 100 acres more or less. The Stone Mill and Dwelling House thereon erected, and the Orchard and Garden attached thereto.
Also, the South half of Lot number 34, in the 4th concession of Tyendinaga aforesaid, containing 100 acres more or less. The Frame Barn and Stables thereon erected, and the Orchard attached thereto.
The above lands are situate on the Bay of Quinte, about 4 miles from the Village of Shannonville, and 12 miles from the Town of Belleville.
The above will be sold subject to a reserve bid, and will be offered for sale by Public Auction on
Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1867, at the hour of noon.
For terms and further particulars apply at the office of
J. H. SIMPSON,
Barrister.
Dated March 21st, 1867. 5-6w

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!
E. E. GILBERT,
Canada Engine Works, Montreal,
IS manufacturing, (for the Chaudiere District,) and will keep on stock the most approved
GOLD CRUSHING!
AND SEPARATING MACHINERY.
Stamp Mills with Driving Power!
Latest improved
AMALGAMATING PANS,
WITH STEAM BOTTOMS, &c., &c.

☞ Parties having ledges shewing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favorable terms.
The necessary plans and information can be furnished with the greatest promptness.
Montreal, Feb. 20, 1867. 1-tf.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD !
THE undersigned, having disposed of four acres off the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Madoc for mining and building purposes offers for sale the remainder of said land in one parcel, or in small lots to suit purchasers. There is a never failing spring of water on the premises, and the farm is intersected with **Quartz Veins.** The above land is favorably situated in the Richardson Mine, as gold has been found direct West one mile distant, and it lies within 3 miles of the famous Richardson Mine, and about 7 miles from the Village of Madoc. The leading road from Madoc Village to the Allan Settlement is the Eastern boundary of the lot.
It will be seen by examination that there are favorable indications of gold on this farm, and it will be sold on advantageous and liberal terms.
Any information can be obtained from M. Bowell, Esq., INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, or from Messrs. Macleod & McLellan, Madoc, or from
HUGH COOPER, SEN.,
Proprietor.
Madoc, Feb. 26th, 1867. 2-tf

GOLD LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscribers offer for Sale
ONE THOUSAND ACRES
of Land in the 9th and 4th cons. of the
TOWNSHIP OF LAKE,
NORTH HASTINGS.
THESE lands were carefully selected some years ago, by an experienced and practical miner, in preference to any other in North Hastings, and abound in QUARTZ VEINS which undoubtedly carry gold.
Copper Ore of the finest quality has been found in several veins on the property, identical in character with the gold-bearing copper ores of Colorado. A large deposit of arsenical iron ore, with which gold is usually associated, has also been found.
The Deer River runs through the whole length of the property and supplies unlimited water power for crushing and washing.
The subscribers will dispose of these lands upon favorable terms to purchasers who will develop them, as they own more lands in the neighborhood.
The title is direct from the Crown.
Lands in this township have been withdrawn from sale by the government as a gold district.
For terms, &c., apply either of the undersigned.
ANDREW THOMSON,
W. W. DEAN,
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, ——— 5, 1867. 8tf.

BLANK NOTES,
BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS,
MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS.
CANADIAN
SUPER-PHOSPHATE.
A STANDARD MANURE FOR ALL FIELD AND GARDEN CROPS,

It matures Crops from ten to twenty days earlier, and greatly increases the yield.
It supplies the only mineral substances that are taken out by cropping. It is in fact Plant Food.
When used on pastures the cattle will feed where it is applied in preference.
It gives Wheat a *firmer Stalk*, so that it is not liable to lodge before ripening, produces a larger head and plump kernel, and is rarely affected by either *rust or midge*. Rye, Barley or Oats are equally benefited.
It gives Corn and Peas a dark green color, and a vigorous growth, and causes them to ripen at least *ten days earlier*.
It quickens the growth of Turnips, *keeps away the fly*, and the increase of yield is remarkable. The same is true with Carrots, Beets, and other Root Crops.
It keeps away the maggots from Onions, and has produced a yield as high as 800 bushels per acre.
It improves the quality of the Fruit of Grape Vines and Fruit Trees; also of Strawberries and other Horticultural Fruits.
Its effects upon Flowers and upon Lawns surpass that of any fertiliser.
Sold at the AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at Montreal Prices, $50 per Ton, Freight added, in barrels of about 225 Pounds each.
IT IS ALSO PUT UP IN ONE DOLLAR PACKAGES FOR RETAIL.
One Ton is equal to Two Hundred Loads of Barn Yard Manure.
HENRY PRETTY.
At the Agricultural Warehouse opposite the Market Square.

☞ Mr. John Roblin, 3rd Con. Sidney, tried a package of Super-Phosphate on Corn last year, and he informs me he believes the Crop nearly doubled where it was applied. He intends to purchase a larger quantity next planting season, and I beg to refer those having any doubts of its efficacy to him. H. P.
P. S.—A number of Farmers saw the immense heads of Barley grown by Mr. John Bell, after an application of Super-Phosphate. H. P.
Belleville, February 1st, 1867. 50-t

SEEDS AND SEED GRAIN.
WOULD also call their attention to his stock of SEEDS and SEED GRAIN, selected from the best samples grown in this and the adjoining Counties—they comprising the following:—
Clover Seed, very prime.
Timothy Seed, from medium to extra.
Red Top, for low lands.
Hungarian Grass, for late sowing when hay crops fail.
Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, Millet.
Spring Wheat, Fife, Club, and China.
Barley, Four Rowed, most recommended.
IN PEAS THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES :—
Prime Sample Common Pea.
Black Eyed Marrowfat, in great demand for American market.
Early Kent do. commands a high price, viz. from $1 50 to $2 a bushel
California Peas, a very choice lot.
June Pea, Early.
Oats, several varieties, having purchased the whole product of the seed.
Black Tartar,—imported from England by Mr. John Newton, Thomasburgh,—would especially recommend them as perfectly PURE. Very productive, and not liable to shell as the Common Oat.
Buckwheat, Corn, White Beans, &c., and everything in the line required by farmers in a change of seed—so necessary to successful farming.

PLASTER, PLASTER.
Receiving daily, FRESH GROUND PLASTER.
Also, constantly on hand,
SALT, WATER-LIME, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

For Sale:
A TEAM of HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES and WAGGON,
A Four Year Old Colt, a Tread Power Threshing Machine,
Fanning Mill, Cultivators, &c.,
AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Opposite the Market Square.
51 HENRY PRETTY.

BUFFALO ROBES,
Furs, Furs, Furs!
AT
GEO. ROCHE'S.
FURS REPAIRED
NEILSON'S BLOCK
Opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front-street, Belleville.
☞ The Highest Price in Cash paid for RAW FURS

WINTER CLOTHING!!
GRAHAM & GRAINGER,
BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
for Fall and Winter wear, which they are selling at UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES. Cutting done and all kinds of garments made to order, and fits warranted.

THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!
has been renewed with all the best material that the market affords and of the latest Styles
THEIR STOCK OF GROCERIES
will be found complete, and of the BEST quality.
GRAHAM & GRAINGER.
BELLEVILLE, Oct. 17th, 1866. 35-tf

PORK FOR SALE
100 BBLS. PORK—40 Boxes Bacon,—about 400lbs. in each box.) Sugar Cured Hams, &c., at the
Belleville Flour and Feed Store,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
ALSO,—Cheese, Oatmeal, Dried Apples, Salt, Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, &c.
Tenants Attention!—Flour and Feed in abundance. Remember the old stand.
TERMS.—CASH ON DELIVERY.
JAS. REAGHER, Jr.
Belleville, April, 1867. (35) Proprietor.

A CARD.
WE beg to return our sincere thanks to our large circle of friends and customers for their very kind and liberal patronage during the past year. Hoping to merit their further attention, and feeling assured of giving still greater satisfaction. We wish them all many happy returns of the season.
FORREST & LOZO,
Photographers,
Opposite the Anglo-American Hotel,
Belleville, December, 1866. 42

WILSON & Co.,
Pork Packers
TORONTO, (Late of Chicago.)
HEAVY MESS—PRIME MESS.
EXTRA PRIME PORK.—HAMS, SHOUDERS,—BACON, &c.
Toronto, March 19th, 1867. 41f

NOTICE!
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late TOBIAS BLEECKER are requested to arrange their indebtedness at once, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me for liquidation.
NELSON LINGHAM.
December 10th, 1866. 44tf

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
M. GILLEN
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has resumed business in the building formerly occupied by
Franck Starling & Co.,
and adjoining Fanning's Hotel, where he hopes to meet his old friends and customers.
M. GILLEN.
Belleville, Dec. 19th, 1865 44tf

Teeth Extracted Without Pain!!
MR. RELYEA
HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and patrons that he has now fully prepared to administer to his patients the moss harmless anesthetic ever introduced, the

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas,
(so called from the pleasing effects produced) is purely innocuous, renders the most difficult operations painless, and passes off without leaving any of those disagreeable sensations caused by chloroform. He has also recently purchased the

ther Spray Apparatus,
invented by Dr. Richardson, of London England. In extracting Teeth, the Spray is thrown upon the gums for a few seconds, when the tooth can be removed, with the knowledge of the patient, but little, and in many cases not the slightest pain.
Teeth mounted on rubber base at greatly reduced prices.
Oct. 23, 1866. 36

REMOVAL.
J. J. WATKINS
BEGS to inform his Customers and the public that he has REMOVED from the late stand to his
CHECKERED STORE
Opposite the "Anglo American House," where will be found as complete a stock of
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.,
as at any other establishment, and at as reasonable rates. Also for Sale
COAL OIL,
of the best quality.
Belleville, February 1865. 51
J. J. WATKINS.

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 97; Front St., Belleville.

ALL orders entrusted to him will receive promptattention
GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Belleville. Sept. 7th, 1865. 29

MRS. AMY JAMES
WOULD respectfully intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Belleville and the surrounding country, that she is thankful to them for the very liberal patronage they have conferred upon her for the last ten years. She begs to state that for a term of nine years her Ambrotypes and Photographs have taken the First Prize at the Annual Fair. The Governor General when on a visit to Belleville, expressed his delight at seeing such splendid photographs as exhibited from Mrs. James' Gallery, and said that he had never seen better.
Mrs. James would state to her friends that she is still determined to excel in her pictures as heretofore; her desire is that no one shall take pictures in her rooms unless they are perfectly satisfied. She has lately made improvements in her skylight and back grounds, so that all parties will be suited. She is happy to state that she has changed her operator for one that can be relied on, and one that cannot be excelled. Those who may still decide to favour her with their patronage, may rely upon receiving gratefully received and promptly, and faithfully executed.
She would also intimate that she has been taking the Porcelain Pictures for the last twelve months. For beauty and softness they cannot be excelled Please call and see them.
Mrs. James is now taking Photographs cheaper and better than ever. Call and see before going elsewhere.
Children's pictures taken instantaneously. Gem Card Pictures, seventy five cents per dozen.
MRS. AMY JAMES.
January 7th, 1867. 47

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.
☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville.
Belleville, April 2nd, 1863. 6

EXTRA.
Great Excitement in the States!
LATEST from NEW YORK.
BOYCE has just returned from New York with the latest styles and improvement in Photography. He is now making the
PORCELAIN PICTURE!!
being the first to introduce this fine style of work in this part of the country.
You will find more variety of styles at Boyce's Gallery than at any other place in Belleville.
Call at the Gallery or at the Book Stores and examine specimens of the PORCELAIN PICTURE.
Part es will find this Picture suitable
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!
Work to please customers or no pay.
☞ Remember the stand—Over Harrison's Book Store, entrance between Geo. Richie's and E. Harrison's.
J. W. BOYCE,
Photograph Artist.
Christmas Time, 1866.

CLEARNG SALE
—AT—
WM. GILROY'S,
ROSLIN.
The subscriber wishing to make room for his new goods, is now offering
GREAT BARGAINS!
in the balance of his old Stock. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him an early call.
WM. GILROY,
Roslin, March 15, 1867. 4

SEEDS, SEEDS.
THE Subscriber has just received a Large Assortment of
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds!
Imported direct from one of the most reliable Houses in London. They are warranted true to their kind, and will be sold at the Lowest Remunerative Price.
ALSO
RED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!
E. CHANDLER,
Chemist and Druggist.
Belleville, 20th March, 1867. 5w6

NOTICE!
IN the matter of JOHN MADDEN IRVINE, *An Insolvent.*
In the County Court of the County of Hastings.
ON Friday, the seventeenth day of May next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a Discharge under the said Act.
Belleville, 12th March, 1867.
JOHN M. IRVINE,
4td *Insolvent.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the matter of ROBERT JOHN EVERITT, *An Insolvent.*
I WILL sell by Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on the Eighteenth day of May next,at twelve o'clock noon, all of the Insolvent's interest, right, title, and estate which has vested in me as his Assignee under the above Act, of, in, to or out of
The North half of Lot number twelve, in the sixth Concession of the Township of Hungerford, County of Hastings.
Belleville, 13th March, 1867.
GEO. D. DICKSON
4td *Assignee.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
Province of Canada, } In the County Court
County of Hastings, } of the County of Hastings.
In the Matter of JOHN CHAS. FRANCK CHARLES JAMES STARLING, ALFRED CAMPBELL, and GEORGE ARKLE,—Insolvents.
And in the matter of CORNELIUS JAMES STARLING and GEORGE ARKLE, Insolvents.
ON FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of MAY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act, as a member of the firm of Franck, Starling & Co., of the firm of Starling & Arkle, and as an individual.
JOHN CHARLES FRANCK,
DIAMOND & DICKSON, Insolvent.
Solicitors.
Belleville.
Montreal, 28th January, A.D., 1867. 3-td

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
Province of Canada, } In the County Court
County of Hastings, } of the County of
To Wit: } Hastings.
In the matter of SETH WHEADON, An Insolvent.
ON WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH Day of APRIL next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
Dated at Chicago, this 25th day of January, 1867.
SETH WHEADON,
DIAMOND & DICKSON, Insolvent.
Solicitors. 50-td

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the Matter of George Worner Ramsay, An Insolvent.
The creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of the same, if none, stating the facts; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers, in support of such claims.
Dated at Belleville in the County of Hastings, the 29th day of March, A. D., 1867.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
A. R. DOUGALL, *Official Assignee.*
Solicitor for Insolvent. 7w2

Fire, Fire! Fire!
MARK ADAMSON
HAVING passed twice through the fire last year, begs to return thanks to customers, and the public generally, that he has removed back to the
New Store
ON THE
Old Stand,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA BUILDINGS.
He intends to connect with his former business
Flour, Feed, and ALL
ARTICLES ITR
Provision Line,
A large lot of SIDNEY FACTORY CHEESE on hand Wholesale and Retail.
☞ All orders punctually attended to, and if required, is prepared to deliver the same free of charge.
Come one, come all, great and small.
Wishing you each and all a happy New Year.
MARK ADAMSON.
Belleville, Jan. 2, 1867. 47-3m

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

W. J. Northgraves
RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity that he has opened a Jewelry Store on Front St. next door to Mr. Geo. Vair's, where he keeps on hand a splendid assortment of
Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles, Electro Plate,
And almost everything usually kept in Jewelry Stores.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. Charges moderate as any other Shop in town. All work punctually attended to.
Also—A full stock of Solid Gold, Jewelry, Medals and Emblems made to order.
Also—Keeps on hand a good assortment of the best Sheet Music, and orders taken for any piece in print.
Also—Has on hand some good Melodeons and Harmoniums, which he will sell at reduced prices.
Belleville, June 27th, 1866. 19
BRIDGEWATER.
VILLAGE LOTS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS FREE OF COST.
A NUMBER of good Lots to be given to actual settlers who may be desirous of commencing business in the Village of Bridgewater.
Persons applying for lots must furnish well known references with their application.
No application entertained from any person desirous of selling intoxicating drinks, either as Hotel or Saloon Keepers, or for Billiard Rooms or gambling establishments.
Bridgewater is fast growing in importance as a Manufacturing Village, and independent of the gold excitement, must become a place of importance on account of its splendid water power and its adaptation for manufacturing purposes.
BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, 9th March, 1867. 3w8
Chronicle please publish until 1st June next. B. F.

TO SMOKERS!
JUST received from Richmond, Virginia
TOBACCO, at
Henchy & O'Brien's,
Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors,
PROVISIONS, also CROCKERY, Wholesale and Retail.
April 23th, 1866. 10tf

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.
WE wish to disabuse the public of the popular, but erroneous idea that the LINIMENT is only a Lotion. It is for internal as well as external use, and in hundreds of cases of colic, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, and other stomachic disorders that have been cured by its use, attested in great value in all such cases. It is prepared with great care and without doubt compounded of more expensive ingredients than any other similar medicine.
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, COLIC, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, AND ALL INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PAINS.
HENRY'S LINIMENT.
"I have used HENRY'S LINIMENT with the most beneficial results," Judge Sarnia."
"YOUR VERMONT LINIMENT has cured me of Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs, and for which blessing you may well suppose I am grateful.
T. QUESNAL."
"The pain was most intense, but by using HENRY'S LINIMENT it was gone in a few minutes.
W. GIBSON."
"I have frequently used it for bowel complaints and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure.
W. BALDWIN"
PRICE 25 CTS.
The above valuable preparations are for sale at every Drug and country store throughout the Province of Upper and Lower Canada; and any dealer wishes to renew his supply, he has only to order of the proprietors.
BARNES, HENRY & CO.,
813 and 815, St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E

For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale that VALUABLE FARM adjoining the village of Madoc, and known as lot number seven in the fifth concession of Madoc containing 178 acres of land. Over 125 acres of this farm is under first class cultivation. The whole Farm is enclosed with a new cedar fence. Several ever lasting springs on the lot. A good dwelling house, frame barn, 55 x 36, shed, 60 x 80 and good stables. The Town Hall and Presbyterian Church are built on the corner of the lot. Terms easy. Title indisputable.
Apply to
LACHLAN McBEATH,
on the premises, or to
POINTON & FALKINER,
Solicitors, Belleville, C.W.
Madoc, May 11th, 1865. 13

LOOK, READ, AND LEARN
THAT THE
Great Shoshonees Remedy!
OF THE CELEBRATED INDIAN
DR. LEWIS JOSEPHUS,
of the distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees. British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.
THIS ALL POSSESSING GREAT INDIAN REMEDY, is warranted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say, may be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the blood, requiring the third stage of Consumption.
In the Western country where this great Remedy has been in use for a short time it has indeed effected some of the most marvelous cures ever recorded in the annals of historical medicine thereby being the case in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we deem humanity to dispute the fact that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.
Price of the Remedy in large Phials, $1.
☞ For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS FOR BELLEVILLE:
R. HOLDEN & Co., DR. COLEMAN.
M. SAWYER, E. CHANDLER.
E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada
April 8th, 1866 8-1y

The Intelligencer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
OFFICE:
Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, C. W.
M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail: and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. If not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Six lines and under, first insertion, ... 0.50
Each subsequent insertion, ... 0.12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion, ... 0.70
Each subsequent insertion, ... 0.18
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion 0.07
Each subsequent insertion per line, .. 0.02
☞ Business Notices, 10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid minion.
A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, to ensure their appearance.
All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING:
The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office, has been renewed with every variety and style of Type, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.
☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Post Paid*, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

The Intelligencer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY
M. BOWELL, PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE.—Intelligencer Building, Front St.

TERMS:
$2 per annum, if called for at the office, or sent by mail.
$2 50, when delivered by the Carrier.
When not paid in advance, 50c will be added to each year's subscription.
No subscriber taken for a less time than three months; and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS
To insure insertion must be delivered at the Office by 10 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday.
Advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
All advertisements measured by a scale of solid brevier.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 33. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1867. NUMBER 9.

The Intelligencer
Book and Job Establishment
IS NEARLY NEW, COMPRISING THE
Latest Styles of Plain and Fancy Type

ORDERS
For any of the following or other description of Printing, promptly executed:
RAILWAY BILLS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, FUNERAL CARDS,
POSTERS, BILL HEADINGS,
LAW BLANKS, SHOW BILLS,
CONCERT BILLS, PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS, STAGE BILLS,
CHEQUE BOOKS, MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,
BLANK NOTES, BILL BOOKS,
CIRCULARS, LABELS, &c. &c.

POWER PRESSES.
Having the best kind of Power Presses, work can be done in the shortest possible time.

To Correspondents.
☞Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. J. Phippen,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, and Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers, No. 178, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 44

George S. Tickell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,
TAILOR. Shop, opposite the Railroad House, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Neilson's Building, Front St.

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Henry Rosenberg,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Forrest & Lozo's
ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Lazier's New Building, opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, Front St., Belleville. 50

Charles Martin,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. LeVesconte, or by Mr J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

McLeod & Carre,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors. Office—153½ Front Street, Belleville.
September 7th, 1865.
HENRY A. F. MCLEOD. | HENRY CARRE.

Piteathly & Kelso,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, Tea, Wine and Spirit Dealers, (in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Gillespie & Co.,) No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
Sept 4th, 1863.

John S. Black,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4y1

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, Silversmith and Jeweler, and dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. 13

Bedford & Ward,
SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Business Cards,
AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch, at the *Intelligencer* Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street.

BILL HEADS,
AND all other kinds of JOB PRINTING, executed with neatness and despatch at the INTELLIGENCER Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Veterinary Surgeon.
THOS. K. QUICKFALL, M. R. C., V. S., Office—Market Place, Belleville. Residence Murneyville Road.
West Belleville, Dec. 14, 1866. 43

Hitting the Nail on the Head
IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or 2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

Mrs. Lount,
LATE of Barrie—Teacher of Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Pencilling and Pastel Crayons. STUDIO,—The room over Mr. Bedford's Store. HOURS,—From 10 A. M., to 4 P. M., Saturdays excepted. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector of Barrie; T. D. McConkey, M. P. P., Barrie; W. D. Ardagh, Esq., Barrister, Barrie; and A. Burrell, Esq., Manager Bank of Toronto, Barrie.
Belleville, 4th Feb., 1867. 51

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest prices paid for Raw Furs.
Belleville, April 10th 1867. 8

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS.
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.
APPLY TO J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister, &c.
Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

MONEY TO LEND
ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY.
Apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister.
Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

$50,000 TO INVEST
ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security. Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to
WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40y1

ORANGE CERTIFICATES
FOR SALE at the INTELLIGENCER Office Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street Belleville.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

P. O'Reilly, Jr.,
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Land Agent.
CHAMBERS.—Over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, Belleville, C. W. 8

Dean & Gilbert,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT.
Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.
Oct. 23, 1866. 36

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON.
October, 1866. 37

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Three doors West of Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville

Notice.
THE undersigned have entered into Copartnership for the practice of Common Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, &c., under the firm of Ross, Bell & Holden.
JOHN ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART.
August, 9th, 1866. 25

Coleman & Simpson,
BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.
C. L. COLEMAN, J. H. SIMPSON.
Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

Peter Shevlin,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c. Office—Jones' Building, Front Street Belleville.

John Finn,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

Maclellan & Maclellan,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency, Attornies-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c, &c. Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville. v27 1y1

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

PHYSICIANS.

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village. 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m.
January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. Cannill,
HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils.
August, 1763. 25

Dr. Oronhyatekha,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Mabee & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Hastings House,
MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

Insurance Agencies.

Life and Accident Insurance
THE ORIGINAL
TRAVLERS INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Insures against
ALL ACCIDENTS!!
CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE!
Also insures against
Loss of Life from Any Cause!!
Whether Disease or Accident,
WITH COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.
PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
With Surplus of $200,000.
J. G. BATTERSON, Prest. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec
J. PARKER THOMAS, Agent, Belleville.
41

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR
Fire, Life and Annuities
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000.
CHIEF OFFICE.—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
LONDON OFFICES.—Grace Church Street and 13 Regent Street.
MONTREAL OFFICE:
Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier Street.
Canada Board of Directors.
WILLIAM MOLSON, Esq., (Chairman.)
HON. JAMES FERRIER, HENRY THOMAS, Esq., DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., (Fire Dept. only.)
Bankers—MOLSON'S BANK. *Legal Advisers*—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.
Medical Adviser—WM. SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.D.
Surveyor—THOMAS S. SCOTT, Esq.
Auditor—THOMAS R. JOHNSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary and General Agent—A. MACKENZIE FORBES, Esq.
Fire Department.
This Company effects Insurance upon every description of Property in Town and Country, including Mill and Special Risks, on the most favorable terms offered by any first class English Company.
M. BOWELL, *Intelligencer Office.* *Agent.*
Belleville, April 1st, 1866.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.
Annual Income exceeds £500,000.
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
(v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Western Insurance Company,
(LIMITED,)
OF ENGLAND.
FOR FIRE, AND FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LIFE BUSINESS.
Fire Risks taken for a term of THREE YEARS, avoiding the necessity of RENEWAL.
MACLEOD & CARRE,
Prov. Land Surveyors, &c., Agents for the County of Hastings.
Belleville, Nov. 1st, 1865. 37-tf

Western Fire & Life Insurance Co.,
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL, - - £1,000,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE, WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:
Ontario Hall, Church Street,
TORONTO.
A. DE GRASSI, Chief Agent.
J. PARKER THOMAS, *Agent.*
Belleville, August, 1865. 25

J. C. VAPOR
HAS RE-OPENED BUSINESS.
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE, C. W.
October 23d, 1866. 36

Dr. GIRDWOOD,
CONSULTING and Analytical Chemist, Montreal, begs to announce that having secured the services of
Mr. E. S. BLACKWELL,
From the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, London, he is prepared to undertake assays of Ores and Chemical Analysis of all kinds.
Orders left with Dr. G's. Agents, R. Holden & Co., Belleville, will meet with prompt attention.
Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1866. 40

The Gold Regions.
Land Agency and Mining Office.
I BEG to intimate to the public generally that I have opened an office in this place, for the transaction of business in connection with the sale and purchase of lands, transfers, leases, and mining business generally, and trust by punctuality and promptitude to obtain a share of confidence, in connection with the opening prospects of the gold regions of North Hastings.
BENJAMIN BEDDOME,
Clerk No. 10 Division Court.
Queen's Commissioner, &c.
Marmora, March 22d, 1867. 5
REFERENCES.
Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Speaker Leg. Assembly.
Hon. Robert Read, Member of Leg. Council.
Hon. Billa Flint, " "
Hon. Geo. Sherwood, Judge County Hastings.
G. H. Boulter, M. D., Warden "
Andrew Thomson, Esq., Commercial Bank.
John Lewis, Esq., Belleville.
James Glass, Esq, "
Archibald Ponton, Esq., Belleville.
M. Bowell, Esq., "
Nathan Jones, Esq., "

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

GOLD LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscribers offer for Sale
ONE THOUSAND ACRES
of Land, in the 3d and 4th cons. of the
TOWNSHIP OF LAKE,
NORTH HASTINGS.
THESE lands were carefully selected some years ago, by an experienced practical miner, in preference to any other in North Hastings, and abound in QUARTZ VEINS which undoubtedly carry gold.
Copper Ore of the finest quality has been found in several veins on the property, identical in character with the gold-bearing copper ores of Colorado. A large deposit of arsenical iron ore, with which gold is usually associated, has also been found.
The Deer River runs through the whole length of the property and supplies unlimited water power for crushing and washing.
The subscribers will dispose of these lands upon favorable terms to purchasers who will develop them, as they own more lands in the neighborhood.
The title is direct from the Crown.
Lands in this township have been withdrawn from sale by the government as a gold district.
For terms, &c., apply to either of the undersigned.
ANDREW THOMSON,
W. W. DEAN,
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, March 5, 1867. 3tf

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!
E. E. GILBERT,
Canada Engine Works, Montreal,
IS manufacturing, (for the Chaudiere District,) and will keep on stock the most approved
GOLD CRUSHING!
AND SEPARATING MACHINERY,
Stamp Mills with Driving Power!
Latest improved
AMALGAMATING PANS,
WITH STEAM BOTTOMS, &c., &c.
☞ Parties having ledges shewing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favorable terms.
The necessary plans and information can be furnished with the machinery.
Montreal, Feb. 20, 1867. 1-tf

MORTGAGE SALE.
A Chance for Speculators!!
WILL be sold at the COURT HOUSE, in the Town of Belleville, the following lands:—The North part of Lot number 33, in the 4th concession, Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, in the occupation of one Francis Toner, containing by admeasurement 80 acres be the same more or less. 20 acres cleared.
I hereby give notice that the above mentioned property with all the buildings erected thereon will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on
Saturday, the 27th day of April,
1867, at the hour of noon.
For terms and further particulars apply at the office of
J. H. SIMPSON. *Barrister.*
Dated March 21st, 1867. 5-6w

LAND FOR SALE.
CHEAP.
THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to
ROBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

Improved Farms for Sale.
The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.
The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.
South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.
Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.
North part 26, 13th Con. Seymour, 160 acres.
North half 25, 13th " " 100 "
South part 26, 12th " " 170 "
South part 25, 12th " " 170 "
Terms easy. Apply to
ANDREW THOMSON,
Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
January 24, 1867. 49-tf

LANDS FOR SALE!
IN THE
MADOC GOLD REGIONS!
Lot No. 31, Concession V, 200 acres.
" " 27, do VI, 200 acres.
" " 32, do VII, 200 acres.
East half and west half of lot 28, Concession 3rd, 200 acres.
Apply to
HENRY A. F. MACLEOD,
Prov'l Land Surveyor.
Office of Macleod & Carre,
Belleville, November 14th, 1866. 39-tf

EL DORADO.
GOLD MINING LOTS
FOR SALE.
THE undersigned having had the North-East quarter of Lot 17, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Madoc, surveyed and laid out into VILLAGE and
MINING LOTS!
offer them
FOR SALE!
upon advantageous terms. These Lots are situated on the lot adjoining the now famous RICHARDSON MINE, and are the best locations in the Township for GOLD MINING, having been pronounced by practical miners as presenting the most favorable indications of GOLD of any land in this County.
PLANS
of said locations may be seen at THE INTELLIGENCER Office, Belleville; at Moon's Hotel, Madoc; and at the residence of the proprietor, Lot No. 15, in the 6th Con. Madoc.
JOHN MOORE, Proprietor
Madoc, Feb. 6th, 1867. 51tf

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP!!
FOR SALE.
UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $200 half cash. Apply to
W. J. HAYWARD, Barrister.
Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50-tf.

The Heroines at Home.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
With smiles that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles;
Though heaven alone record the tear,
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword
'Mid little ones that weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
E'en though her heart be rent asunder;
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her boy she presses
And speaks a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot she blesses;
With no one but her secret God
To know the weight that weighs upon her,
Has shed as holy blood as e'er the sod
Received, on freedom's field of honour.

Select Reading.

Calmness in Prospect of Death.

It was not merely the loss of money that he could bear with much calmness and tranquility he could face death with equal composure. Some time afterwards, being in London, he had taken the water at the Savoy Stairs, in company with his brother, Sir Ellis Leighton, his lady and some others, and was on his way to Lambeth, when owing to mis-management, the boat was in great danger of sinking. While the rest of the party were pale with terror, and most of them crying out, Leighton never for a moment lost his accustomed serenity. To some who afterwards expressed their astonishment at his calmness, he replied: Why what harm would it have been if we had all been safe landed on the other side?" in the habit of dying daily, and of daily conversing with the world of spirits, he could never be surprised or disconcerted by a summons to depart out of the body. He used often to think of death, and often spoke of it, but never in a melancholy tone. His nephew even says that in illness his spirit rose to an unusual gayety, and he would say that, "from the shaking of the prison doors, he was lead to hope that some of those brisk blasts would open them and give them the release he coveted." In a letter, supposed to be written shortly before his death, he writes thus: "I am growing exceedingly uneasy in writing and speaking—yea, almost in thinking—when I reflected how cloudy our clearest thoughts are; but I think again, what other can we do, 'till the day break and the shadows flee away'?—as one that lieth awake in the night must be thinking; and one thought that will likely oftenest return, when by all other thoughts he finds little relief, is, When will it be day?"—*Life of Leighton.*

Motive to Christian Activity.

Zinzendorf owed much of his religious fervor to the casual sight of a picture of the Crucifixion, with this simple inscription at the bottom: "*All this for thee, How much for me?*" We may take it to ourselves. What has the dear Saviour done for us? What is he doing now? Oh! He "became poor" for us—how poor! "that we, through His property might be made *rich*," how rich! His friendship for us has been written in His blood, and sealed by His death. We profess to feel this; we own it. We declare that He is "all and in all, "to us.

"Thou art the great completion of my soul,
The blest fulfilment of its deepest need."

But the best expression of this is the prayer of the converted Saul of Tarsus: *Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?*" Devotion turns drudgery into delight. At a banquet given to Kossuth, when in this country, he said, "I would rather starve than rely for myself or my family on the help of others; but for my country's sake I would not be ashamed to go and beg from door to door." If we have anything of a right spirit we understand what this feeling is with respect to Christ's cause.

And this feeling ought to be intense. With Christ by the mouth of David, we ought to be able to say, "The zeal of Thine house hath eaten me up." Oh, to serve *such* a friend, and in *such work* as giving the precious Gospel to the world! The angels would delight in it. Were it permitted them to do it, they would bring gold from the mines, and gems from the shore, and pearls from the ocean, with which to purchase the Scriptures, and then fly with the precious gift to the end of the earth, and stand, their golden wings folded on their shoulders, at the door of every human habitation. The beseeching appeal of Xavier, as he lay on his couch just previous to setting out from Rome upon his mission to the East, was; "Yet more, O my God! yet more!" Can we rest satisfied with anything short of Christ's complete enthronement as God over all? We admire the spirit of a noble leader of the Crusaders, who was offered a crown upon having conducted his followers to the confines of the Holy City." "No!" said he, "I will not wear a crown of honor where my Master wore one of shame!"

God forbid that we should accept of ease, or honor, or anything but toil till Christ has His crown of universal dominion!

"I ask no heaven till all be Thine
No glory-crown while work of mine
Remaineth here! Till earth shall shine
Amid the stars.

Her sins wiped out, her captives free,
Her voice a music unto Thee,
For crown *new work* give thou to me."

—*The Hour for Action.*

Holy Scriptures: its Value.

"In my pains of mind and body I find no relief but in the blessed word of God, nor in that neither, except the gracious delightful truths contained therein be made out to my mind by the Holy Ghost; for without this illumination my most attentive reasonings on the Scriptures have always been found unsatisfactory and unedifying. Let me exhort you, therefore, to a more diligent use of the Scriptures, in much prayer for the light of the Spirit, that the glory of the Lord may shine more abundantly into your hearts, and produce in you more lively desires of seeing Him as He is, with an increasing transformation of your whole man into His likeness. Ah! my dear friends, we neither love nor use the Scriptures as we ought. Do we make them our only guide, having no dependence on the wisdom of man? Do we come to them only for instruction and do we come to them in every case? Do we come to them without prejudice, desiring only to know what the will of the Lord is, and praying always for a will to perform it, however self may be denied in so doing? Do we come to them daily, in all our retirements making the ground of our confidence that our prayers are heard, and the measure whereby we are guided in all things we ask of God? Particularly, do we read them afterwards for support and direction, according to present exigencies? Do we make them and not our own fancies, the foundation of our meditations, and the rule of our conduct, so as that, on no pretense whatever (especially on the most dangerous delusion of being under the guidance of the Spirit without regard to the word) we either undertake any thing as duty without their warrant, or hold ourselves excused in the neglect of what they enjoin upon us?"—*Rev. S. Walker (Pruro) to his flock,* 1760.

Rev. Dr. Richey on Confederation.

The extract we subjoin is taken from a Halifax paper, containing an opinion of the Rev. Dr. Richey on Confederation. Dr. Richey is the most eminent man in the Wesleyan Church in British America; and we believe the course he has taken will exert a very wide influence in Prince Edward Island. Dr. Richey was for several years the President of the Wesleyan Church in Canada, and is now the President elect of the Wesleyan Church in Eastern British America (an office in the Wesleyan Church equal to that of Archbishop in the Episcopal Churches.) It may be gratifying to the Doctor's many friends in Canada to read the subjoined extract:

Among the many productions which have been called forth by the anticipated Union of the Provinces, a *brochure* from the pen of Dr. Richey is worthy of a prominent position. It is a masterly effort, worthy of the Dr.'s head and heart. The Dr. clearly and forcibly presents to the people of P. E. Island that if they fail now to link their fortunes with those of the other Colonies, they will commit a grand mistake. The following is the notice of the pamphlet by the *Islander*; "Dr. Richey, the venerable and eloquent Head of the Wesleyan Church in this Island, has just published a pamphlet, entitled "A plea for the Confederation of the Colonies of British North America, addressed to the people and Parliament of Prince Edward Island" Dr. Richey is deeply impressed with the importance of Confederation, and, in language eloquent and argumentative, he urges an acceptance of the Union which is desired by our Sovereign, and is calculated to promote the interest of the subjects in this Island, a compact, from which Dr. Richey firmly believes, "Prince Edward Island has everything to hope and nothing to fear." Dr. Richey is not a politician—he has no private interests to serve by advocating Confederation. He comes forth from his study to tell the people in whose welfare he feels a warm interest, that a message upon which a Derby and a Russell, a Gladstone, a Disraeli, a Cardwell, and a Carnarvon concur in judgment, in respect to its imperious necessity, is at least worthy of their respectful consideration. Few are more intimately acquainted than Dr. Richey with the British North American Colonies, which, he tells us, have been for nearly half a century, the scene of his ministerial labors. We trust that the Dr.'s pamphlet will do much to dispel the prejudices which have been created in the minds of the people by those Island statesmen, who declare that Canada wishes to get hold of this Island, in order that she may, by means of our revenues, build railroads and canals of unheard of magnitude, and save herself from the bankruptcy in which her extravagance threatens to involve her. Dr. Richey alludes to the position which the Island is likely to occupy, should the people continue to reject Confederation, in the following terms:—"If Newfoundland enters the Confederation—and of that there exists scarcely the shadow of a doubt, we shall remain in our cold and repulsive isolation—without the countenance or sympathy of a single sister colony. Nor is that all; we shall compel those who direct her Majesty's councils to do that which they strongly deprecate—not indeed to *coerce* us to become a constituent branch of the Confederation, but to assign us a relation to it far less desirable than an honorable partnership. It seems preposterous to imagine that when the other Colonies come under a local *regime*, a department in the Home Government will be kept up solely for the accommodation of this Island. Such an expectation is too extravagant to be entertained. Who then, can contemplate the alternative without humiliation and shame? Do we prefer subordination to equality?—a relation of suppliant dependence to the conscious dignity of full participation in the control, the honors, and the advantages of a potent Vice-Royalty? That certainly were a species of voluntary humility, revolting to every sentiment of becoming self respect—a sacrifice without even a *show* of wisdom to disguise its imbecility."

Fenianism an American Institution.

From the Liverpool Courier.

The Yankee origin and direction of the Fenian plot is inferred from a curious coincidence. On the 5th March, 1776, the British troops evacuated Boston by a convention with the "select men," and Boston was instantly occupied by Washington's troops.

No Irishman or leader, even slightly acquainted with Ireland, would have selected the month of March for a rising in that country. In that month farmers are hard set to feed their cattle. They have sold or eaten up all the produce of their farms. They have paid their September rents, and almost exhausted their little gains in the bank. In Ireland, winter reserves its utmost rigor for that month, and then it is that death gathers in his largest harvest. Had an Irishman been rash enough to select March for the attempt he would assuredly have named the 17th, St. Patrick's Day. He would have compared the Fenian army engaged in driving out the English and the landlords to the Irish Saints expelling the serpents and noxious creatures. But on St. Patrick's Day all was profoundly tranquil throughout Ireland. There was not even the usual jollity or inebriation of that festival. It was, in Ireland, the dullest, bitterest, and most melancholy day of the entire year. Some have censured, others have ridiculed the authorities because they moved so large an army, equipped so powerful a fleet against what has now proved to be a hollow and shadowy conspiracy. But nothing is so infectious as sedition, and recruits can always be had if there be a reasonable prospect of plunder. It was most important to crush down and trample out the first spark of the fire. These if neglected would gather strength and spread.—There was another and a graver reason why no element of sedition should be suffered to live in Ireland. The confederacy originated in America; its leaders, if they deserve the name, were either American celts or Americans, although since the utter failure of the attempt genuine Americans are anxious to repudiate any connection with the business. It was absolutely necessary, as a warning to more than Irishmen, to prove that at a few hours' notice the government could throw on any part of the coast or land of Ireland, a force sufficient to annihilate any enemy, whether native or foreign, who should have the daring to brave its power.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says the available force for the defence of the United Kingdom, independent regular troops, is in round numbers as follows:—Volunteers 160,000 Militia 90,000 capable of being raised to 150,000 Yeomanry cavalry 15,000, armed pensioners 17,000. He proposes that a new system shall be introduced rendering a certain term of service in either the Militia or volunteers compulsory on every man.

THE feeling which is beginning to be excited is not a very pleasant one. The recent speech of Lord Russell gave one indication of this. And what our information leads us to believe is that this style of thing cannot be pushed much further with impunity.

Irish Credulity and Fenianism.

(*Dublin Cor. of the Standard, March 19*)

The lower class of Irish are without question a credulous people, but they are also a very shrewd and naturally intelligent one, and consequently there is a limit to their credulity. They believed thoroughly that the troops would not fight, and the Fenians would; that the constabulary were unfaithful; but that even if they were not that the Fenians could, if necessary, eat them up.—All this they have found to be utterly without foundation. The troops have shown the best spirit possible. Overworked as they have been during ten days of weather of almost unexampled severity, their only regret is that they have not been able to find a foe; where as to the constabulary, their conduct has been most admirable. The promised supplies of arms have proved insufficient for anything like the even number of men who took part in the present outbreak, they would not suffice to arm one in a hundred of such an army as would be equal to the task of freeing Ireland from the British yoke.

Having once learned this lesson, it will be a very difficult task to persuade the lower classes of Irish to go out again.—Throughout the whole country there appears to be a renewed feeling of confidence and comfort among the middle and upper classes, and among all opposed to riot and disturbance—a feeling such as has not existed for the last two years. The great Fenian rising, which has thrown his shadow over the whole land, which has paralyzed trade and commerce, kept away capital and put a stop to the rapidly increasing prosperity of the island, has come and gone. The great thunder-cloud, which lowered so dark and threatening, has burst, but no one is scathed by its lightnings. The country is not dotted with blazing residences, the troops are not cooped up in their strongholds, making a desperate defence indeed, but thinking of defence only, and looking across the sea for their reinforcements.

People can hardly believe after all these months of anxiety the mighty Fenian armies have resolved themselves into two or three disorderly and cowardly mob of a few hundred men each, whose principal thoughts, after once assembling, was how to get back again to their homes, and whose fears for their personal safety were far too poignant to allow them to think of doing any damage to others. The revulsion of feeling is a good deal similar to that of a traveler, who upon a dark night saw a horrible and mysterious figure gradually bearing down upon him. He holds his very breath for terror. When the apparition comes within reach, lo! it is a boy with a turnip lantern and a white sheet.—The traveller is ashamed of his previous fear, but at the same time almost too relieved to be seriously angry with the boy. He pursues his journey with an easy mind. He may of course have the same trick played upon him again, but of that he cares little; he is not afraid of ghosts any more, he has tried them once, and found them composed of a hollow turnip, a candle-end, a sheet, and two broomsticks. And of such is Fenianism.

Mr. Million Dollars.

A man may make a million dollars and be a man. For a man who has got a million dollars, you know, is a man—in New York, and I suppose in Boston. Everybody takes his hat off to Mr. Million Dollars. He is conciliated, he is respected; and if there is any prospect that the dew will be shaken off his branches, he is invited everywhere.

If a man has a million dollars he is a man; but he dies, and his million dollars is cut into four quarters, and four persons carry it off their several ways, Mr. Million Dollars, after an appropriate funeral, is buried and there he lies; and in a few years nobody talks about him, nobody thinks about him, nobody hears about him. In fifty years the shrewdest man might go and read his grave stone and find "Mr. Million Dollars." "Who was he, and where was his money?" And it would puzzle an antiquary to tell what these four heirs did do with it. It puzzled them after a few years to tell where it had gone to. He made his money; it gave him power and influence; he distributed it among his heirs; yes, he *distributed* it, and they squandered it; he died and went to dust, and that was the last of him, so far as this world is concerned. I don't know what become of him beyond.

But suppose that instead of that he had made himself his own executor, and put fifty thousand dollars behind a printing press, and said, "As long as interest lasts on that fifty thousand dollars, work, press, work!" Suppose he had taken some treaties written for liberty, based upon the Bible, and carrying out the vital power of the Gospel, and had taken another fifty thousand dollars and put it into the hands of the Tract Society, saying, "I consecrate to the printing of the book, this fifty thousand dollars; work with that money as long as it can bear interest." Suppose he had taken five hundred thousand dollars and appointed them his sentinels—stationing fifty thousand here and there—they would go on working until the last trump shall sound; and when a hundred years had passed over his grave, his name, through that society, would be fresh, and his influence potent for good. Every tract would bear his name up on its imprint, and a million tombstones could make it so illustrious.—(*Henery Ward Beecher.*)

Communication Between Canada and France.

The French Government publishes in the *Moniteur*, the following letter from Quebec respecting the proposed new line of sailing vessels from that port to France, to which we referred in these colums some time since:—

"In order to promote the extension of trade between Canada and France, and to gain the profits of the carrying trade, which is now almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners, and is not satisfactorily conducted, an Association of French and Canadian merchants has been formed, for the purpose of establishing a line of sailing vessels between France and Canada. Two new vessels, one of 650 tons, built at Toulon, the other of 400 tons built at Quebec, and destined to be nationalised French, will inaugurate this line next year, under the name of Canadian Couriers, (*Courriers du Canada*) Nos. 1 and 2. If the enterprise should succeed, other vessels, bearing the name, but of different numbers, will be successively placed on the line. According to calculations made by competent authorities, it will be possible for these vessels to make two voyages between France and Canada, even supposing that their starting is a Mediterranean Port. Under such circumstances, the enterprise referred to possesses every chance of success. It is not, in facts freights which can be wanting, since the French Ports already send annually six to eight vessels with cargoes to Canada. The average was, from 1861 to 1865, 8 4-10 vessels measuring 2,357 tons and large quantities of French productions are often dispatched via Liverpool, and in Canadian steamers, for no other reason than the irregularity of other communication. If, however, Commerce can count on rapid sailing vessels and on fixed departures, there is no reason why it should not take these in preference. As to return cargoes, Quebec, the vast *entrepot* of timber, would supply them, if Montreal did not. The Courriers du Canada Nos. 1 and 2, which are about to commence services, will leave Marseilles; but later departures can be made if necessary, from Havre, Charente, Bordeaux, or any other port, according to circumstances. Messrs. Lievtand, of Toulon—to one of the members of which firm is due the honor of having conceived the enterprise, and which has taken a large interest in it will represent the Society at Toulon and Marseilles. At Montreal the representative of the Company will be M. Juleo Fournier, a very active French Merchant, who is also largely interested in the undertaking."

Intercolonial Railway Loan.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on March 28, in committee of the whole,

Mr. ADDERLEY moved the following resolution: "That the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury be authorized to guarantee interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent per annum on any sum not exceeding £3,000,000 sterling, to be raised by loan by the Government of Canada for the construction of a railway between Quebec and Halifax." Personally, he was not at all in favor of guaranteeing loans to the colonies, and he hoped that this would be the last of them. There were, however, special circumstances connected with this undertaking which had been talked about for many years, and many proposals had at different times been made with respect to it, but it had now become an essential condition in the confederation of the British American provinces. There was not the slightest chance of any demand being made upon this country, which, however, would be largely benefitted by the facilities that it would afford for the conveyance of troops and the defence of the colonies, with which the communication would be kept open during all the year, thus allowing a considerable reduction in the force now maintained in North America. He showed that the revenue of the colonies was amply sufficient to maintain the charge, and they only desired the guarantee to enable them to raise the money on more favorable terms for an undertaking which was to a great extent an imperial concern, and absolutely essential for the future progress and development of the colonies.

Mr. AYTOUN opposed the resolution, protesting against any burthen being thrown upon the taxpayers of this country for such a purpose. He complained that no information or estimate of the cost of the proposed railway had been given, and contended that the money would be wasted for the defence of Canada, which, if attacked by the United States, was, in his opinion, indefensible. Mr. T. Cave also opposed the resolution, contending that the loan would be a gigantic case of fraud; worse than any that had taken place in connection with American railways.

Mr. Gladstone would not dispute the experience of the honorable member. This case was however, very different. The line would be constructed by the responsible government of the colonies, and they must place some reliance in free government. The guarentee would not depend on the commercial success of the line but on the credit and revenues of the colonial governments. He supported the resolution, pointing out that no liability was likely to be thrown on this country, that the railway would be valuable means of defence, and an auxiliary to the great work of confederation for which the late government was as much responsible as the present government. It would not only develope the material resources of the colonies, but also their sense of self-responsibility, and rescue this country from the false position in which it was placed by the present system of colonial defence. He pointed out the loyalty of the British Americans. The only source of danger to them arose from their connection with England, and he expressed a hope the the House would deal with them in a spirit of equity and liberality.

Mr. Lowe strongly opposed the resolution He contended that, as a means of defence, the railway would be useless. In the event of a war, the Americans would at once seize it, and in that case it would be a source of great danger. The people of the North American colonies were men far better off than the people of England, and he protested against the poorer being asked to assist the richer, and objected to the assumption of any responsibility on behalf of the defence of Canada against the United States. The idea of doing so successfully was chimerical, and the Americans would naturally believe that we were setting up a rival and a competitor against them.

After some remarks from Mr. Watkin in fovor of the motion the committee divided. For the resolution, 247; against, 57; majority for, 180. The resolution was then agreed to, and ordered to be read to the ho us.e

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Montreal *Gazette* learns from letters received by the last mail from London that the Imperial authorities have good information to the effect that the recent rising in Ireland are the direct results of American conspiracy. It is probably but a ramification of the same thing, of which we have seen results from time to time in these provinces.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The American Press do not seem to be at all satisfied whether the Reciprocity Treaty is beneficial or a detriment to the prosperity of the American Government, but it is gratifying to see that on some points the United States press and the Canadians agree, and one is that the "Canadian Pain Destroyer, is the best thing for the cure of coughs, colds, frost-bites, rheumatism, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

THE ANNOYANCES OF EDITORS.—A New York letter writer gives the following specimen of editorial sufferings in the Tribune office:

"One day last year, Mr. Greeley wrote an editorial entitled "William H. Seward." Imagine his rage when it came to him in proof headed "Richard the Third!" Yet anybody familiar with chirography, if his inky jerks can be so designated; will readily see, not only how such a mistake could be made, but how it probably would be. Again he wrote about "three men in buckram." and the prosaic type setter got it "three men in a back-room." And this, not withstanding the fact, that two compositors of sagacity and experience are hired at an extra salary because they can read his copy. But George Ripley has been the victim of the grossest outrage in this line In one of his book notices he took the liberty of quoting from Shakespere. 'Tis true 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true." And the wretched bungler got it, "Tis two, 'tis fifty; 'tis fifty—'tis fifty two."

The Hudson's Bay Territory.

The *Times'* money article of the 28th ult. says:—"The intelligence of the unanimous vote of Union with Canada by the Legislature of British Columbia appears likely to bring to issue at length the long-pending question of the Hudson's Bay Company. The British North America Bill just passed takes powers for the extension of the Confederation to this colony, and also to "Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory;" but as several hundred miles of Rupert Land—that is, of the Hudson's Bay Territory—intervene between Canada West and British Columbia, it is apparently necessary for Canada to acquire this tract before she can give effect to the vote of British Columbia. This view was pointed out in a despatch of Sir E. B. Lytton, when Minister for the Colonies in 1859, in which he urged the impracticability of "leaving an intervening proprietary jurisdiction" to divide the Confederation. As regards the means of settling with the Hudson Bay Company, the Canadians are understood to rely upon a pledge given by the late Ministry to apply to Parliament for the guarantee of a loan to be raised by Canada for the purpose contained in the following passage in Mr. Cardwell's despatch of the 17th June, 1865:—

"On the fourth point, the subject of the North-western Territory, the Canadian Ministers desired that that Territory should be made over to Canada, and undertook to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of their rights, on condition that the indemnity (if any) should be paid by a loan to be raised by Canada under the Imperial guarantee. With the sanction of the Cabinet, we assented to this proposal, undertaking that, if the negotation should be successful, we on the part of the Crown, being satisfied that the amount of the indemnity was reasonable and the security sufficient, would apply to the Imperial Parliament to sanction the arrangement and to guarantee the amount.

It appears that the course which will be at once the most simple and advantageous both for Canada and the company in the purchase of that western part of the Hudson's Bay territory which divides the United States frontier on the south, and the line of the Saskatchewan river and Lake Winnipeg on the north, and which would connect Canada with British Columbia. It is the only fertile and colonizable part in the territory, being about two hundred million acres in extent. The Hudson's Bay Company would then be left with their vast hunting grounds in the north and east, the abode of the fur-bearing animals, with their cost line and shore settlements, so as to preserve intact the trade which has always been the staple source of their revenue. It is understood that neither the company nor the Canadians are indisposed to such a mode of arrangement, and it has been suggested that the former could hardly do better than apply the indemnity to be obtained in reduction of the amount of their shares.

Concerning Ritualism.

The following article, from the Brockville *Monitor*, we publish by request for the information of those concerned:

We publish by request, this day, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Oakville, to the Hamilton *Spectator*, in reference to a canon; and which is to be submitted for adoption at the next meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto.—This canon proposes nothing that is new in the Church of England and Ireland, and merely confirms its old and recognized usages. Although we have yet to learn that any of these usages have been departed from in any part of Canada, and authorized Ritualistic ceremonies anywhere introduced, still it is highly desirable that a canon of this description should be adopted by the various Protestant Episcopal Church Synods of the whole "Dominion," and a new guarantee thus given to the laity for a simple and scriptural form of public worship. It would be well, accordingly, if the Easter Vestries throughout this district would take this canon, which harmonies so thoroughly with the ancient practices of the Church of England, and the spirit of the book of common prayer, into their consideration, and elect delegates to the synod favorable to its adoption. Should this canon be adopted it will effectually prevent, at any future time, the introduction of improper Ritualistic practices into any of the Churches.

But, however effectual a cannon of this kind may be to prevent one class of errors in the Church of England, other errors of a doctrinal description are creeping in among many of the clergy which it cannot reach, and which it behoves church members to guard particularly against. We allude to the diseased notions on clergical absolution, and a sort of semi-rationalism as regards the communion which prevails among many of the clergy, who have been Whittakerised at Toronto college, and who are usually most industrious in stuffing weak-minded women with their pernicious nostrums. In this direction lies the real danger to the Canadian daughter of the Church of England and Ireland, and its numbers who perpetuate a sound form of doctrine should insist on having these questions finally disposed of on a truly scriptural basis, and so that clerical assumption will for all time to come have nothing to lay hold upon.—Entirely cut adrift, by the recent legal decisions of the highest law courts in England, from the church in the mother country, the Church of England in Canada is now purely a voluntary religious association, precisely like the same Church in the United States, and can make its own canons and its own rubics at pleasure. The present is, accordingly, a most favorable time to agitate judicious reforms in the Church; and not only to make wholesome canons for the decent ordering of public worship, but to lay down landmarks to limit clerical presumption and assumption within legitimate bounds. As one great step in the true direction the laity should everywhere insist on the right of nominating their clergymen, the appointing power still left with the Bishop. This rule, or a similar one, has been found to work admirably in the U. States, as well as in Lower Canada, and should most unquestionably be adopted wherever the voluntary system prevails.—It will prevent unacceptable clergymen from being forced on an unwilling laity, it will induce more liberality on the part of that laity, and lead to a greater spirit of harmony and Christian feeling. As a further step towards judicious reform, and the restraining of clergical assumption, the laity should carefully examine all matters for themselves, and make themselves thoroughly acquainted, from a Biblical point of view, with the religious principles they profess to believe. A course like this will be their surest safe-guard from error, and render wholly innocuous any clerical teachings not warranted by a pure scriptural basis.

Possibly some of the readers of the *Monitor* may suppose that we have transcended the limits of secular journalism in this article, although we have confined ourselves to generalising. But, it must be remembered that a crisis is arising in the Church of England in Canada, as regards many of the clerical order, and which the laity of that Church and the untainted portion of its Clergy should resolutely meet, so that peace and harmonious action should be insured for all time to come. As one of that laity the writer of this article is deeply attached to the Church of England and Ireland. It has been the Church of his fathers for many generations. We love its grand old liturgy—the liturgy in part of the Greek and Latin Churches ere the Empire of the Cæsars was yet in the days of its decadence. We hold to its scriptural principles (as taught in its 39 articles) and to its episcopal form which fully developed itself in the days of Ignatius Martyr and Polycarp. It is only natural, therefore, that we should feel deeply interested in its weal, and that interest must be our plea for stepping somewhat aside from the routine of secular journalism on this occasion. In conclusion we would again urge upon our Church of England friends to elect Synodical delegates favorable—

1st. To the adoption of the Canon which we now publish.

2nd. To the adoption of the principle that the laity should have the right to select their own clergymen, whenever they deem it proper to exercise that right.

3rd. To the prevention of any clergyman from officiating who entertains any superstitious ideas in the shape of consubstantiation or rationalism as regards the communion service, and also as regards the matter of absolution.

4th. To have the ordination service of priests preceded by a proper rubric to prevent superstition, and also to have the unscriptural absolution paragraph struck out of the Visitation of the sick:—

Dear Sir,—A meeting of Clergymen was held in Toronto on February 12th, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken at the next session of the Synod, to prevent the introduction of innovations in the performance of divine service into the churches of this Diocese, and a committee was appointed thereat to prepare a canon on the subject.

After much prayerful consideration, the committee agreed on the canon, which I herewith enclose, and, by their directions, request that you will insert it in the columns of your paper. I shall observe, with regard to the composition of that committee, and also of the meeting by which it was appointed, that it comprised gentlemen of different doctrinal and ecclesiastical views, and that their object was not to depress any one party in the church to the elevation of another, but simply and altogether to maintain peace within our borders by the prevention of these innovations which are causing so much trouble in some parts of England. The canon that we now submit to the public is not the crude notions of any one of our members, but the deliberate and thoughtful conclusions of all, after several meetings had been held on the subject; and the original draft of it (which has already appeared in your columns) had been submitted to a large number of clergymen and to several influential laymen. We present it for publication at this early period, because we wish to do nothing in secret, or to take the synod by surprise, and because we desire that the different parishes of the Diocese may have the opportunity of considering its provisions before the next election of lay delegates to the Synod. Although we look upon the course that we are adopting as that which is best calculated to prevent the evils complained of from being introduced into our midst, and are therefore anxious that our canon may receive the sanction of the Synod, yet we do not ask the vestries to elect delegates who may take our views upon it; we rather desire that they may choose men who shall represent their own: whatever these views may be; so that when the subject is brought up at the Synod the voice of the church may be fairly expressed. As the canon is now the property of the public, we shall be happy to see it fully criticised, provided the criticisms are made in a true Christian spirit.

JOHN FLETCHER,
Sec. to the Committee.

The Parsonage, Oakville,
March 24, 1867,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. A. H. L—J. Peard.
Express Co.—Pette, & Co.
Easter Beef.—Messrs. Clarke & McGurn.
Shade Trees—Thomas Jones.
Consecon Mills—F. J. Osborne.
Land for Sale—Agnew & Mudie.
Court of Revision—William Phillips.
New Store—D. D. Chesebro.
Golden Drop Wheat—H. Pretty.
Grammar School—Alexander Burdon.
Notice—Thos Wills.
Notice—D. D. Chesebro.
Notice— Nesbert Reid.
Tenders, Tenders—Robert Francis.
Departmental, Parliamentary, and Patent Agent—Henry Grist,
Notice—James J. Ryan,
Easter Market—Robt. N. Bennett.
Headology—Geo. Roche.
Gold Regions—Maclear & Co.,

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

A Typo gone to Rest.—It is our melancholy duty this week to record the death of Mr. Charles E. Willard, only son of Mrs. Hannah Willard of this town, in the 22nd year of his age. He entered this office in September 1861, as an apprentice to the printing business; where he has, with the exception of a few months spent in New York, remained ever since, for the past two years as Foreman. A short time since he was compelled to leave the office, from indisposition, but after an absence of a few weeks returned to his duties, but soon after had to seek rest, and a couple of weeks since, left for the west hoping that a change of air might restore him to health; but alas for all human hopes, it only hastened his end, and he died in Augusta, Michigan, on Sunday evening last, after having been confined to his bed for a couple of days: heart disease and ulceration of the lungs, is said to be the cause. Upon the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of his severe illness, his mother proceeded at once to Augusta, Michigan, but arrived two hours too late to administer those consolations which only a mother can administer. His body was brought to Belleville on Tuesday, and the remains of poor "Charley" were deposited along side of his father (who died nearly 20 years ago,) in the Wesleyan Methodist burying ground, on Wednesday, 17th inst. They were followed to the grave by a very large concourse of people of this Town, deeply sympathizing with the widowed mother, who had lost her only earthly hope in whose future well-being her whole life had been spent. In his loss she has been bereaved of a kind and affectionate son, and his employer of one of the most faithful and trustworthy men that ever entered an office.

Easter.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that Mr. R. N. Bennett, and Messrs. Clarke & McGurn offer splendid meat for Easter.

Spain.—Since our last, Spain has withdrawn from her high position, in reference to the seizure of the *Tornado*, and acceeded to the demands of England.

Gunboats.—Navigation being now open in the lake and River St. Lawrence, the *Hercules* has left her moorings in the Dockyard, Kingston, and proceeded down the river. The *Royal* having sprung aleak has been drawn up at the Marine Railway, Kingston, for repairs.

The Princess of Wales.—Latest telegraph reports state that the Princess Alexandra is recovering from her serious illness. It would be well if Canadian papers, at least, would expunge from their telegraphic reports the Yankee trash, which is sent over the wires in reference to the Royal Family.

New.—G. Ritchie & Co., have received their Spring supply of the latest styles of Fashionable Goods. J. Peard also advertises his receipt of Spring Goods; and Muir & Co. call attention to their immense Stock of Ready Made Clothing and Boots and Shoes;—while D. D. Chesebro is prepared to furnish customers with all kinds of Groceries, etc. Parties wishing to buy, consult our advertising columns.

London Society.—We are indebted to Messrs. Chewett & Co., of Toronto, for the April number of this highly interesting monthly. The number before us contains the following papers: Boating life at Oxford—Modern Beau Brummellism—The Society of Female Artists—Mr. Fairweather's Yachting—Les Jeux Athletiques—The Old, Old Story—A Romance in a Boarding House—Society in Japan—Curiosities of Fashion—Sketches of the English Bench and Bar—Playing for High Stakes—Changes—Lily's Loss.

Opening of Navigation.—The Bay is now clear of ice, and boats have begun their trips. The schooner *Mary Gormley* arrived in port yesterday, direct from Kingston, and reports the Bay clear of ice. The Steamer *Bay of Quinte*, Capt. Carter, left Kingston for Belleville on her regular trips yesterday.

Prince Edward.—The Reformers of Prince Edward have held a Convention and nominated Walter Ross, Esq., M. P. P., who avowed himself a Reformer, as their candidate for the House of Commons, and Absolom Greeley, Esq., for the Local Legislature. Mr. D. B. Solmes, runs against Mr. Greely for the local legislature. No candidate has yet been brought out to oppose Mr. Ross, but it is supposed that Mr. James McQuaig will be the man.

The Madoc Robbery.—In our Madoc letter an account of the Madoc Robbery will be found. In addition to the parties therein named as having been arrested, is a young man who has been stopping at the Dafoe House, named Frank Crawford, was also taken in charge by Capt. James, by order of the Magistrates, on suspicion, but was subsequently honorably discharged, there being no evidence against him.

Consecon Mills.—By an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that Mr. F. J. Osborne, formerly of this County, has purchased the Consecon Mills, and offers great inducements to farmers and others. Mr. Osborne has a medal for the best Canadian Flour, manufactured by him, and exhibited at the last World's Exhibition, held in London. Those who intrust their business to him will not be disappointed.

Volunteer Militia.—The last official *Gazette* contains an order, dismissing Capt. Ibbotsan from the rank he holds in the Volunteer force, for having used "grossly insubordinate and offensive language towards his superior officer" while "on parade."

Order No. 2, renders it necessary for any Volunteer who desires to enter the School of Military Instruction, to obtain "a written consent from the Commanding Officer of the Corps to which he belongs,"

It also contains the following *erratum*:

With reference to the General Order No. 2, of the 5th instant, the Majors therein promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonels, and the Officers promoted and appointed in the Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, to date "from the 15th March, 1866," should read to date "from the 15th March, 1867"—the previous date being a clerical error.

The Confederate Cabinet.

Speculation is already rife as to the composition of the Confederate Cabinet, the number of which it is to be composed, and the sections of the Dominion from which they are to be taken. A New Brunswick paper, basing its conjectures, it is believed, upon information received from the Hon. Mr. Tilley, who has but lately returned from England where he has been assisting in perfecting the confederation scheme, says:

"Our private advices from different quarters lead us to infer that the Confederate Cabinet will be composed of twelve ministers, ten of whom will be Heads of departments and two hold seats in the Cabinet without office. The Executive programme for the Heads of Departments will probably run somewhat as follows:

President of the Council.
Minister of Finance.
Postmaster General.
Provincial Secretary.
Attorney General.
Solicitor General.
Minister of Public Works.
Ministers of Fisheries and Navigation.
Minister of Agriculture.
Minister of War.

"The President of the Senate will be a member of the Executive, as provided in the Constitution, and one or two offices, including that of Postmaster General, may, after the English model, be given to the Upper Branch. It is likely that in the first Cabinet which will be formed—no doubt under the Premiership of the Hon. John A. Macdonald—two heads of departments will be assigned to each of the Maritime Provinces. The departments of Finance and Fisheries are already spoken of for New Brunswick. We should say that Nova Scotia is not unlikely to furnish a Provincial Secretary and a Solicitor General to the new Cabinet."

If this be correct it will leave six heads of Departments to be filled from Ontario and Quebec, a very fair proportion.

Our New Brunswick cotemporary also says in relation to the necessity of the selection of good men:

"The position of the Dominion, situated as it will be in relation to the United States and to the Mother country, and with a fair share of local burdens, will require our wisest and truest hearts to be at the helm of affairs. We want men of intelligence, honesty, capacity and experience to represent us in the House of Commons; men whose objects it will be to make the new state of things work well, and not men whose aim it will be to mar the prosperity of the Dominion. We do not want men whose politics consists mainly of vile and personal abuse of the Confederate leaders."

These are sentiments to which every honest and true patriot will give his hearty assent.

Gold.

The news during the week from the gold mines has not been of a very exciting character, spring operations not having yet commenced to any extent. Since our last Dr. Blackburn, of Toronto, has purchased on behalf of himself, Jas. Stephens, Esq. of Toronto, and other gentlemen, 25 acres of land from Mr. Moore, close to the Richardson Mine. They also own other lands in Madoc and Elzevir These gentlemen intend, we believe, forming a company to work and test the land. The locality in which these lands are situate render them valuable, gold having already been found on the Moore lot.

The Hon. Billa Flint shewed us a good sample of gold, taken from a lot owned by Mr. Robert Nelson, in the 2nd concession of Elzevir.

The excitement is beginning to extend further south, and the people of Hungerford begin to believe they are favored as well as the more northerly portion of the County. Mr. Henry Free assures us he has capital "indications" on his lot No. 4, in the 4th concession of Hungerford, and exhibited good specimens of quartz.

Intercolonial Railway.

The Bill guaranteeing £3,000,000 sterling to build the Intercolonial Railway, passed the House of Commons by a very large majority. A few anti-colonial malcontents had an opportunity of giving vent to their views, but they had little effect upon the House.

The Montreal *Gazette* London Correspondent remarks on the debate. Mr. Lowe's objections were known before hand, and no one was surprised at his opposition. The mover and seconder of the amendment are neither of them men who carry weight. Mr. Aytoun, it is understood, received his inspiration from personal conferences, and late correspondence with Mr. Fleming, the engineer employed by the McDonald-Sicotte Government to make the Intercolonial survey. It is certainly singular to find the source of objections in any such quarter. Mr. Cave is a member of a Committee of bondholders now sitting with reference to the affairs of the notorious Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and his speech was intended partly as a public advertisement of himself, and partly because of the losses he has sustained in that unhappy undertaking.

Mr. Gladstone's speech undoubtedly expressed the general opinion of thinking men in this country. Not a word is to be looked upon as a desire to sever the connection between England and Canada—on the contrary, he distinctly announced that in the event of attack, Canada might rely upon the strong arm and great resources of Great Britain being used in her defence to the last resort. But that Canada having been placed in a position of perfect self government, and having the right to arrange her own affairs without the slightest control or interference, that she must be prepared to exert herself, as all self-reliant people ought, and form by her own men and resources the front line of defence until England can send the necessary aid. As a part of this idea, England will always maintain garrison in the Imperial fortresses at Halifax and Quebec, keep her fleets and gunboats at Halifax and the West Indies ready for immediate service, and doubtless maintain also some troops at Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada. The completeness of the Intercolonial Railway will enable this to be done without difficulty, as the possession of an unbroken line of communication will place all points within easy reach of each other, and ensure the arrival of reinforcements as soon as danger is threatened. It will clearly be the duty of the new country which was yesterday ushered into existence, to speedily place her military organization upon a sound and efficient footing, and to provide at the real strategic gates of the country those keys, in the shape of fortifications, which will be the rallying points of defence in the case of attack, and be sufficient to bear the first shock till aid can arrive.

Correspondence.

Front of Sidney School Examination.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Dear Sir,—On Friday last I had the privilege of attending an Examination of the School taught by Mr. Johnston, in the Front of Sidney, and would like to let your readers share its advantages with me so far as I am able to do so.

On my arrival I found a large number of the inhabitants of the Section,—who are apparently proud of their School,—as well as a good sprinkling of Teachers and others from a distance, listening with interest to the performances of the pupils, the latter were of various ages,—from very little boys and girls up to well-grown young men and women, the total number perhaps reaching 70, all looking bright and happy.

The examination was proceeding when I entered, the Teacher proposing the questions to the successive classes in a tranquil and easy, yet lively manner; this was, perhaps, in part the result of a quiet confidence felt by both parties that they had done their duty; however this may be, there seemed to be no attempt at mere display, the company present being informed of just what the class had accomplished *during the term* in each successive study that came under review. That which they had attempted had evidently been well done, a plan which perseveringly followed up would probably soon render any school noted and note-worthy, as this has certainly become. "To be successful either in study or in business, it is no doubt the true plan to be continually and carefully adding a little at a time, slowly and surely, rather than to attempt to grow wise or rich by short spasmodic efforts."

The junior classes chiefly were passed under review in the forenoon, and evidenced much persevering industry on the part of Mrs. Johnston, who attends to this department. The more advanced classes were examined in the afternoon; some of the subjects then brought under notice were English History, Mensuration, Geometry, Algebra, Book-keeping and Arithmatic. In all these branches the scholars acquitted themselves in a manner that was creditable alike to themselves and their Teacher. The Local Superintendent and Mr. Ashley, a Belleville Teacher, taking some part in the Examination. A sentence for Dictation was also given out by the Local Superintendent, and from an examination of the slates afterwards it appeared that 24 of the pupils had written it without a misplaced capital or an orthographical error of any kind.

The Examination having closed about 5 o'clock, Hon. Robert Read was called to the chair, and made a few happy remarks adapted to the occasion. He afterwards introduced in succession a number of visitors, who each favored the company with a few remarks. A little amusement was created by sundry reminders banded to the two bachelor assessors who were present, and responded pleasantly to the demand for a short speech each,—that with the great facilities which they now enjoy for an extended observation and acquaintance, they must look for no pity or sympathy should they endure much longer the miseries of celibacy.

Among other speakers, K. Graham, Esq., addressed the boys personally, calling upon them to avail themselves fully of the great advantages they enjoy, pointing out how much has been done for them in various ways. Mr. Rous, the Local Superintendent, was the last speaker, and referred to the practical application in life of some of our students. He referred to the correctness exhibited by the scholars in *writing*, spelling is much more valuable in actual use than any amount of correctness in spelling orally. He glanced at what the term Education should be held to include: the formation of good habits as well as the acquisition of knowledge, and concluded by a few remarks on the proposed Township School Demonstration for Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga, to be held this summer. Mr. Johnston then made a few remarks, thanking the parents and visitors for their presence. The Chairman followed with a few more humorous observations, and called the attention of the Trustees to the state of the grounds and the absence of ornamental trees. The scholars and others then united in singing the National Anthem; and the large gathering separated about 6 P. M., for their respective homes, well pleased with the proceedings of the day.

C. P. O.

From Madoc.

Madoc, April 13th, 1867.

The good people of this locality have been a good deal excited and alarmed by the robbery of Mr. R. P. Young's shop, which occurred on Thursday night, the 10th inst. The facts appear to be about as follows: On Thursday night Mr. Young left his shop early, laving his brother to lock up the cash and make all right for the night, as he slept in the store. The brother as usual counted his cash and put it with the cash box, in a desk sitting on the counters—fastened the back door in the usual manner, and went out for a short time; after being out for about an hour, he went back with some parties who wanted some groceries. Having occassion to go into the back shop, he found the back door broken open. He at once examined the desk to see if the cash was all right, but found that the cash box was missing, which contained about $500, with notes amounting to $1,200 to $1,500. For some time it was hard to tell what course to pursue; but in the morning warrants were issued by A. F. Wood, Esq., for the apprehension of two parties known as "Den. Thompson" and Jim. Wright, who were apprehended shortly after. Nothing of any importance was found upon their persons, but an impression of a safe key in wax was found secreted under a stairway, in Hudgen's hotel where they were stopping, also a skeleton key for a safe. Upon enquiring, the impression in wax was found to correspond exactly with the safe key of Messrs. Deans, Grey, & Macgreggor. There were many very suspicious circumstances; but upon the examination before the justices, A. F. Wood, James O'Hare, and John H. Dunn, Esquires, which took place yesterday, sufficient evidence was not advanced to commit the prisoners, and they were consequently discharged. There is a general feeling of insecurity here. There are a large number of strangers around who have no visible means of support, and who don't appear to be gold diggers or anything else in particular. The Mounted Police, we hope, will soon be here.

The stages still come in loaded with strangers. The hotels are running over, and every avoidable place at which board can be got is secured. Reports still come in of gold being found in Tudor, and various places in Madoc. There are many Australian and Californian miners here, they pronounce the Country "undoubtedly gold bearing." There has been no prospecting done yet of any consequence.

Farmers are standing in their own light asking enormous sums for their lands or mineral rights. The result is that practical men are deprived of the chance of testing the County, and are going away dissatisfied and doubtful.

Monday, April 15th, 1867

To-day there was another examination of Thompson and Wright, who were re-arrested yesterday, on information laid by Mr. Young before A. F. Wood, Esq. Before their acquittal on Thursday last, several circumstances transpired that went far to fasten suspicion on the parties, Thompson, Wright, and Harding, and they were re-arrested yesterday morning, and held in custody until today. The Town Hall was crowded, as the hour for the examination of the prisoners drew near. A. M. Holland, lawyer from Bothwell, appeared for the prisoners. Mr. Gream was employed by Mr. Young. After a lengthy examination, the following was about the sum and substance of what was developed:

Wright had a speaking acquaintance with Mr. Young's brother. On Thursday evening as he was making up the cash, Thompson came in for a bottle of brandy, which he got and paid for, chatted a little and saw the cash box put in the desk. When George Young went out, he was met by Thompson and Wright, and asked to play a game of checkers at the Royal hotel next door. He went with them, and played three games with Wright; part of the time they were playing, Thompson was out. When they were arrested next morning Wright had about $3 in silver, and Thompson some $13 in silver. The day before the robbery, Thompson was seen to go in Dean's office, where he remained for about 20 minutes, ostensibly for the purpose of writing a letter; of course the wax impression was supposed to be connected with this act of Thompson. When asked by the magistrate if they wished to make any statements to explain their conduct, they both declined. After they were discharged the first time, Wright left for Belleville, and returned with a horse and buggy, on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock; he was met by Thompson out side of the village, with whom he had a long conversation, after which he turned back towards Belleville, and slept at the "five mile house." During that day the movements of Thompson excited suspicion, and that night, (Saturday,) Wright and Thompson were both arrested.—On them was found bills that at the trial Mr. Young was satisfied had been taken from his cash box; but as he could not identify the Nos, was no evidence. The case was remanded for Thursday.

Wednesday, April 17th.

A large number of arrivals to-day and a good deal of excitement. There was a lull for a few days back, but parties have come in with fresh specimens of gold from different parts of the Township. On 17 in 2nd concession, it is positively affirmed gold has been found, also West half 15 in the 6th concession. Many other places are mentioned, but need confirmation. Miners are shewing considerable anxiety to get hold of claims, but the farmers are very reluctant to sell at prices within the reach of ordinary means. On the whole, the prospects have improved, but many go away dissatisfied because gold is not at hand for the picking it up, or work at extra prices. The weather is fine to-day. After the heavy rains we may expect better roads. Seven lines of stages are now on the rout, one running through from Brighton via Trenton and Stirling.

Thursday, April, 18th.

To-day Den Thompson and Jim Wright appeared before the Magistrates and were discharged. A. F. Wood, Esq., the presiding Magistrate ventured telling them that the circumstantial evidence was remarkably strong against them, but as the "bills" could not be identified by the Nos, the Magistrates did not feel warranted in committing them for trial. Neither party would give any explanation how the bills came into their possession. There are a large number of very doubtful characters just now in the village: as an example, on Sunday evening last about half past seven o'clock, Mr. Moon's two bar-tenders—comparative strangers here—abused an old soldier for some trifling thing. Some chaps of the village who were present cried "shame." Words were exchanged, when a revolver was drawn, threats made, and a general row ensued. Mr. Moon at once disarmed the bar-tender of his revolver, and by the assistance of some of the residents and boarders order was secured. After quiet had been restored, Mr. Moon told the parties present that he was determined to have any man he could detect carrying a revolver arrested. Some considerable back talk was given by some strangers, one of whom said, "a man had a right to carry a revolver," &c., but on Monday morning the two bar-tenders, having been properly dismissed by Mr. Moon, had skedaddled. Gold excitement is a little more lively to-day, some sales of land taking place, and good offers made to land owners for mining by actual miners. Land is too high, however, owners must moderate their expectations. There are a large number of miners here, and what is remarkable they all agree in saying this is a splendid mining country, judging from appearance.

GRANITE.

Luxemburg.

Paris, March 27th, Correspondence of the London Times.

Every one remarks the silence of the *Moniteur* on the rumoured cession to France of the Grand Duchies of Luxemburg, though for the last two or three days several of the Paris papers have been speaking of it. *La Presse* is one of those which gives credence to the report, though it thinks the solution is more distant than is supposed. The language of the Berlin Press leaves no doubt as to the pretensions and desires of Prussia, who wants to force Holland to choose between the sacrifice of her territory, or her absorption in the Northern Confederation. M. Bismarck does repudiate these pretentions; he will merely abstain for the present from any pressure on Holland in order to avoid raising another European question. Holland well knows what she has to expect the moment M. Bismarck judges the moment opportune to press his demand. In these circumstances the only power Holland can expect support from is France. To Holland, as we are told, Luxemburg is of no importance, commercial or political. Moreover, the King can have no great desire to be the vassal of Prussia, henceforth the only condition of the Princess of the Northern Confederation; and he is probably more interested in the independence of his crown as King of the Netherlands than flatered by the prospect of reigning as a Grand Duke of Luxemburg, with its 200,000 population, under the good pleasure of M. Bismarck. As in this matter the interests of the sovereign and the people are identical, it is likely that the King of the Netherlands would not be unwilling to exchange Luxemburg for a money indemnity, and alliance which would guarantee the independence of his States. The question is, has Pruisia any right to interpose? If the King of Holland and France admit as legitimate and well-founded the presence of the Prussian garrison in the fortress of Luxemburg, Prussia may come in as a contracting party in any arrangements that may be made. If Holland and France consider that Prussia cannot found her claim to keep a garrison in Luxemburg on the constitution of the Germanic Confederation, which she herself has destroyed; if they refuse to admit that Prussia may set at naught the final act of Vienna, and, at the same time avail himself of the same act, Prussia need not be consulted by France and Holland, and can propose no conditions to them. So much as regards the questions of right. But, in fact, Prussia is in Luxemburg, and the difficulty is how to get her out of it. The importance of Luxemburg is in its fortress, which it is here considered must be a door open on the French frontier, when it is not a rampart; and the annexation would be worthless if this gap were not stopped up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Guinness, M. P. for Dublin, and head of the well known brewing house of Guinness & Co., is about to be knighted for his munificence to the Irish Church.

It is said that a most important discovery has been made for deodorising petroleum, by the simple process of removing the volatile offensive gas by an air pump or its equivalent. The resulting oil is said to be as odorless as that from olives, and the fire test is much higher.

Deak, the Hungarian statesman, has an income of not more than $1,250 a year, and yet he has invariably refused to accept any material testimonial of the gratitude of his countrymen. During the parliamentary sessions he lodges economically at one of the hotels of Pesth, and during the recess he lives with a relative in the country. He devotes a large share of his income to charity.

Nellie Macarthy wint to answer an advertisement for wet nurse the other day. The poor innocent didn't know what it meant, an she wet her clothes in a barrel of wather afore she wint to the lady's house. Whin she wint in the lady asked her how she got wet, an she said as a wet nurse was wanted she wet herself afore she cum in. The lady gav hur a glass av wine, and sint hur home, where she cried hur eyes out whin the saycret was explained to hur.

At the meeting of Convocation at York, on Wednesday, the Ritula question was discussed, and a resolution was agreed to, in the Upper House unanimously, and in the Lower House by 23 to 7, deprecating innovations in the use of vestments and Ritual, and defining the nature of the vestments that ought to be worn. Amendments of a mere limited and general character were rejected. It was also resolved to appoint a committee to report upon the question of amending the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical, and another to consider the law of marriages in churches, and further that the presidents of both provinces should confer with the object of submitting the new canon of February 24th, 1864, for confirmation by the Crown. Convocation was prorogued to the 24th April.

The "Dominion of Canada" is already the fourth Maritime power in the world. But there is no reason why we should not take still higher rank in this respect. This can be done by increasing our foreign trade with Great Britain, the West Indies, Brazil, and other foreign countries. But our internal shipping trade might also be largely increased. The development of our trade with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick must necessitate the employment of a large number, and a better class of vessels than have heretofore been engaged. This will not only be the case between Montreal and the east, but also advance shipping interest between this port and the west. This will be one of the sweetest fruits of Confederation, and one which every friend of Canada must look forward to with much gratification.

A fatal accident of a singular nature occurred at the north shaft of the Hoosick Tunnel on Saturday. The "bell man," who stands at the bottom of the shaft and gives the signal for the platform to rise, was standing in his position almost directly under the platform, which was at that time at the mouth of the shaft, when a number of drills were thrown upon the platform to be taken down for use. One of these, about five feet in length, rolled off the platform, and falling a distance of three hundred and seventy feet, its sharp end struck the "bell man" in the side, and the instrument passed entirely through his body and then some distance into a heavy plank, completely impaling the unfortunate man. The plank had to be split with an axe before the drill could be loosened. The injured man lived about twenty-four hours after the occurrence.

Belleville Markets.

Intelligencer Office,
Belleville, April, 18th 1867.

Fall Wheat.—None offering.
Spring Wheat $1 75 @ $0 80.
Barley—55c. @ 60c.
Rye—80c. @ 85c.
Oats—For local consumption, at 40c.
Peas—65c. @ 75c.
Buckwheat—35c. @ 40c.
Beef—$6 50 @ $7 00.
Pork—$7 00 @ $8 00
Mutton—6c. @ 7c. ℔ lb.
Butter—Tub, 12c @ 13c. Roll remains firm at 15c a 17c.
Eggs.—11c. @ 13c.
Geese—35c. @ 50c.
Turkeys—75c. @ $1 00.
Chickens.—Very scarce at 50c. per pair.
Hides—$6 50 @ $7 00.
Sheepskins—60c. @ $1.
Potatoes.—50c.
Apples.—80c. @ $1 00.
Hay—$12 @ $15.
Cheese—15c.
Corn—65c. @ 70c.
Flour—No. 1, @ $8 50 ℔ bbl. No. 2, $7 50 ℔ bbl.
Potash—$5 00.

Montreal Markets.

Special telegram to the Intelligencer.
From Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.
Montreal, April 18th, 1867.
1 P. M.

Flour.—Superior Extra	$9 25 @ 9 50
Extra	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy	8 25 @ 8 50
Welland Canal Superfine	8 50 @ 8 60
Supr. No. 1 Canada Wheat	8 35 @ 8 60
" No. 1 Western Wheat	8 50 @ 8 60
" No. 2 "	8 00 @ 8 20
Bag Flour	3 91 @ 4 20
Wheat.-Canada Fall	None.
Spring	1 80 @ 1 85
Western	None.
Oats.—Per 32 lbs	0 39 @ 0 42
Barley.—Per 48 lbs	0 63 @ 0 68
Butter.—Dairy	0 12 @ 0 13
Store Packed	0 10 @ 0 12
Ashes.—Pots	5 90 @ 5 95
Pearls	8 00
Gold in New York at 12 o'clock	36¼
Pork.—Mess	19 50 @20 00
Prime Mess	14 75 @15 00
Prime	13 25 @13 50
Dressed Hogs	None.
Peas	0 83 to 0 86
Rye Flour	6 00 to 6 10

Flour—small receipts—transactions trifling—buyers and sellers widely apart—Grain, and Wheat nominal—Peas firm but little doing—Oats nothing done—Barley improving—Provisions and Market quiet, but firm; only retail transactions—Ashes, pots dull, and lower—Pearls nominal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands

The Canadian Pain Destroyer.

As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.*

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those that are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitled it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for Canada.

Pcie Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden, &Co., M. Sawyer, & Co., E. Chndler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton and all Medicine Dealers

ASTONISHING! ASTOUNDING! CONFOUNDING! BUT TRUE!

Another wonderful cure of CONSUMPTION by the
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
IN CANADA.

Messrs. Y. & C.—Gentlemen:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night Sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every twenty-four hours; had severe pains in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day, about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw squire Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said, "There is a Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me, took a teaspoonful and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILSON STORMS, Brighton, C. W.
Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.
J. B. YOUNG, J. P. Reeve,
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Triumphs of the Great Cathartic.—From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. In districts infested with chills and fever bilious remittants, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says: "They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have." No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operations surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching properties are extolled with peculiar emphasis. They are rapidly superseding the old-fashioned drastic purgatives; and the fact that they do not deteriorate by keeping, being put up in glass vials, give an immence advantage over the perishable pills. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood. Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

Agua de Magnolia.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X.," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing the disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did, They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. Thomas Lyon, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22 she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. Chas. Foster, 420 Broad St. Philadelphia."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original colour by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1,00. Sold by all dealers.
Saratoga Spring Waters, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger.—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists. 13-1yd

Claremont, Fayette Co., Iowa
Mr. Boiggs,
Dear Sir,
Mrs. Grinnell brought home with her one bottle of your "Ve.pani's Hair Restorative," on her return from New York. I have tried the compound on my hair which had become prematurely gray, and from the effect it produced I judge it possesses merits equal to its claim.
Rev. Joel Grinnell.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
HENRY, SIMPSON & C., Agents,
Montreal, C. E.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C W.

DIED.

At his residence, Front Street, Belleville, on the 17th, of consumption, Whitney Sicker, Esq., aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place To-Day, Friday the 19th at 3, P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

In March, Cams, England, John Hall Osborne, father of Mr. F. J. Osborne, Consecon County, Prince Edward, aged 67 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mammoth Easter Beef.

Messrs. Clarke & McGurn beg to inform their numerous customers that they have purchased for Easter two prime Oxen, fed by D. Barker, Esq., Sophiasburg, weighing respectively 2,070 and 1,614 lbs.

They will also exhibit a splendid show of Mutton, Lamb, Veal and Pork.

Belleville, April 1867. 9

NOTICE.

The Court of Revision for the Township of Huntingdon will be held in the Town Hall, on the 6th day of MAY, 1867.
JAMES J. RYAN, Clerk.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1867. 9w1

EASTER MARKET
Stalls Nos. 1 and 2.
ROBT. N. BENNETT

Will exhibit at his stalls, Nos. 1 and 2, in the Belleville Market, Two Prime Oxen, weighing 3,500 lbs., fed by Mr. Samuel Ward, of Sidney; Six carcases of the finest sheep in the County, fed by Mr. William Woods, (of Thurlow,) the best breeder in the County, and some splendid Veal and Lamb. Let those who want prime cuts visit his stalls.

ROBT. N. BENNETT.
Belleville, April 18th, 1867. 9

SHADE TREES.

Maple, Elm, and other Shade Trees furnished and set out by the subscriber.
THOMAS JONES.
West Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9w4

The Daily Intelligencer.

Will be published on the **1st Day of May next**, the first number of the Daily Intelligencer. It will appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of $5 a year if paid in advance, $6 otherwise. Mail subscribers $5 a year. $2 50 for 6 months; $1 50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with Reliable Correspondents in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marmora and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the **Gold Regions**, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the Daily Intelligencer worthy of public patronage.

A large circulation has already been obtained for it, not only in Belleville, but in the various villages in the County. Arrangements have been perfected by which the paper can be obtained in Madoc the next morning after publication, at Eldorado the next afternoon, and at the other villages a few hours after its issue from the press.

As thousands of strangers will flock to the gold regions this Spring and Summer, it is expected that several hundred copies will be sold daily in addition to those sent to regular subscribers. It will therefore present unrivalled advantages for general advertising.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months	$5 00
Half Square, 6 months	$10 00
One Square, 6 months	$20 00
Two Squares, 6 months	$30 00
Four Squares, 6 months	$50 00

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

Is published every Friday Morning at $2 00 a year. Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is **over 1,400.** With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the Weekly Intelligencer presents advantages to advertisers unsurpassed.

The Intelligencer Job Office

Is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.
M. BOWELL,
Publisher.
Intelligencer Building,
Front Street, Belleville.

JUST PUBLISHED.

GOLD REGIONS OF CANADA.

GOLD,
How and Where to Find It.

The Explorer's Manual and Guide, containing about 100 pages of closely printed Geological data, Mineralogical facts, information, practical instruction, modes of assaying, determination of Minerals when found, advice, &c., &c., &c., for

Explorers, Miners, and Assayists,

Being founded on the Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, and the results of long professional experience and observation, extending over a period of many years as an Explorer in the

Gold Fields, Mountain Wilds, and Mineral Regions of Canada.

Accompanied by TWO COLOURED GEOLOGICAL MAPS, one of MADOC, including fifteen surrounding Townships, showing Lot lines, and a vast amount of Mineralogical data, as to the rocky strata, and gold-bearing rocks, in that locality, &c.; and the other of the whole gold-bearing Laurentian Formation from Lake Huron to Lower Canada, and on which that formation is distinctly traced out and laid down in colours.

On this Map is also laid down the Railroad connections, the Roads, Lakes, Streams and Routes, by which the Canadian Gold Fields can be most readily reached by the Emigrant and Explorer.

By HENRY WHITE, P. L. Surveyor, Author of the "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West," "Madoc Gold Regions Explorer's Manual and Guide," &c., &c.

Price of Book and Maps, $1,

Post Free. Toronto—Published by
MACLEAR & CO.,
17 King Street West, Corner Jordan Street.
April 16, 1867. 9w3

HEADOLOGY.

While some tradesmen deal with the understanding (Boots and Shoes for instance)

GEO. ROCHE

deals with the intellect, c ly, justly, and mercifully, not pressing the forebrain with harsh, unfeeling hats, nor the afterthought with a pain which is felt in the pocket, therefore call and examine his stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

which consists of all

THE LATEST STYLES.

Remember the stand, Neilson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest Cash Price paid for Raw Furs. Felt and Silk Hats ironed and repaired.

Belleville. April 18th, 1867. 9

NOTICE.

Seaded Tendres will be received up to the 15th day of May, at Nesbert Reid's, for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal Church in West Huntingdon, on Lot No. 2, 3d concession. Plans and specifications to be seen at N. Reid's. Tenders to be opened on the 16th of May, 1867. The Committee do not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.

NESBERT REID.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1867. 9w3

CANADIAN,
AMERICAN, UNITED STATES
EXPRESS Co.

We are prepared to do a general Express Business, making close connection with all the leading Express Companies of Canada and the United States.

Parcels, Packages, and Light Freights forwarded to all parts of the country. Collections promptly attended to.

Express Office, at the Stage Office of Pettee, Gustin & Co., over A. F. Wood's Store. W. House, Agent.

A line of Stages leave Belleville twice every day, at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m., for the accommodation of Passengers and Express Freight. Horses and Coaches of the best quality, and careful drivers.

Extra teams provided when required at both ends of the road, at reasonable rates.

PETTE, GUSTIN, McGREGOR & HORTON,
Proprietors.
Belleville, April 12th, 1867. 9

New Advertisements.

L. A. H. L.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES.

PARASOLS!

RIBBONS!!

CHOICE LOT OF

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

GLACE, GROS GRAIN.

"COBWEB" NETS!

BLACK,

BROWN,

FLAXEN.

NOVELTIES

IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

FANCY TWEEDS,

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN.

Some choice patterns for

LADIES JACKETS, &c.

GROCERIES

of the

BEST QUALITY

ALWAYS ON HAND.

J. PEARD.

In building adjoining "Hambly's," FRONT STREET.

Belleville, April 17, 1867. 9w1

MILINERY!

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

ARE NOW SHOWING

Their Spring Stock of Millinery—Straw and Hair Bonnets, Ladies and Misses' Hats, Flowers, Plumes, Straw Trimmings, Infant's Satin Hats, &c. Also Pattern Jackets and Mantle Cloths.

Belleville, 18th April, 1867. 9

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND

Patent Agent, Ottawa.

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; takes out Patents for Inventions; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.	W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
R. Judson, Esq., Hamilton.	Hon. J. Carling, London.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.	R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Standard Life Assurance Co.
James Glass, Esq., Belleville.	9w6

TENDERS, TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by GEO. H. BOULTER, Esq., Stirling, Warden of the County of Hastings, or by the undersigned, at Trenton, up to

THE 10th DAY OF MAY, 1867,

for the making of that part of the Road from Allan's Mills, on the County line between Seymour and Rawdon. Commencing west of Mr. Hawton's and ending at the four corners of the Townships of Belmont, Marmora, Seymour and Rawdon, agreeably to Specification. The length is about 280 perches. The Tenders must include the amount of work already done, as the Contractor or Contractors must become liable for the amount of work already done. Specifications to be seen at the Warden's Office, Stirling, and at Mr. Blecker's Hotel, Marmora, or at Trenton at my office. Payment to be made when the work is done and approved of, by an order on the County Treasurer.

ROBERT FRANCIS, *County Surveyor.*

Trenton, 15th April, 1867. 9-td

LAND FOR SALE.

THE moiety of Lot No. 13, 5th Concession Huntingdon, about 75 acres. For particulars apply to

AGNEW & MUDIE, Barristers, &c., Kingston.

April 13th, 1867. 9w4

New Advertisements.

CONSECON MILLS.

F. J. OSBORNE

HAVING purchased the property of the late Hon. Robert Wilkins, in Consecon, known as the "Consecon Mills," and intending to put them in thorough repair, will be enabled to offer as good inducements to customers as any person in his line of business in this or adjoining counties. This property consists of GRIST, SAW, and CARDING and FULLING MILLS.

GRIST MILL.

The brands of the Grist Mill stand No. 1 in the Montreal Markets. Any order with which he may be favored will be strictly carried out.

SAW MILL.

Logs sawed for customers, and every attention paid to this part of the business.

CARDING MILL.

The Carding and Fulling Mills will be put in a thorough state of repair, and all work promptly and properly executed.

CASH.

The highest price paid for Wheat Rye, Corn and Buckwheat, at the Mill.

F. J. OSBORNE.

Consecon, April 12th, 1867. 9w13

[*New Nation* to copy 3 months.]

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Thurlow will be held at Canifton on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY of MAY, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., of which all persons interested will please take notice. After the Court of Revision the Council will proceed to the General Business of the Township.

D. D. CHESEBRO, *Township Clerk.*

Thurlow, April 16th, 1867. 95w-

Belleville Co. Grammar School.

THE pupils will reassemble, after the Easter Holidays, on *MONDAY* next the 22d instant.

ALEXANDER BURDON, *Head Master.*

Belleville, 16th April, 1867. 9

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the County Council of the County of Hastings will be held in the Shire Hall, Belleville, on *TUESDAY*, the 23rd day of *APRIL*, Inst., for the despatch of general business.

By order of the Warden.

THOS. WILLS. County Clerk, Co. Hastings.

Shire Hall, Belleville, April 16th, 1867. 9

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the united Townships of Marmora and Lake will be held in the Town Hall, Marmora, on Wednesday, the First day of May, 1867, when appeals against the assessment will be heard.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS. Township Clerk, Marmora and Lake.

Marmora, April 13th, 1867. 9-w2

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally, that he has rented a store in Whiteford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heard's Gun Shop, Front Street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS,

Crockery, Hardware, &c.

Will keep what is called a

"VARIETY STORE,"

But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.

N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO.

Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

Golden Drop Wheat.

A FEW Bushels of this splendid description of SPRING WHEAT for Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, opposite the Market.

H. PRETTY,

Belleville, April 17th, 1867. 9w2

PORK.

60 BARRELS Heavy Mess Pork and Extra Prime Mess Pork.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.

Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

HOUSE TO LET.

A HOUSE to let on Ann Street, Taylor's Hill. Apply to

JOHN DILLEN.

Belleville, April 9th, 1867. 8

HAMS and BACON

AT THE

CORNER STORE.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

Belleville, April 4, 1867. 7

NOW OPEN

AT THE

"CORNER STORE,"

FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,

A STOCK of Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which will be sold low, for Cash only.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.

Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf.

SEEDS,

SEEDS, SEEDS.

GROWTH OF 1866.

JUST RECEIVED AT

Apothecaries' Hall,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of GARDEN, FLOWER AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, from the best British and Foreign Seedsmen, which the Proprietors have every confidence in offering to the Public.

The Assortment consists in part of 15 Varieties Cabbage,

15 " Peas,

13 " Turnips,

8 " Radishes,

Choice Varieties of Cauliflower,

" " Cucumbers,

" " Lettuce,

" " Beans,

" " Melons.

ALSO VERY NICE ASSORTMENT OF

FLOWER SEEDS,

most in request.

CALL AND GET A

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE!

Alphabetically arranged.

Belleville, March 15th, 1867.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Dry Goods Merchants, doing business at Belleville under the name of R. ELLIOTT & Co., and at Prescott as T. ELLIOTT & Co., was disolved on the 18th day of February last. The business will be continued at Belleville by R. Elliott, who will pay all the liabilities and collect all accounts due the late firm of R. Elliott & Co.

R. ELLIOTT. T. ELLIOTT.

Belleville, April 9th, 1867. 8w3

New Advertisements.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received a Large Assortment of

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds!

Imported direct from one of the most reliable Houses in London. They are warranted true to their kind, and will be sold at the Lowest Remunerative Price.

Turnips,—Yellow Swedish,
Carrots,—Large White Belgian.
Beets,—Long Red, and White Sugar.
Mangel Wurtzel,—Large Red,
Onion,—Large Red, and Strasburgh.
Cabbage,—Choice Varieties.
Cauliflower, four do.

ALSO

RED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!

E. CHANDLER, Chemist and Druggist.

Belleville, 20th March, 1867. 5w6

P. D. CONGER

BEGS to invite attention to his stock of New Spring Goods now on hand, composed in part of Mourning and Colored Dress Goods, Silks, (Glacie and Gros Grain,)

Parasols, Ribbons, Feathers, Hats, (The *Fiancee de Venus*,) Velvets, Jet and Crystal Trimmings, Cottons, Steam Looms, Linens, Hosiery, Tweeds, Cloths, Mantle Cloth, &c., &c.

A superior stock of Carpets in Hemp, Union, Wool, and Crosley's best Tapestry.

English Floor Oil Cloth, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide. Matts, Matting, &c., &c.

Purchasers will find some choice Goods, and the prices low.

P. D. CONGER.

Belleville, April, 1867.

SHERIFF' SALE OF LANDS.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

JAMES DEANS and ROBERT T. GRAY, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

WILLIAM B. EMBURY, *Defendant.*

WILL be offered for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday, the Thirteenth day of July next, at noon, all the right, title, interest and Equity of Redemption of the above named defendant in all and singular the East half of Lot Number Eight in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, seized by virtue of the Execution issued in this cause and to me directed,

G. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, April 8, 1867. Per C. E. Miller. 8w13

A VERY LARGE STOCK

OF

NEW SPRING

Fancy & Staple Goods

JUST RECEIVED.

R. ELLIOTT.

Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8w3

IMPORTANT to BUILDERS

SASH, Blinds, Doors all sizes, Nails, Glass, Putty, &c., cheap for cash at the MADOC HOUSE

A. F. WOOD.

Madoc, April 9, 1867. 8tf

CHANCERY SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE

OF THE

LATE JOHN BLACK, Esq.

IN pursuance of the Decree and of an Order for sale of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, made in a cause pending in the said Court, wherein John Black and Charles Black are Plaintiffs, and William Vader and others are Defendants. There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. James Gillespie, on the homestead farm, being lot 56, in the 1st concession, and the west half of lot No. 56 and lot 57, in the 2d concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, in the County of Prince Edward, on

Thursday, the 9th Day of MAY,

1866, AT NOON,

1867, in four several parcels, the following valuable Farm, Town, and Village properties and Lots, forming the Real Estate of the late Mr. JOHN BLACK, that is to say:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that part of the said Lot No. 56, in the said 1st concession, north of the Jericho Road, containing 85 acres and 33 perches, more or less.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that part of the same Lot No. 56, south of the said Jericho Road, and extending to the road allowance between the said Lot No. 56 and Lot No. 57, and containing 114 acres and 9 perches, more or less.

On each of the above lots are some growing timber and valuable cedar trees.

PARCEL NO. 3.

The remainder of the said Homestead Farm, comprising the west half of the said Lot No. 56 and Lot 57, in the said 2d concession of the said Township, containing 310 acres, 2 roods and 13 perches, more or less, and bounded on the south by the road allowance between the Township of Hallowell and the said Township of Sophiasburg.

On this parcel are a good frame dwelling house, large barn, and various outhouses, and an orchard. About 128 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder is either wood land—partially cleared—or cedar swamp.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Village Lot No. 15, in the Village of Demorestville, containing one-quarter of an acre of Land, situate on the north side of North Street, in the said Village.

This parcel is now vacant, and with the like approbation will be sold by MR. MICHAEL NULTY, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in the Town of Belleville, at 12 of the clock, at noon, on Saturday the 11th day of May next.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Being Town Lot No. 8 on the West side of James Street in the said Town of Belleville, containing 1-5 of an acre of land more or less.

On this lot or parcel is a frame dwelling house containing 10 rooms, and sundry outbuildings, now in occupation of Mr. A. W. Perry as tenant.

The respective purchasers shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit in the proportion of 10 dollars for every 100 dollars of his respective purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors; the further sum of ten dollars in the proportion aforesaid, within one calendar month after the day of sale, and shall secure the balance of their respective purchase moneys by Mortgage of the premises respectively purchased by them, payable in three equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

Any purchaser will be at liberty to pay a larger sum by way of deposit or second instalment without interest.

Upon payment of the deposit and second instalment and execution of a Mortgage for the remainder of the purchase money as aforesaid, the several purchasers will be entitled to a Conveyance and to be let into possession of the premises purchased by them respectively. In all other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Patterson, Beatty & Hamilton, Solicitors, Toronto, Messrs. Wilkinson & Campbell, Napanee, and of Messrs. J. & C. Black, who reside near the premises in Sophiasburg.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1867.

8-td Signed, ROBERT J. TURNER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEST END HOUSE.

J. MUIR & CO.,

Take great pleasure in informing the inhabitants of

BELLEVILLE AND VICINITY

that they are now prepared to show a large and carefully selected Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing!

AND

BOOTS & SHOES,

which for beauty of finish and elegance of fit will compare favorably with work made to order. Our

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

comprises

BANNOCKBURNS, MELTONS,
SILK MIXTURES, ENGLISH, SCOTCH,
AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS, WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, &c.,

all of which will be found made up in FIRST CLASS STYLE.

OUR BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

will be found complete in all the newest styles for Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's wear.

OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND

EXTREMELY MODERATE.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Don't forget the place, FRONT STREET, Belleville, D. C. CURTIS' OLD STAND.

Belleville, April 17th, 1867. 9

New Spring Goods!

WATT & REID,

IN addition to their Tailoring and Outfitting Business, are opening out a well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries!

To which they invite public inspection. They are also opening a splendid assortment of

Spring Tweeds, Doe Skins, Silk Mixtures and New Cloths

Of every description, which they offer LOW.

The Gentlemen's Outfitting Department

Is complete in all its branches, and having the BEST of workmen employed, they not only warrant a fit, but sustantially made garments. Cutting done to order.

GROCERIES!!

They have also added a large and well selected stock of Groceries, which will be sold LOW for Cash.

Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the stand "**Cronk's Block,**" two doors south of Holden's Drug Store

WATT & REID.

Belleville, February 28th, 1867. 2

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA.

Thursday, 21st day of March, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council through the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that Gold has been discovered, and is found to exist in various parts of the Townships hereinafter named, and whereas it is expedient that the tract embraced in the said several Townships should be brought under the operation, and be made subject to the provisions of "The Gold Mining Act:"

His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 2nd section of the Act 27 and 28 Vic, Cap. 9 has been therefore pleased to order, AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the tract of the Country comprised within and constituting the Townships of Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller and North and South Canonto, in the County of Frontenac, the Townships in the County of Renfrew, situated north of the Townships of Miller and Canonto, the Townships in the County of Addington, situate north of the Townships of Sheffield and Barrie, the Townships in the County of Hastings, situate north of the Townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga, the Township of Belmont and the Townships in the County of Peterborough, situate north of the Townships of Belmont, be and the same is hereby declared to be a Gold Mining Division for all the purposes of the said Act, under the name of "*The Quinte Gold Mining Division.*"

W. A. HIMSWORTH, A sst. C. E C.

8w6

TORONTO NURSERIES

Canada West,

GEO. LESLIE, PROPRIETOR.

THESE Nurseries now extend over One Hundred Acres. In addition to a large Stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., of every description, these Nurseries are replete with every variety of Ornamental Tree and Shrub, Roses, Herbaceous Plants, Dahlias, &c. All the new varieties of Strawberries at low rates. Catalogues furnished gratis.

MR. WILSON ARNOTT, ... Murray,
" BEATTY, ... Tyendinaga,
" JAMES DAVIS, ... Sidney,

Are now canvassing this and the adjoining Counties. All orders sent per post will meet with prompt attention. Address,

F. W. GUY, Toronto Nurseries, Agent.

March 4th, 1867. (3tf) Belleville.

GREENE & SONS

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

SPRING TRADE, 1867,

THE Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
PLUSH.

HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &C.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock which embraces all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

in Men's Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by express to parties not visiting the city.

We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard CASSIMERE HAT, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.

Orders promptly executed,

GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

7m3

FOR SALE.

200 BARRELS PRIME MESS AND MESS PORK.

R. TANNAHILL.

Belleville, March 20th 1867. 5-tf

CHINA,

GLASS

AND

CROCKERY,

FOR SALE CHEAP,

AT THE

BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE,

F. H. ROUS.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of all kinds always on hand.

Stationery at Wholesale Prices

to lawyers and professional men.

SPRING GOODS!

GARRATT & CROUTER

WOULD notify their friends and the public that they are now receiving their

SPRING STOCK

of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS.

FLOWERS AND PLUMES.

Comprising a

Complete Assortment

in all departments,

They respectfully invite the attention of intending purchasers.

Belleville, March 27th, 1867. 6w4

SEEDS!

SEEDS!!

SEEDS!!!

The Subscribers have

JUST RECEIVED

per Steamer *Moravian*, a complete Stock of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

which they offer to the public at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

CHARTERS & WEBSTER,

Holden's Block, opposite Montreal Bank.

Belleville, March 21, 1867. 5

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Hungerford will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD DAY of APRIL, 1867, when appeals against the assessment will be heard. After Court of Revision the Council will proceed to general business of the Township.

GEO. W. HOWELL, *Township Clerk.*

April 27th, 1867. 7-td

(*Chronicle to copy.*)

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS.

THE Regular Monthly convocation of the Black Preceptory will be held in L. O. L. No. 274, Belleville, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22d, at 7½ o'clock.

By Order, JOHN McEWEN, R.

Belleville, April 9, 1867. 8w2

BLANK NOTES,

BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

BROWN & BAUTZ,

PRACTICAL

Lithographers, Engravers!

AND

PRINTERS,

Corner of James and King William Sts.,

HAMILTON, C. W.

Maps, Plans, Cheques, Debentures, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Business, and Visiting Cards, etc., etc.

April 9th, 1867. w-4

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY,

BETWEEN

WILLIAM S. McKENZIE, Plaintiff,

AND

GEORGE WIGGINS, and ANDREW DANIEL PALMER, by bill, and JOHN KYLE, HENRY CORBY, and ANDREW DANIEL PALMER, made parties in the Master's office, Defendants.

IN pursuance of a final order for the re-sale of the lands previously sold in this cause to Julius G. Farmer, bearing date the eighth day of March, A.D. 1867, in this cause, will be sold by me, William Warren Dean, Master of this Honorable Court at Belleville, or by my clerk, at my office in the Town of Belleville, on

Saturday, the twentieth day of April

next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit:

1st. All that part of the West half of Lot No. 1, in the fourth Concession of the Township of Hungerford, hereinafter described, that is to say all that part lying South of the road leading to the Village of Thomasburg, West past Thomas Graham's farm into the Township of Huntingdon, reserving thereout and therefrom all lands heretofore sold in village lots by one Thomas Nichol, the deeds which have been recorded in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, and also reserving therefrom half an acre lying South of the land, sold to one Jeremiah West, said half acre to extend as far East as West's land, and having a sufficient frontage on the gravelled road to make half an acre, containing by admeasurement thirty-four acres, be the same more or less.

Also that part of said lot known as follows, that is to say commencing on the division line in the centre of said lot No. one, where a post has been planted at the South-East angle of a certain parcel or tract of land, heretofore sold by the said Thomas Nichol for a school house, thence South 16 degrees East, 5 chains 82 links, more or less, to a post, thence South 82 degrees West, 4 chains 40 links, more or less, to the East side of the County Gravel Road, now travelled across said West half lot to the Village of Tweed, thence North 13 degrees East, along the East side of said road 6 chains 41 links, more or less, to the South-West angle of said certain parcel or tract of land sold for a school house, thence South 89 degrees East, 1 chain 54 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, three roods, and ten square perches.

And also all that part of said West half of said lot number one, which is butted and bounded or may be known as follows, that is to say, commencing on the West side of the County Gravelled Road, now travelled across said West half of said lot to where a post has been planted at the South-East angle of a certain tract of land, heretofore sold by the said Thomas Nichol to Mary Jane Ketcheson, thence South sixty-nine degrees thirty minutes West, eleven chains eighteen links, more or less, to the allowance for road between the said Township of Hungerford and the Township of Huntingdon, thence South sixteen degrees, East five chains forty links, thence North sixty-nine degrees East, eighty chains twenty-two links, more or less, to said County Gravelled Road, thence North twelve degrees fifteen minutes, East six chains forty-four links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirty eight perches, more or less.

The above lands will be sold in one lot.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit in the proportion of $10 for every $100 of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of the purchase money within four weeks from the day of sale, with interest; and upon such payment the purchaser shall be entitled to the conveyance and to be let into possession.

In all other respects the conditions of the sale will be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

All further information can be had, gratis, from the undersigned or from the Vendor's Solicitors.

W. W. DEAN, *Master.*

ROSS, BELL & HOLDEN, *Vendors Solicitors.*

Belleville, March 26th, 1867. 6-td

CHANCERY SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in pursuance of a Decree and final Order for sale made by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of May, 1864, and the seventh day of April, 1866, in a certain cause pending in the said Court, of Young against Redmond, and with the approbation of Andrew Norton Buell, Esquire, Master in Ordinary of the said Court, at the TOWN HALL, in the Village of TRENTON, in the County of Hastings, by George S. Tickell, Auctioneer, on the

Twenty-third Day of April, 1867,

at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, the following lands and premises, in one lot, that is to say: Lots numbers eleven and twelve, on the South side of Dundas (or Main) Street, and Lots numbers eleven and twelve on the North side of Wilkins Street, in block lettered Q. in the Village of Trenton aforesaid, as surveyed and laid out in Village lots by the F. P. Rubgidge, D. P. L S. There are improvements on said lot number twelve, on Dundas (or Main) Street, namely, a commodious frame dwelling-house and out-buildings, stable and garden in rear, and the residue of the land is used as a garden.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit of one-fifth of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder, with six per cent interest, in one month thereafter. The said premises will be offered for sale at an upset price of fifteen hundred dollars. In other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale of the said Court of Chancery.

The conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained at the Law Offices of Charles Francis, Esquire, in the Village of Trenton, and of Messieurs Spencer and Buell in the City of Toronto.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of March, 1867

7w8 (Signed.) A. N. BUELL.

THOS RUSSELL & SON



To H.M. THE QUEEN

WE HAVE APPOINTED

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR,

JEWELER, FRONT STREET,

Belleville, Sole Agent for the County of Hastings, for the sale of above Watches, and caution the public against being imposed upon by Watches marked "Makers to the Queen," but which are not manufactured by us.

THOS. RUSSELL & SON, London and Liverpool.

18

JAMES T. BELL,

Practical Mineralogist and Assayer

MINERALS tested, Ores assayed and their value determined. All on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Orders received at Mr. Glass' Hardware Store, Messrs. Wills & Co. Apothecaries Hall, Messrs. R. & R. S. Patterson's Office, and at the office of this paper.

Mr. Bell may be consulted personally at the County Clerk's Office, Shire Hall, from Ten, a. m., till Five, p. m., daily.

Belleville, April 3rd, 1867. 7m1

John L. Macdonald,

LAND AGENT, Bridge Street, Belleville.

February 11th, 1867. 4m1

OVER 6,000 ACRES

Gold & Agricultural Lands on Sale

BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

In the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, ELZIVER, TUDOR, RAWDON, HUNTINGDON, HUNGERFORD, LAKE and WOLLASTON,

In the COUNTY of HASTINGS.

One acre of Land, part of Lot No. 11, in the 7th con. Madoc, on which is a good frame house and grocery store.

Village Lots in Madoc.

Lot No. 2, West side Durham St. Good Store and Dwelling.

Lot No. 3, West side Durham St. Best Hotel stand in Canada, now occupied by Lyman Moon.

Lot No. 3, East side of Durham St. Good Store and Dwelling.

The Mineral Right on E.½ and N. W.¼ of Lot 23, in 12th con. Huntingdon.

Lots 1 and 2, in 13th con. Rawdon, 250 acres, on which is a good Saw Mill, two Saws, English Gates, and three good Frame Houses and out-building.

Township of Tudor.

Lot 18, East side Hastings Road, 50 acres, part of the Village of Millbrook; a good Hotel occupied by R. Vankleek.

Lots 23, 24, 64, 65, and and 84, (free grants) Hastings Road, 50 acres each.

One acre of Land, with good house and store; East side Beaver Creek.

Township of Lake.

(Gold found in this Township last week)

Lot 84, free grant, Hastings Road,

Lot No. 1, in 9th con. Wollaston.

Part of Lot No. 2, in 12th con. Hungerford; 50 acres.

Village Lot No. 13, in Queensborough, Township of Elzevir.

One Half Share in the Richardson Gold Mine.

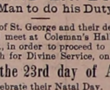
22 Square Miles of new Timber Limits in the Township of ANSTRUTHER, County of Peterboro'.

A number of valuable Houses and Town Lots in the Town of Belleville.

J. L. MACDONALD, Land Agent, Bridge Street.

Belleville, March 28th, 1867. 7

ENGLISHMEN TURN OUT!



"ENGLAND EXPECTS Every Man to do his Duty."

THE Sons of St. George and their descendants will meet at Coleman's Hall at 2½ o'clock, P. M., in order to proceed to Christ Church for Divine Service, on

Tuesday, the 23rd day of April,

to celebrate their Natal Day.

A Dinner will take place in the evening at 7 o'clock. Tickets to be had of the following Committee:

W. Doctor,	J. C. Overell,	R. Price,
E. Perkins,	P.H. Hambly,	J. W. London.

REES PRICE, *Secretary.*

Belleville, April 4th, 1867. 7w2

REMOVAL.

PRICE & VANDUSEN,

FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the Store lately occupied by Mr. JAMES MACKIE, on the

Corner of the Market Square,

where they will be happy to see all their old customers and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage. Their motto is small profits, quick returns, and fair dealings.

Belleville, March 22d, 1867. 5-tf

TO THE ELECTORS OF HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN,—As Confederation of the Provinces may be considered a fixed fact, it becomes the duty of every well-wisher of the country to prepare for the general Elections which will no doubt take place before another meeting of Parliament.

Hastings having been divided into three constituencies will require three members for the Confederate and three for the Local Legislatures, and those should be men of good business habits and sound reputation.

There never was a time in which greater care should be taken in the choice of men to fill the high and responsible office of Legislators than at the present, as much depends on working out fairly the new constitution which will be granted us under the Imperial Act forming the Union of the Provinces.

In some parts of the Province parties are already at work and have their candidates in the field, and are preparing for the contest, while as yet we have done nothing in Hastings towards securing fit and proper persons to take the field. How long shall we remain inactive? While I have interests in common with the Electors, I have no desire to name parties for your consideration nor to start the cry of Reform or Conservative, but desire the Electors to make such arrangements as will give to the County good and true men who, while they work for the general good of all the Provinces, will not forget the interests of Hastings, let their political principles be what they may.

Allow me to say that I shall be happy to aid and assist in every way in my power in securing the return of good and true men to represent the country, as well as Hastings, in their best interests, and in my politics at the coming Elections you will find me thoroughly Anti-Wallbridge, as I never can give my vote or influence to any member of that family.

Yours, &c., &c., BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 13th March, 1867. 4tf

Chronicle please publish till further notice, and send in bill to B. Flint.

MAPS OF THE GOLD REGION.

THE Subscribers have in Press, and will shortly publish, a series of separate MAPS of the GOLD-BEARING TOWNSHIPS of NORTH HASTINGS, to be followed in succession by corresponding series of the Townships in Northumberland and Addington. Having surveyed many of these Townships under direction of the Government, the series may be relied on for accuracy. They will show also all travelling roads, Post Offices, and other information of interest. A few advertisements will be printed on the margin of each. Persons desirous to advertise will please communicate with the subscribers.

McLEOD & CARRE, Engineers and Surveyors.

Belleville, March 20, 1867. 5-tf

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION of the Township of Tyendinaga will be held in the Town Hall, Melrose, on the Fourth Tuesday of April, at the hour of Ten o'clock A. M., of which all persons concerned are requested to take notice.

MICHAEL NEALON, *Township Clerk.*

8-2

DR. R. McTAGGART,

Occulist, Aurist and Uroscopist,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is permanently located at Belleville, Canada West, where he will devote his attention exclusively to diseases of the Eye and Ear and all Chronic Diseases, viz.:—Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Scrofula, Fever Sores, White Swellings and Cancers. He ascertains the nature and locality of chronic diseases by an examination of the patient's urine, which should be first past in the morning and brought in a clean vial, with the name and age of the patient, as a register of all cases is kept for reference. As for diseases of the eye, he will warrant a cure in all cases he treats. It makes no difference how long the eye may have been diseased, if there is no disorganization it can still be cured.

He will remove Cataracts, Tumors, Pterygiums and Films, and straighten cross-eyes, crooked legs, crooked fingers and reel feet, and insert artificial eyes which will move and look so natural as to defy detection and cause no pain whatever.

Fever and Ague he will cure with one prescription, and will remove Tape Worm in one day.

His remedies are principally botanical, and used in a concentrated form.

Office for the present at the Anglo-American Hotel.

Belleville, March 3rd, 1867. tf

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

IN consequence of the late fire, the subscriber will be found in

NORTHGRAVES' OLD STAND,

where he has on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and he will be happy to see as many of his old friends as may favor him with a call

Manufacturing and Repairing as usual.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Belleville, Dec. 28th, 1865. 45

HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,

Front Street, Belleville.

THE Subscriber has established at his Warehouse, an Agency for the SELLING, LEASING, ADVERTISING, or VALUATING Real Estate or movable property.

This will be found a desirable and convenient method for persons who have property to dispose of.

GEO. S. TICKELL,

Belleville, 6th March, 1867. 3m6

FOY, BICKFORD & Co's

Patent Improved Safety Fuse!

A LARGE STOCK just received of the following kinds, viz:—

Patent Safety Fuse.
" Improved Single Taped Water Fuse.
" " Double " " "
" " Triple " " "
Foy's New Patent Water Fuse No. 1.
" " " " " " 2.

For Sale at REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO

Blasting Powder, Various Brands,

Cast Steel for GRANITE DRILLS.

DRILLING HAMMERS, MINING PICKS, &c., &c.,

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal, *Agents for Canada.*

Montreal, 25th March, 1867. 6-4w

CHANCERY SALE

OF LAND IN

Madoc and Thurlow,

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

IN CHANCERY.

Romanes vs. Bell.

TO be sold by Public Auction in pursuance of an order for sale made by the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada in this cause, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1866, and with the approbation of JAMES ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Esquire, the Master of this honorable Court at Kingston, on

Saturday, the 4th day of May,

A. D. 1867, at 12 of the Clock, Noon, by MICHAEL NULTY, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in the TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, certain Freehold Premises, being part of the East half of Lot Number Twenty-four in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, and better known as follows: Commencing on the concession line in front of the said concession, and at the centre of the said lot number twenty-four, thence north sixteen degrees, west four chains and seventy-seven links; thence north seventy-four degrees, east four chains and sixty links, more or less, to the west bank of the River Moira; thence nearly north along the west bank of said River Moira nineteen chains thirty links, more or less, to the said line between said lot number twenty-four and lot number twenty-five; thence south sixteen degrees, east twenty-two chains sixty-one links, more or less, to the front of the said concession; thence south seventy-four degrees, west nine chains and fifty links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement ten acres, three roods and five perches of land. Also that part of the east half of Lot Number Twenty-four aforesaid, commencing at the north-west corner of a part of said lot number twenty-four, sold and conveyed to one Hiram Holcomb and Arniel V. Brainard; thence north-westerly fifteen rods and nine feet six inches to the gravel road now passing over said lot; thence along said gravel road to the division line between lots twenty-four and twenty five; thence south-westerly along the bank of the River Moira, to the north-east corner of the said piece of land so sold and conveyed to the said Hiram Holcomb and Arniel V. Brainard; thence along the northern boundary of the said piece of land to the place of beginning. Also that part of the west half of Lot Number Twenty-four, butted and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot number twenty-four; thence running west to the south-west corner of lot number twenty-three; thence northerly along the east line of said lot twenty-three, twenty rods eighteen links, to a stake; thence easterly parallel with the first above mentioned line to a stake, which is intended to be the west side line of the highway; thence along the west side line of said proposed highway nineteen rods and two chains to the southern line of Shuball Clapp's land; thence south-westerly along the line of the said Shuball Clapp's land to the north-west corner of a lot of land deeded heretofore to Alexander Wilson, John H. Napier, and Willaid Conkey; thence along the west side of said lot to the place of beginning.

Also all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the Township of Madoc, in the said County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the west half of lot number eight in the eighth concession of the said Township of Madoc, with the actual and reputed appurtenances.

On the said land in Thurlow are a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill, a Store, a large Boarding House, Barns and Sheds. The mills are in good running order. The said land in Thurlow will be put up separately from that in Madoc, the former first.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of his purchase money (with interest thereon from the day of sale) within one month from the day of sale. There will be a reserved bid on both properties. In other respects the Conditions of Sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

For further particulars application must be made to Campbell, Mowatt & Macdonnell, and Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick, Solicitors, Kingston; John Bell, Solicitor, Belleville; at my Chambers, Kingston, and to the Auctioneer.

Dated at Kingston this 27th March, A. D. 1867.

JAMES A. HENDERSON, Master.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, MOWATT & MACDONNELL, 8w4 Vendor's Solicitors.

ORANGE CERTIFICATES

FOR SALE at the INTELLIGENCER Office Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street Belleville.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

RECEIPTS.

866. an.	1,	By balance on hand per Audit,	$ 9,143 02	

BILLS PAYABLE.

May	5,	By proceeds of Debentures for New Jail,	$10,000 00	
Nov.	24,	By proceeds of Debentures for $16,000, By-Law 210,	15,280 00	
				25,280 00

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Feb.	10,	By Tudor in full,		$ 37 00

SCHOOLS.

Jan.	13,	By Chief Superintendent Grammar School, Belleville,	$ 650 00	
"	"	By Chief Superintendent Grammar School Stirling,	140 00	
April	9,	By Chief Superintendent Poor Schools,	16 00	
July	10,	By Chief Superintendent Grammar School, Belleville,	585 00	
"	"	By Chief Superintendent Grammar School, Stirling,	119 00	
"	"	By Chief Superintendent Meteorological Observer,	60 00	
"	"	By Chief Superintendent Common Schools,	4,181 00	
Sept.	29,	By Chief Superintendent Poor Schools,	110 00	
				5,861 00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Jan.	8,	By Government for Sept. Sessions, 1865,	$ 567 32	
March	9,	By Government for December Sessions, 1865,	575 96	
June	25,	By Government for March Sessions, 1866,	951 57	
Sept.	1,	By Government for June Sessions, 1866,	706 22	
Decem.	4,	By Government for Sept. Sessions, 1866,	484 04	
				3285 11

FINES FROM MAGISTRATES.

Feb.	28,	By John Loyd, J. P.,	2 00	
April	28,	" Wm. Campbell, J. P.,	4 00	
June	14,	" C. R. Bonisteel, J. P.,	1 00	
"	18,	" John Emerson, J. P.,	1 00	
"	27,	" James Cleek, J. P.,	1 00	
Nov.	24,	" Ketcheson Reed, J. P.,	2 00	
				11 00

SEED GRAIN LOAN.

Huntingdon,	$ 508 05	
Thurlow,	620 00	
Hungerford,	2,700 00	
Rawdon,	1,920 00	
Elzevir,	552 00	
Tudor,	341 49	
Tyendinaga,	651 35	
Madoc,	288 20	
Rawdon, balance of 1863,	519 00	
		8,100 09

JURY LAW.

Decem. 31,	By A. G. Northrup, Clerk of the Courts,		246 00

NON-RESIDENT LAND FUND

By balance on hand 1st January,	$ 318 94	
" Collected in 1866 for Trenton,	52 53	
" " " Rawdon,	449 31	
" " " Hungerford,	113 33	
" " " Elzevir,	106 85	
" " " Marmora,	187 53	
		1,228 49

NEW JAIL.

Nov.	12,	From Government on account,	4,737 50

COUNTY TAXES.

Sidney,	$ 17,702 50	
Thurlow,	11,410 40	
do by Sheriff for 1863,	2,495 00	
Tyendinaga,	9,635 22	
Belleville,	9,947 80	
Rawdon,	6,222 15	
Huntingdon,	4,221 25	
Hungerford,	2,273 80	
Marmora,	2,321 61	
Madoc,	1,951 33	
Elzevir,	1,021 22	
Stirling,	1,019 39	
Trenton,	800 52	
Tudor,	452 80	
		71,474 99

MISCELLANEOUS.

May	4,	By David Lane, Pedlar License,	$ 15 00	
Nov.	14,	" E. W. Edwards, Auctioneer License,	4 00	
				19 00

EXPENDITURE.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

May	15,	Robert Francis, for repairs,	$ 9 80	
April	3,	Wm. Burley, Shipman's, Bridge,	21 28	
"	4,	R. R. Perry, Hog Lake Bridge,	12 00	
"	9,	R. Francis, Marmora and Belmont Road,	56 35	
"	"	R. Francis, Sundry Works,	131 70	
"	11,	R. Francis, Cold Creek Bridge,	111 80	
"	12,	John Moore, Right of Way,	30 00	
"	23,	R. Francis, Cold Creek Bridge,	15 96	
"	"	R Francis, Shipman's Bridge,	142 78	
"	28,	G. Simpson, cutting cut trees in Road,	2 50	
"	"	R. Francis, Sundry Works,	81 91	
May	7,	R. Francis, Downing's Mill Road,	90 00	
"	"	R. Francis, Disbursements,	2 20	
"	19,	Jas. Brown, Tweed Bridge,	300 00	
"	25,	R. Francis, O'Brien's Bridge,	190 21	
"	"	R. Francis, Sundry Work,	25 92	
"	26,	R. Francis, Canniff's Bridge,	57 40	
"	"	R. Sherman, Canniff's Bridge,	92 00	
June	8,	Alfred Austin, Deer Creek Bridge,	2 00	
"	15,	R. Francis, Trenton Bridge,	4 81	
July	6,	R. Francis, Belleville and Frankford Road,	36 98	
do.	"	R. Francis, Cold Creek Bridge,	95 47	
do.	9,	A. Brown, Stoco Bridge,	120 00	
do.	13,	Thomas Deasy, Tyendinaga Bridge,	85 90	
do.	14,	R. Francis, Frankford Bridge,	268 54	
Aug.	2,	R. Francis, Wyman's Bridge,	100 00	
do.	16,	W. H. Lyons, Trenton Bridge,	8 50	
do.	24,	R. Francis, Wyman's Bridge,	347 40	
do,	"	R. Francis, Tyendinaga Bridge,	56 96	
do.	"	R. Francis, Stationary,	8 71	
Sept.	10,	R. Tripp, Wyman's Bridge,	32 70	
do.	14,	R. Francis, Park's Bridge,	19 45	
do,	27,	R. Francis, Peterson's Bridge,	92 21	
do.	"	R. Francis, Wyman's Bridge,	37 25	
Oct.	1,	R. Francis, Lonsdale Bridge,	468 47	
do.	"	R. Francis, Trenton Bridge,	54 75	
do.	"	R. Francis, Belleville and Trenton Road,	7 55	
do.	8,	A. Brown, Hungerford Bridge,	59 40	
do.	26,	R. Francis, Sundry Works,	115 23	
Nov.	15,	Jno. Robertson, Madoc Road,	49 50	
do.	"	R. Francis, Sundry Work,	27 30	
do.	24,	J. Brown, Tweed Bridge,	200 00	
do.	26,	Hon. B. Flint, Tweed and Bridgewater Road,	267 00	
do.	"	F. Collins, Elzevir Bridge,	213 82	
do.	"	R. Francis, Sundry Work,	13 45	
Decem.	12,	R. Francis, Sundry Work,	18 00	
do.	14,	R. Francis, Sundry Work,	81 76	
do.	24,	R. Francis, Park's Creek Bridge,	55 95	
do.	"	R. Francis, Sugar Island Bridges,	943 92	
do.	31,	J. Moorcraft, Madoc Bridge,	26 00	
do.	"	Committee on Roads expended through Farnham,	2,000 00	
do.	"	Committee on Roads expended through J. Francis,	1,996 13	
do.	"	Committee on Roads expended for tools,	28 39	
				9,316 91

R. L. LAZIER.

Jan.	19,	Cash per Certificate, keeping Roads in repair,		
May	25,	Cash per Certificate, keeeping Roads in repair,	$1,400 00	
July	6,	Cash per Certificate, keeping Roads in repair,	2 40	
Aug.	27,	Incidentals, keeping Roads in repair,	2 40	
			305 26	
				1,710 06

SUTHERLAND & FARNHAM.

Mar.	15,	Expended by County Surveyor,	$ 7 10	
June	15,	" "	3 20	
July	31,	Incidentals,	363 85	
				374 15

BILLS PAYABLE.

Jan.	31,	By Commercial Bank on Seed Grain Debentures,		
Feb.	10,	By Commercial Bank on Seed Grain Debentures,	$18,000 00	
March	31,	By Commercial Bank Bill of 20th December,	2,000 00	
June	3,	By Debentures for new road, Madoc, No. 253,	7,500 00	
Dec.	31,	By Commercial Bank, Jail Debentures,	1,000 00	
			10,000 00	
				38,500 00

INTEREST.

Jan.	15,	By Bank Montreal on Debentures Nos. 163, 4, 5,	$ 180 00	
do	31,	By Commercial Bank on Debentures Nos. 255, 6,	60 00	
June	30,	By Commercial Bank on Debentures Nos. 253, 4,	60 00	
July	17,	By Bank Montreal on Debentures Nos. 163, 4, 5,	180 00	
Sept.	29,	By Bank Montreal on Debentures Nos. 255, 6,	60 00	
Oct.	4,	By A. McLaren on Tyendinaga Debenture, 260,	12 00	
Oct.	27,	By CommercialBank on Tyendinaga Debenture 261,	12 00	
Dec.	5,	By Bank Montreal coupon 254, $30, Belleville on advance $15,	45 00	
Dec.	31,	By Commercial Bank Jail Debentures,	400 00	

ON ROAD PURCHASE BY-LAWS 123.

Jan.	25,	By Commercial Bank coupons,		$ 100 00
Feb.	2,	do Bank of Montreal	do	6 00
Oct.	3,	do Jas. Whiteford,	do	158 46
do	3,	do J. F. Dougall,	do	12 00
do	4,	do Wm. Cochrane,	do	48 00
do	4,	do James Smith,	do	14 00
do	5,	do John McColl,	do	150 00
do	5,	do Express Company,	do	242 68
do	6,	do Bank Montreal,	do	420 00
do	13,	do Miss Binninger,	do	28 56
do	27,	do Commercial Bank,	do	1,079 70
Nov.	5,	do Bank Montreal,	do	432 00
do	10,	do P. C. Ketcheson,	do	6 00
do	15,	do James Glass,	do	6 00
do	24,	do Bank Montreal,	do	1,014 30
Dec.	15,	do S. Cooley,	do	12 00

ON CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE, BY-LAWS 158, 174, 194.

March	3,	By Bank of Montreal coupons,	$ 567 00	
April	3,	do do do do	1,183 00	
do	10,	do do do do	350 00	
May	1,	do Mrs. Dougall, do	56 00	
do	18,	do Bank of Montreal do	175 00	
June	7,	do Commercial Bank, do	805 00	
Sept.	7,	do Bank of Montreal, do	119 00	
do	26,	do do do do	140 00	
do	29,	do do do do	350 00	
do	29,	do Commercial Bank do	1,043 00	
Oct.	23,	do Bank of Montreal, do	28 00	
Nov.	1,	do Mrs. Dougall, do	56 00	
do	5,	do Bank of Montreal, do	175 00	
do	24,	do do do do	805 00	
				10,588 70

SCHOOLS.

Jan.	12,	By Grammar School, Belleville,	$ 650 00	
"	23,	" " " Stirling,	140 00	
June	16,	" James Doyle, Poor School Monteagle,	16 00	
July	14,	" Common School, Madoc,	444 00	
"	20,	" Grammar School, Belleville,	585 00	
"	25,	" Common " Elzevir,	157 00	
"	26,	" " " Tyendinaga,	878 00	
"	27,	" Meteorological Observer, A. Burdon,	60 00	
"	27,	" Common Schools, Huntingdon,	356 00	
"	27,	" " " Sidney,	609 00	
"	27,	" " " Thurlow,	581 00	
Aug.	1,	" " " Tudor,	101 00	
"	3,	" " " Hungerford,	528 00	
"	5,	" " " Marmora,	180 00	
"	5,	" Grammar " Stirling,	119 00	
"	15,	" Common " Rawdon,	449 00	
Dec.	17,	" Poor Schools, Marmora, $20; Elzevir, $20,	40 00	
"	28,	" Poor School, Cashel,	20 00	
				5,913 00

RECEIVER GENERAL.

July	21,	By on Loan Fund debt, Clergy money retained,		3,461 60

STATIONERY.

April	9,	By County Clerk allowance for 1865,	$ 40 00	
"	13,	" E. Harrison,	142 00	
May	16,	" H. Rowsell,	42 85	
June	25,	" T. Wills,	5 65	
Aug.	16,	" E. Harrison,	137 50	
Dec.	31,	" Treasurer's office,	30 00	
				398 00

PRINTING.

April	12,	By Chronicle,	$ 12 38	
Aug.	20,	" "	187 37	
Nov.	28,	" Intelligencer,	383 53	
				583 28

JURY LAW.

March	16,	By Jurors, Sessions,	$ 456 70	
"	26,	" " Assizes,	572 90	
April	2,	" Sheriff for services of 1865,	620 05	
"	2,	" Selectors of Jurors,	58 00	
June	16,	" Jurors, Sessions,	419 10	
Sept.	15,	" " "	498 30	
Oct.	3,	" " Assizes,	233 90	
Nov.	30,	" Clerk of Peace, Jury Books,	262 00	
Dec.	14,	" Jurors, Sessions,	484 40	
				3,605 35

TREASURER'S 2½ PER CENT.

Jan.	6,	By Stirling for 1863-4,	$ 26 00	
Feb.	7,	" Tyendinaga, 1863-4,	218 82	
Sept.	15,	" Huntingdon, 1865,	51 00	
Nov.	12,	" Stirling, 1865,	16 75	
Dec.	11,	" Thurlow, 1861-2-3-4,	736 00	
"	22,	" Madoc, 1865,	52 00	
				1,100 57

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Jan.	8,	By Quarter Sessions, Pay List of September, 1865,	$ 881 09	
March	9,	do Quarter Sessions, Pay List of December, 1865,	766 86	
do	16,	do Indigent Witness, Sessions,	4 00	
do	26,	do Indigent Witness, Assizes,	51 00	
April	5,	do Dr. Hope, Coroner Burdett's Order,	5 00	
do	13,	do Dr. Elmer, Coroner Greams' Order,	11 60	
do	25,	do Dr. Powers, Coroner Macdonell's Order,	5 00	
do	28,	do Dr. Coleman, Coroner Powers Order,	5 00	
May	19,	do Dr. Wilson, Coroner Burdett's Order,	11 40	
do	21,	do Dr. Elmer, Coroner Pomroy's Order,	17 20	
June	12,	do Quarter Sessions, Pay List of March, 1866,	1065 50	
do	16,	do Indigent Witness, Qr. Sessions,	12 00	
do	25,	do Dr. Burdett, Coroner Macdonell's Order,	5 00	
Aug.	18,	do Dr. Redner, Coroner Burdett's Order,	10 00	
Sept.	1,	do Quarter Sessions, Pay List of June, 1866,	963 86	
Oct.	4,	do Indigent Witness, Assizes,	8 00	
do	26,	do Dr. Burdett, Coroner Macdonell's Order,	5 00	
Nov.	3,	do Dr. Lister, Coroner Roblin's Order,	9 80	
do		do Dr. English, Coroner Roblin's Order,	8 20	
Dec.	4,	do Quarter Sessions, Pay List, of September, 1866,	848 91	
		do Cassel's Commission on Gov. Draft,	0 61	
				4,695 03

NEW JAIL.

May	5,	By Commercial Bank, Discount on Debentures,	$ 250 00	
		do John Forin, Superintendent,	250 00	
		do Northcotte & Doctor, Contractors,	2,775 00	
June	1,	do do do	1,500 00	
do	2,	do do Extra work,	25 00	
do	30,	do do Contractors,	1,200 00	
July	4,	do John Forin, Superintendent,	200 00	
Aug.	15,	do Northcotte & Doctor, Contractors,	1,500 00	
Sept.	1,	do do do	1,300 00	
do	4,	do John Forin, Superintendent,	200 00	
Oct.	4,	do Northcotte & Doctor, Contractors,	1,200 00	
Nov.	13,	do do do	550 00	
		do Cassel's Agency on Government Draft,	5 92	
do	15,	do John Forin, Superintendent,	200 00	
		do Northcotte & Doctor, Contractors,	1,300 00	
		do County Surveyor, for Cedar posts,	25 20	
Dec.	4,	do Northcotte & Doctor,	500 00	
do	18,	do R. Francis, for Fences, Sheds, &c.,	439 45	
				13,420 57

WARDEN AND COUNCIL.

Jan.	23,	By Pay List for attendance,	$ 64 00	
Feb.	10,	do do do	152 60	
April	2,	do Warden, balance of 1865,	55 00	
May & Aug.	2,	do Pay List, for attendance,	193 00	
Nov.	14,	do do do	103 50	
Dec.	11,	do do do	73 50	
		do Warden allowance of 1866,	325 00	
				966 60

SALARIES.

By F. H. Rous, Superintendent of Schools,	$400 00
do T. S. Agar, Superintendent of Schools,	400 00
do R. Francis, Surveyor,	600 00
do T. Wills, Clerk,	400 00
do F. McAnnany, Treasurer,	800 00
	2,600 00

COURT HOUSE.

May	14,	By A. McLaren, for wood,	$65 62	
June	7,	do John Moon, do	30 39	
do	21,	do W. MacLeod, cutting wood,	25 50	
do	26,	do R. Newton, for wood,	31 71	
		do Insurance of Building,	90 00	
		By Gas account for year,	57 00	
				300 22

WOLF SCALPS.

Jan.	20,	By Huntingdon Township,	2	$12 00	
Feb.	10,	do Tudor do	1	6 00	
		do Madoc do	2	12 00	
April	10,	do James Harrison	1	6 00	
do	11,	do David Calvert,	1	6 00	
May	8,	do George Brown,	1	6 00	
do	14,	do F. Kernan,	1	6 00	
Dec.	19	do Madoc Township,	1	6 00	
					60 00

NON-RESIDENT LAND FUND.

Jan.	4,	By Com. Bank, Trenton coupons,	$ 90 00	
Feb.	2,	do Bank Montreal, Trenton do	60 00	
do	28,	do Com. Bank, Marmora Deben'rs,	1272 00	
July	3,	do Com. Bank, Elzevir, do	424 00	
do	31,	do Com. Bank, Trenton coupons,	30 00	
Aug.	20,	do A. Ponton Trustee, Hungerford, coupons,	45 00	
				1921 00

SINKING FUND.

Nov.	30,	Invested in Provincial Debentures,	$ 15,920 00

SEED GRAIN LOAN.

Jan.	31,	By Interest on Debentures,	$ 840 45	
Feb.	10,	" " " "	106 03	
				946 48

MISCELLANEOUS.

March	10,	By Mrs. Dafoe, nursing Mary Smith,	$ 13 17
April	3,	" D. Smith, loss of cow,	15 00
"	9,	" T. S. Agar, Board of Instruction,	76 25
"	21,	" T. W. Meyers, care of idiot,	12 00
May	7,	" F. H. Rous, Board of Instruction,	92 17
"	8,	" Dr. Hope, examining lunatics,	35 00
"	26,	" T. W. Meyers, taking lunatic to Asylum,	20 00
"	28,	" Dr. Holden, examining lunatics,	30 00
"	29,	" Mayor of Belleville, Dinner to Volunteers,	200 00
June	25,	" County Clerk, postages for '65,	9 00
"	25,	" " " revising By Laws,	200 00
July	11,	" Auditors of Accounts of 1865,	40 00
Aug.	1,	" Warden, expenses to Ottawa,	30 00
"	2,	" Grammar School, Stirling	50 00
"	24,	" R. Francis, damages to carriage,	5 50
"	24,	" — Lattimer, keeping John Davis,	64 50
Oct.	1,	" Insurance Trenton Bridge,	60 00
"	4,	" Sheriff, removing Margaret Blakely home,	5 00
"	6,	" P. R. Palmer, Auditing,	2 70
"	27,	" Insurance Grammar School,	14 60
Nov.	24,	" F. H. Rous, costs incurred as Superintendant,	110 47
"	26,	" Dr. Hope, examining lunatics,	15 00
"	28,	" T. W. Meyers, account,	17 50
Dec.	15,	" Graham and Emo, Valuators,	1,000 00
			2,117 86

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.

By Cash on hand per last audit,	$ 9,143 02
" Bills payable,	25,280 00
" Bills receivable,	37 00
" Schools,	5,861 00
" Adminstration of Justice,	3,285 11
" Fines from Magistrates,	11 00
" Seed Grain Loan,	8,100 09
" Jury Law,	246 00
" Non-Recident Land Fund,	1,228 49
" New Jail.	4,737 50
" County Taxes,	71,474 99
" Miscellaneous,	19 00
	$129,423 20

EXPENDITURE.

To Roads and Bridges,	$ 9,316 91	
" " R. L. Lazier,	1,710 06	
" " Sutherland & Farnham,	374 15	
" Bills payable,	38,500 00	
" Interest,	10.588 70	
" Schools,	5,913 00	
" Receiver General, Loan Fund,	3,461 60	
" Stationery,	398 00	
" Printing,	583 28	
" Jury Law,	3,605 35	
" Township Treasurers,	1,100 57	
" Administration of Justice,	4,695 03	
" New Jail,	13,420 57	
" Warden and Council,	966 60	
" Salaries,	2,600 00	
" Court House,	300 22	
" Wolf Scalps,	60 00	
" Non-resident Loan Fund,	1,921 00	
" Sinking Fund Invested,	15,920 00	
" Seed Grain,	946 48	
" Miscellaneous,	2,117 86	
		$118,499 38
1867, Jan. 1st, To Cash, balance on hand,		$ 10,923 82

Audited and found correct,

E. W. HOLTON,
ANDREW THOMSON, } *Auditors.*

1867, January 1st,

LIABILITIES IN DEBENTURES OUTSTANDING.

DATE OF ISSUE.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	WHEN DUE.
1853	Consolidation of County Debt,	$ 2,400 00	Past due and lost.
1859	Belleville Iron Girder Bridge,	6,000 00	January, 1869.
1860	Purchase Joint Stock Roads,	A. 57,800 00	October, 1880.
1864	New Road, Madoc and Tudor,	1,000 00	June, 1867.
1864	Grant to Tyendinaga,	2,000 00	July, 1867-9
1862-3-4	Consolidating County Debt,	B. 89,600 00	1882-3-4
1866	Money borrowed from Sinking Fund,	16,000 00	1867-8-9-70-71.
	Municipal Loan Fund,*	123,323 00	
			$ 298,123 00

NOTE.—A. The Sinking Fund (uninvested) amounts to $22,600 00
B. The Sinking Fund (invested and uninvested) amounts to 17,500 00

$ 40,100 00

Actual Debt, $ 258,023 00

From which is to be deducted Sinking Fund profit at Receiver General's office.

*Profit on Sinking Fund with Receiver General to be deducted.

ABSENTEE TAXES,
Collected during the Year, 1866.

TRENTON.

Wm. McCuiag,	$ 1 64
William Taylor,	3 20
J. L. Biggar,	15 98
Mrs. Cochrane,	18 65
Benjamin Rowe,	15 83

SIDNEY.

Canada Company,	2 25
Michael Conley,	1 10

RAWDON

R. H. Stephens,	8 75
Canada Company,	88 87
T. Kirkpatrick,	16 50
D. Brooke,	34 02
T. R. Johnson,	78 04
J. Turnbull,	71 17
J. Greenshields,	35 58
Jacob Williams,	31 50
Wm. Gregory,	39 17
Savler Yates,	10 95
Trust and Loan,	53 55
Alex. McDonald,	4 86

HUNTINGDON.

Donald Campbell,	31 97
R. H. Stephens,	3 25
Canada Company,	32 30
J. Kirkpatrick,	10 00
D. Brooke,	1 15
T. R. Johnson,	3 25
R. Solmes,	3 57
Miss Keagan,	5 00

HUNGERFORD.

T. A. Stayner,	3 00
R. H. Stephens,	3 25
Canada Company,	54 99
T. Kirkpatrick,	2 75
D. Brooke,	11 63
Josiah Phillips,	15 40
John Brooke,	3 00
Richard Brady,	14 13
W. Nickle,	11 18

THURLOW.

D. B. Solmes,	7 00
Jas. Brown,	24 00
Rev. W. Pool,	1 87

MARMORA.

R. H. Stephens,	4 50
J. L. Morris,	8 55
Canada Company,	68 15
A. Hamilton,	23 40
Estate of P. McGill,	18 40
Trinity College,	1 10
T. Kirkpatrick,	26 05
Wm. Leonard,	3 17
D. Brooke,	13 97
Mrs. Cochrane,	4 00
J. J. Haslett,	6 60
G. T. Oliver,	3 70
H. Mittleberger,	2 50
Wm. French,	6 71
Henry Dunham,	6 60

MADOC.

W. H. Cotton,	9 90
John Brown,	6 40
Samuel Gardiner,	3 12
Mark Runnings,	23 00
Joh. Hawley,	2 60
Samuel Bacon,	7 15
W. F. Findley,	5 20
Canada Company,	62 78
T. Kirkpatrick,	16 60
R. J. Chapman,	17 75
D. Brooke,	4 71
Jno. Greenshields,	31 70
A. Morrison,	16 17
F. McAnnany,	7 80
Wm. Maynes,	10 15
John Fraser,	10 10
Thomas Bailey,	10 90
David Cooper,	10 00
Malcolm McGilvary,	35 86
J. R. Armstrong,	67 78
W. Cunningham,	14 92
Q. Macnider	69 82

ELZEVIR.

W. F. Findlay,	4 75
Canada Company,	58 50
Alvery Hubbs,	16 70
Peter Young,	32 50

STATEMENT OF

Non-Resident Land Tax Fund

ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1866.

TAXES RECEIVED DURING YEAR '66.

Trenton,	$ 52 53
Rawdon,	449 31
Hungerford,	113 33
Elzevir,	106 85
Marmora,	187 53
Balance 1st January,	318 94
	$ 1,228 49

PAID DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Trenton, interest,	$ 180 00
Marmora, Debentures,	1,200 00
Marmora, interest,	72 00
Elzevir, Debentures,	400 00
Elzevir, interest,	24 00
Hungerford, interest,	45 00
	$ 1,921 00
Balance against Fund,	$ 692 51

DEBENTURES UNPAID.

Trenton,	$2,000 00,	due 1st Jan'y, 1868
Trenton,	1,000 00,	" 12th July, 1868
Hungerford,	750 00,	" 1st " 1870
	$ 3,750 00	

ARREARS DUE.

Rawdon,		$1,950 00
Hungerford,		1,750 00
Eizevir,	$850 00	
" Queensboro'	2,800 00	3,650 00
		$ 7,350 00

May be advertised for sale during 1867, if not found to be occupied, and if found to be occupied security is then lost to this Fund.

Rawdon,		$ 456 00
Hungerford,		1,050 00
Elzevir,	$ 300 00	
" Queensboro,	2,800 00	3,100 00
		$ 4,606 00

Treasurer's Office, 31st Dec., 1866.
F McANNANY.
Treasurer.

We have examined the Vouchers for the above payments on Account of Debentures and Coupons, and found them correct.

E. W. HOLTON,
ANDREW THOMSON, } Auditors.
February 1st. 1866. 9

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late TOBIAS BLEECKER are requested to arrange their indebtedness at once, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me for liquidation.

NELSON LINGHAM.
December 16th, 1866. 44tf

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Sidney will be held at the Town Hall on the first Monday in May, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A.M.

THOS. D. FARLEY, Clerk.
Sidney, April, 9, 1867. 8td

BRICK MOULDERS.

WANTED, two good Brick Moulders to whom good wages will be given.

JOS. BATEMAN.
Madoc Village, April 8, 1867. 8w2



FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

M. GILLEN

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has resumed business in the building formerly occupied by

Franck Starling & Co.,

and adjoining Fanning's Hotel, where he hopes to meet his old friends and customers.

M. GILLEN.
Belleville, Dec. 19th, 1865. 44tf

Teeth Extracted Without Pain!!

MR. RELYEA

HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and patrons that he is now fully prepared to administer to his patients the most harmless anæsthetic ever introduced, the

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas,

(so called from the pleasing effects produced) is purely innocuous, renders the most difficult operations painless, and passes off without leaving any of those disagreeable sensations caused by chloroform. He has also recently purchased the

Ether Spray Apparatus,

invented by Dr. Richardson, of London England. In extracting Teeth, the Spray is thrown upon the gums for a few seconds, when the tooth can be removed, with the knowledge of the patient, but with little, and in many cases not the slightest pain.

Teeth mounted on rubber base at greatly reduced prices.

Oct. 23, 1866. 36

EXTRA.

Great Excitement in the States!

LATEST from NEW YORK.

BOYCE has just returned from New York with the latest styles and improvement in Photography. He is now making the

PORCELAIN PICTURE!!

being the first to introduce this fine style of work in this part of the country.

You will find more variety of styles at Boyce's Gallery than at any other place in Belleville.

Call at the Gallery or at the Book Stores and examine specimens of the PORCELAIN PICTURE.

Parties will find this Picture suitable

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!

Work to please customers or no pay.

☞ Remember the stand—Over Harrison's Book Store, entrance between Geo. Ritchie's and E. Harrison's.

J. W. BOYCE,
Photograph Artist.
Christmas Time, 1866.

The First number of the "DAILY INTELLIGENCER" will be published on the 1st day of MAY.

FLAX SEED! FLAX SEED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH Paid for FLAX SEED, at HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE.
Nov. 7th 1866. 38

WILSON & Co., Pork Packers

TORONTO, (Late of Chicago.)

HEAVY MESS,—PRIME MESS. EXTRA PRIME PORK,—HAMS, SHOULDERS,—BACON, &c.
Toronto, March 12th, 1867. 4tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN MADDEN IRVINE, *An Insolvent.*

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ON Friday, the seventeenth day of May next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, 12th March, 1867.
JOHN M. IRVINE,
4td *Insolvent.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ROBERT JOHN EVERITT. *An Insolvent.*

I WILL sell by Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on the Eighteenth day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, all of the Insolvent's interest, right, title, and estate which has vested in me as his Assignee under the above Act, of, in, to or out of

The North half of Lot number twelve, in the sixth Concession of the Township of Hungerford, County of Hastings.

Belleville, 12th March, 1867.
GEO. D. DICKSON
4td *Assignee.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, } In the County Court
County of Hastings, } of the County of Hastings.

In the Matter of JOHN CHAS. FRANCK, CORNELIUS JAMES STARLING, ALFERD A. CAMPBELL, and GEORGE ARKLE,—Insolvents.

And in the matter of CORNELIUS JAMES STARLING and GEORGE ARKLE, Insolvents.

ON FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of MAY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act, as a member of the firm of Franck, Starling & Co., of the firm of Starling & Arkle, and as an individual.

JOHN CHARLES FRANCK,
DIAMOND & DICKSON, Insolvent.
Solicitors.
Belleville.
Montreal. 28th January, A.D., 1867. 3-td

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermentioned lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	33	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	25	4	200
"	"	E ½ 22	3	99
"	Huntingdon.	W ½ 17	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W ½ 10	7	100
"	Rawdon	15	9	200

Northumberland, Cramabe, S.W.¼, Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.

Apply to
ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
Montreal,
Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 40-tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on Cheap and Liberal Terms, Lot No. 23 in the 4th Concession of Elzevir,

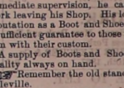
Forty Acres

Of which are cleared. There are three shanties and two Log Barns on the property. For terms and further particulars apply to

PETER MOON
Huntingdon, Sept. 1st, 1865. 29-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street elleville.

Belleville. April 2nd. 1863. 6

NEW JEWELRY STORE.



W. J. Northgraves

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity that he has opened a Jewelry Store on Front St., next door to Mr. Geo. Vair's, where he keeps on hand a splendid assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles, Electro Plate,

And almost everything usually kept in Jewelry Stores.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. Charges moderate as any other Shop in town. All work punctually attended to.

All kinds of Solid Gold, Jewelry, Medals and Emblems made to order.

ALSO—Keeps on hand a good assortment of the latest Sheet Music, and orders taken for any piece in print.

ALSO—Have on hand some good Melodeons and Harmoniums, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Belleville, June 27th, 1866. 19

BRIDGEWATER.

VILLAGE LOTS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS FREE OF COST.

A NUMBER of good Lots to be given to actual settlers who may be desirous of commencing business in the Village of Bridgewater.

Persons applying for lots must (unless well known to the undersigned,) bring recommendations as to character and standing.

No applications entertained from any person desirous of selling intoxicating drinks, either as Hotel or Saloon Keepers, or for Billiard Rooms or gambling establishments.

Bridgewater is fast growing in importance as a Manufacturing Village, and independent of the gold excitement, must become a place of importance on account of its splendid water power and its adaptation for manufacturing purposes.

BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, 9th March, 1867. 5w9
Chronicle please publish until 1st June next. B. F.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Elzivir will be holden in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the First day of May, 1867, when appeals against the assessment will be heard.

C. R. FLINT,
Township Clerk.
Elzivir, April 10th, 1867. 8

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, COLIC, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, AND ALL EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PAINS. PRICE ONLY 25 CTS.

HENRY'S LINIMENT.

WE wish to disabuse the public of the popular, but erroneous idea that the LINIMENT is only a Lotion It is for internal as well as external use, and the hundreds of cases of colic, cholera morbus, diarrhœa and other stomachic disorders that have been cured by its use, attest its great value in all such cases. It is prepared with great care and is without doubt compounded of more expensive ingredients than any other similar medicine

"I have used HENRY'S LINIMENT with the most beneficial results Judge SMITH."

"Your VERMONT LINIMENT has cured me of Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs, and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful.
T. QUESNAL."

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THE Subscriber offers for Sale that VALUABLE FARM adjoining the village of Madoc, and known as lot number one, in the fifth concession of Madoc containing 178 acres of land. Over 125 acres of this farm is under first class cultivation. The whole Farm enclosed with a new cedar fence. Several everlasting springs on the lot. A good dwelling house, frame barn, 55 x 36, shed, 60 x 30 and good stables. The Town Hall and Presbyterian Church are built on one corner of the lot. Terms easy. Title indisputable.

Apply to
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on the premises, or to
PONTON & FALKINER,
Solicitors, Belleville, C.W.
Madoc, May 11th, 1865. 12



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THAT THE

Great Shoshonees Remedy!

OF THE CELEBRATED INDIAN,

DR. LEWIS JOSEPHUS,

of the distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS ALL POSSESSING GREAT INDIAN REMEDY, is warranted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say, may be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption.

In the Western country where this great Remedy has been in use for a short time it has indeed affected some of the most marvelous cures ever recorded in the annals of historical medicine. Such being the case in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

☞ For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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R. HOLDEN & Co., | DR. COLEMAN.
M. SAWYER, | E. CHANDLER.
E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada
April 8th, 1866 8-1y



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IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street. Belleville, C. W.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

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The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 33. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1867. NUMBER 10.

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Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, and Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 44

George S. Tickell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,
TAILOR. Shop, opposite the Railroad House, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Nellson's Building, Front St

Thomas Wills,
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Henry Rosenberg,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Forrest & Lozo's
ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Lazier's New Building, opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, Front St., Belleville. 10

Charles Martin,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

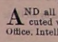
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BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. LeVesconte, or by Mr J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

McLeod & Carre,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors. Office—153½ Front Street, Belleville.
September 7th, 1865.
HENRY A. F. MCLEOD. | HENRY CARRÉ.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, Tea, Wine and Spirit Dealers, (in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Gillespie & Co.,) No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
Sept 4th, 1863.

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Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, Silversmith and Jeweler, and dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. 13

Bedford & Ward,

SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

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Veterinary Surgeon.
THOS. K. QUICKFALL, M. R. C., V. S., Office—Market Place, Belleville. Residence Murneyville Road.
West Belleville, Dec. 14, 1866. 43

Hitting the Nail on the Head
IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

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Belleville, 4th Feb., 18 7. 51

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest prices paid for Raw Furs.
Belleville, April 10th 1867. 8

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS.
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.
APPLY TO J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister, &c.
Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

MONEY TO LEND
ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY.
Apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister.
Office—Nellson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

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ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40y1

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FOR SALE at the INTELLIGENCER Office Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street Belleville.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

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CHAMBERS.—Over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, Belleville, C. W. 8

Dean & Gilbert,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT.
Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.
Oct. 23, 1866. 36

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—Nellson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON.
October, 1866. 37

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Three doors West of Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville

Notice.
THE undersigned have entered into Copartnership for the practice of Common Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, &c., under the firm of Ross, Bell & Holden.
JOHN ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART.
August, 9th, 1866. 25

Coleman & Simpson,
BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.
C. L. COLEMAN, J. H. SIMPSON.
Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

Peter Shevlin,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c. Office—Jones' Building, Front Street Belleville.

John Finn,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

Maclellan & Maclellan,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency, Attornies-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c, &c. Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville. v27 1y1

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

PHYSICIANS.

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village. 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m.
January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. Cannill,
HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils.
August, 1763. 25

Dr. Oronhyatekha,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Mabee & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Hastings House,
MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

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Life and Accident Insurance
THE ORIGINAL
TRAVLERS INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Insures against
ALL ACCIDENTS!!
CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE!
Also insures against
Loss of Life from Any Cause!!
Whether Disease or Accident,
WITH COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.
PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
With Surplus of $200,000.
J. G. BATTERSON, Prest. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec
J. PARKER THOMAS,
41 Agent, Belleville.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR
Fire, Life and Annuities
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000.
CHIEF OFFICE.—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
LONDON OFFICES.—Grace Church Street and 13 Regent Street.
MONTREAL OFFICE:
Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier Street.
Canada Board of Directors.
WILLIAM MOLSON, Esq., (Chairman.)
HON. JAMES FERRIER, HENRY THOMAS, Esq., DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., (Fire Dept. only.)
Bankers—MOLSON'S BANK. *Legal Advisers*—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.
Medical Adviser—WM. SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.D.
Surveyor—THOMAS S. SCOTT, Esq.
Auditor—THOMAS R. JOHNSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary and General Agent—A. MACKENZIE FORBES, Esq.
Fire Department.
This Company effects Insurance upon every description of Property in Town and Country, including Mill and Special Risks, on the most favorable terms offered by any first class English Company.
M. BOWELL,
Intelligencer Office.
Agent.
Belleville, April 1st, 1866.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.
Annual Income exceeds £500,000.
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
(v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Western Insurance Company,
(LIMITED,)
OF ENGLAND.
FOR FIRE, AND FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LIFE BUSINESS.
Fire Risks taken for a term of THREE YEARS, avoiding the necessity of RENEWAL.
MACLEOD & CARRE,
Prov. Land Surveyors, &c., Agents for the County of Hastings.
Belleville, Nov. 1st, 1865. 37-tf

Western Fire & Life Insurance Co.,
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL, - - £1,000,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE, WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:
Ontario Hall, Church Street,
TORONTO.
A. DE GRASSI,
Chief Agent.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
Agent.
Belleville, August, 1865. 25

J. C. VAPOR
HAS RE-OPENED BUSINESS.
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE, C. W.
October 23d, 1866. 36

Dr. GIRDWOOD,
CONSULTING and Analytical Chemist, Montreal, begs to announce that having secured the services of
Mr. E. S. BLACKWELL,
From the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, London, he is prepared to undertake assays of Ores and Chemical Analysis of all kinds.
Orders left with Dr. G's. Agents, R. Holden & Co., Belleville, will meet with prompt attention.
Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1866. 40

The Gold Regions.
Land Agency and Mining Office.
I BEG to intimate to the public generally that I have opened an office in this place, for the transaction of business in connection with the sale and purchase of lands, transfers, leases, and mining business generally, and trust by punctuality and promptitude to obtain a share of confidence, in connection with the opening prospects of the gold regions of North Hastings.
BENJAMIN BEDDOME,
Clerk No. 10 Division Court.
Queen's Commissioner, &c.
Marmora, March 22d, 1867. 5
REFERENCES.
Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Speaker Leg. Assembly.
Hon. Robert Read, Member of Leg. Council.
Hon. Billa Flint, " "
Hon. Geo. Sherwood, Judge County Hastings.
G. H. Boulter, M. D. Warden "
Andrew Thomson, Esq., Commercial Bank.
John Lewis, Esq., Belleville.
James Glass, Esq., "
Archibald Ponton, Esq., Belleville.
M. Bowell, Esq., "
Nathan Jones, Esq., "

A Happy Wife.

He wraps me round with his riches,
He covers me up with his care.
And his love is the love of a manhood,
Whose life is a living prayer.
I have plighted my woman's affections,
I have given my all in all,
And the flowers of daily contentment
Renew their sweet voice as they fall.
And yet like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
The heart in the midst of its blessings,
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches
I stood by a silent stream,
And saw in its bosom an image
As one seeth a face in a dream.

I would not resign his devotion,
No, not for a heart that lives!
Nor change any jot my condition
For the change that condition gives;
I should mourn not more for another,
Not more for another rejoice,
Than now, when I weep at his absence.
Or welcome his step and his voice.
And yet like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
My heart in the midst of its blessings,
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches,
I stood in the shadowy light
And heard the low words of a whisper
As one heareth a voice in the night.

Select Reading.

Reading for Youth.

A wise man once said, of the making of books there is no end. This is more literally true now than when spoken some three thousand years ago. Thousands of new books are every year published in this country, and many more in England and France, and other parts of Europe. A lifetime devoted entirely to reading would not afford time for the perusal of one tenth of the books already published, to say nothing of the vast annual increase and the great amount of periodical literature. As, therefore, with the time young men have for reading, only a very small portion—not one in a hundred—of the existing books, and of the periodical matter can be read, it becomes necessary that the youth should be very select in choosing works to which they devote their time and attention. If this is not the case, valuable time is, at least, wasted.

In selecting books, act as in choosing friends. There are those with whom we cannot associate, and books we cannot read, without receiving positive injury. Then there are light, trifling, and foolish people and books, whose company tends to dissipate the mind and give it a distaste for everything manly and noble. Select only a few books for perusal, and those calculated to improve the mind and heart. The manner of reading, too, is important. Books should be read not merely for amusement, but for purpose. Coleridge divides readers into four classes. "The first," he says, "may be compared to an hour-glass, their reading being as the sand; it runs in, and runs out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything, and returns it in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier. A third class is like a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class may be compared to the slave in the diamond mines of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, preserves only the pure gem."

Another says it is necessary to have a fixed, noble purpose behind a disposition to read, as behind physical strength in secular pursuits; otherwise, what is read will be of comparatively little service. These few hints on reading are designed as merely suggestive of thought, and perhaps discussion, among our young readers.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Importance of Character to a Teacher.

Character is the fountain of personal ascendency over others. It was the goodness and purity of Jesus, rather than his power and majesty, which won the attachment of his disciples. His miracles no doubt, arrested their attention, but his character commanded their confidence and gained their affections.

Dr. Arnold has been styled the Luther of the school-room, because of his wonderful power over boys, achieved his success more by means of his transparent nobleness of mind and heart, than by his teaching abilities. Character made him the most effective secular school teacher of his age.

The Sunday teacher must also have character, if he would succeed in his great vocation. If he be frivolous, worldly and selfish he will fail; but give him a profound piety and genuine philanthropy—love to Jesus and love of souls—and he will gain such a hold on his pupils as will enable him to give right directions to their affections.

1. Such character is necessary to his appreciation of the true aim of his office. To produce Christ-likeness in child-nature is the end of Sunday school teaching. How can any one who has not fallen in love with Christ appreciate this end? Impossible! He neither knows nor careth much to know what Christ-likeness is. Religious character is to this object, what genius is to the artist and the block of marble. To a man without genius the marble block is merely a bit of material for a well; to the artist it is the crude form out of which his chisel is to cut a thing of beauty which shall be a joy forever. So to a man without Christian character, the Sunday scholar can be nothing more than a bit of troublesome brain, upon which he hopes to write the letters of a few Scripture lessons; to the man of character, the child is an immortal thing out of which he hopes to mould a copy of Christ's moral image. Now, as the true appreciation of the aim of the teacher's vocation is absolutely necessary to its achievement, he must possess the conditions of that appreciation, or utterly fail of success.

2. Without this character the teacher cannot do the work of this office. That work is to lead little children to Jesus. But how can he, who is constantly going *from* Jesus, *lead* children *to* him?

3. Without Christian character the teacher cannot command the confidence of his pupils Sincerity in the teacher in the condition of confidence in the pupil. A child will scarcely believe what his teacher either doubts, or treats with the indifference of unbelief. How then can he who refuses to permit the truth to transform his own nature, expect to persuade children to allow it to renew theirs?

Children are not easily deceived. Though their reasoning powers are immature, their observing faculties are quick and penetrative. Indeed, they possess an almost instinctive perception of character. They are sensitive plants, recoiling from insincerity, and turning with loving confidence towards the true, the good, and the beautiful in their teachers.

For these, among other reasons, character is above all things necessary in Sunday teachers. Other things are needful, but this is the most needful of all things. With this, much may be done, though in many other things the teacher be lacking. Without it, nothing worthy of being called success can by any possibility be accomplished.

Seek for Christian character, therefore, O teacher! Both for your own sake and for the sake of your pupils seek that renovation of character which comes from the Spirit through faith in Jesus. Agonize for the heavenly baptism. Strive for Christ-likeness that being changed to his image you may excite your pupils to strive for the same heavenly gift.—*Sunday School Journal.*

KEEP IN GOOD HUMOUR.—It is not great calamities that embitter existence; it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the little disappointments, the minor miseries that make the heart heavy, and the temper sour, Don't let them; anger is a mere waste of vitality, it is always disgraceful, except in some very rare cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another, and then that noble rage seldom mends the matter.

One of the Wonders of the World.

THE AUCKLAND LAKE DISTRICT, NEW ZEALAND.

The following interesting description of the Lake district in the Province of Auckland is extracted from Chapman's New Zealand Almanac for 1866. Public attention has not been so universally called to it as it deserves, but now that the Panama steam route is established to New Zealand, by which it may be reached in 35 or 40 days, many are the tourists that will soon visit these natural wonders. Speaking of the beauties of this region, Dr. F. Von Hochstetter, of the Austrian Scientific Expedition (Novora), says:—"We now come to the well known Rotomahana, the most wonderful of all the wonders of the hot spring districts of New Zealand. I will not attempt to describe in a hasty lecture like this the beauties of fairy land. Who ever has had the happiness to look into the blue eyes of Otukapuarangi and Te Tavata can never forget their charms, or who ever has stood beside the boiling surf of the Ngahapu basin will always retain a vivid impression of its terrors. The terrace of silicious deposit on the shores of Rotomanana are unequalled in the world, nor is there any thing that bears any resemblance to them."

"The lake district is situated about two days' journey from the Bay of Plenty. It is almost exclusively inhabited by the natives, who have selected the beautiful and fertile banks of Rotorua and Tarrawera as their settlements. The principal attraction is Rotomahana, with its wonders, one of the smallest lakes, scarcely exceeding three quarters of a mile from north to south, and in width a quarter of a mile. Roto (lake) mahana (warm) may in the full sense of the word be given to it. Boiling water springs rise up along the banks and from the bottom of the lake. The whole lake is warmed by them, but the temperature of the water differs considerably in various places, as it is nearer or further from the springs. At many points even in the centre, the thermometer rises from 86° to 104° F., while near its stream it is only 78 8°. Fish of no kind can live in it. The lake is a favorite resort of innumerable aquatic birds, who build their nests on its warm banks, while they find their food in the waters and swamps of the cold Lake Roto, Makariri.

Visitors who intend to stay a few days at the Lake are recommended by the natives to select as their quarters the small island Puai. This is a rock 12 feet high 250 long and nearly 100 feet wide. The continual roaring, rushing, singing, buzzing boiling sound, with the intense heat of the ground, impresses a feeling of terror. The whole Island is nothing but a torn and fractured rock, softening and decomposing by steam and gas, and may at any moment tumble to pieces and vanish in the hot water of the Lake. Hot water bubbles up everywhere; and whenever a hole is made in the ground hot steam bursts forth, which is used for cooking potatoes and meat.

On the eastern bank are the most important of the springs, the most magnificent of all hot springs at present known. The Tarata, at the north-eastern end of the Lake, 80 feet above the level, within a crater open towards the side of the Lake, eighty feet long by 60 feet broad and filling up to the brim with clear boiling water, which issues in the centre several feet higher, looking beautifully blue in its snow white incrusted basin, enormous clouds of steam, rising upwards, are reflected in the blue mirror of the basin. The temperature of the water, which probably reaches to boiling point in the centre is 103° 2 F. near the rim of the basin. Neither alkaline nor acid, it has a slightly salt taste, and possesses in a high degree the property of incrustation. The sediment consists as in the hot spring of Iceland, of silica, and the overflow has formed in the slope of the hill a system of crystal terraces, which appear almost as white as marble presenting a sight almost impossible to describe. It is as if a cascade rushing over steps, had been suddenly arrested, and transformed into stone. Each of these steps has a small elevated rim, from which hang delicate stalactites; and here and there on the steps are formed water basins filled with crystal water. These form natural baths which could not be constructed by the most refined luxury. One can select his bathing-place either deep or shallow, small or large, and of any temperature according to his taste, as the basins near the source contains warmer water than those of the lower steps some are so large that a person can swim in them with comfort. Such is the celebrated Te Tarata Springs.

A path leads from the foot of the Te Terata Springs through the bush to the great Ngahapu Spring. The basin of this spring is 49 feet long and 30 feet broad. The water within it is in constant agitation. For a few moments the water is quiet in the Cauldron, when it again bubbles up, and is thrown eight or ten feet high, and a foaming surf of boiling hot waves stream over the walls of the basin, so that the observer is obliged timidly to retreat. The Thermometer rises in these Springs to 208° 4 F. Further South, close to the banks, is situated the Te Takapo Spring, a boiling basin of ten feet in diameter, the geyser eruption of which rises to a height of 30 or 40 feet.

Not far from this Spring the traveller arrives at a hollow called Waikanapanaj (variable water), at the approach of which there is a danger of sinking in boiling mud. The cavity itself appears like the crater of a volcano; the walls bare of vegetation, are rent and torn; pieces and tongues of rock, of white red and blue fumazolic clay rising upwards like spectres, threaten to fall every moment. The bottom is formed of fine mud, and silicious stalactites, broken into every form and variety, lie about like pieces of ice after the breaking up of a frozen stream. There is a deep pool filled with bubbling mud—there a cauldron full of boiling water,—near it a dreadful hole, which, with a hissing noise, ejects a column of steam; and further on small mud hills, from two to five feet in height, which with a dull noise, throw out of their craters boiling mud, and represent on a small scale, the effects of large volcanos. In the back ground is situated a green Lake, named Roto punamu, an extinct spring.

Coming out of the north side of the cave is seen lying picturesquely amongst rocks and bush the spring Rua Kiwi, (Kiwi hole.) It is an oblong basin of sixteen feet in length, filled with clear simmering water. The banks of the lake, assume here a steep and rocky character; hot springs bubble out of them below the surface of the water. Not far off is the intermittent spring Koing, (the sighing,) the omission of water from which only takes place from three to four times a day, and alternates with the neighboring Whatapaho.

The above mentioned springs are the principal ones; on the slope of a hill, rising about two hundred feet above the level of the lake, there are more than one hundred places that eject steam. South of this steaming pile, the banks are lower. On the south east side of the lake, is situated the spring Khakaehu, with which are connected a whole chain of boiling springs, ejecting partly clear and partly muddy water from the swampy ground. In the flats are several cold water lakes, and on the back ground rises a mountain—the Rangi Pakaru (Broken Heavens,) on the west side of which from a crater like hole, there streams a mighty solfatura, producing much sulphur.

On the westen bank, the terrace spring Oluka-Puarengi, (cloudy atmosphere) forms the counterpart of Te Taratu spring. The Stalatic steps reach to the lake, and one ascends as on an artificially formed marble steps, decorated on both sides with green shrubs. These terraces are more delicate than Te Taratu, and a beautiful pink hue, which adds a peculiar charm to this wonderful formation. The basin is 40 or 50 feet in diameter, and appears as a calm blue glimmering, steaming, but not boiling mirror of water. On the northern side at the foot of the terraces, is the Solfutara Whaka-tara-tara—a sulphur pool in the true sense of the word, from which a hot muddy stream runs into the lake.

There are about twenty five large hot springs at Roto-Mahana, and a number of smaller ones. And Roto-Mahana is only one point of a vent in the earth, about 150 miles long and 17 miles wide, extending from the active volcano, Tongariro, to White Island, a mountain of pure sulphur, 860 feet high, some 30 miles out at sea.

These grand Thermal Springs have proved most efficient in curing diseases of the skin and rheumatism; and in a few years Roto-Mahana will be one of the most frequented bathing palaces for Australian and Indian invalids."

After this description it surely requires but little stretch of the imagination to fancy that in a short time these celebrated springs will become the resort of thousands. As soon as the vivifying influences of civilization can be brought to bear upon them, a city of no small renown will in all probability arise. These elements combined with the beautifully temperate climate of New Zealand—its evergreen tropical like vegetation, and romantic scenery, must surely form an elysium for the valitudinarian, the like of which is not to be found on earth, and should the traveller start from Europe or America at the end of October, he may visit these places and return home by the end of May, escaping the winter of our northern hemisphere.

Particulars of the Terrific Earthquake at Mytelene.

OVER A THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

HEARTRENDING SCENES!

[Mytelene (March 6) Cor. Levant Herald.]

On Thursday, the 6th, the weather had been close and unwholesomely hot; but, as this is generally the case with the south wind, which has been blowing for some time, nothing was thought of it, least of all was there any fear of what followed. Though volcanic, as it proved by the numerous hot springs, the islands had not, during the present generation, been visited by earthquake; it was however, to have a terrible experience of the phenomenon. About six p.m., a sharp shock, lasting some fifteen or eighteen seconds, vibrated through the town, and before the fact was realized, was followed by a second, longer and much more violent one. I happened at the moment to be down at the pier of the Austrian Lloyd's agency, and nearly half a minute before the shock was felt on shore saw the sea lave and foam out in the port as if a submarine explosion had taken place. Little time however, was left for surprise. In much less time than I take to write it, the double thrill quivered through the town and reeling like drunken men, whole blocks of solid stone houses. The offices of the agency and nearly all the adjoining buildings, including the custom-house, the light house office, and the large old mill, thus fell. Up the town entire streets similarly crumbled, burying their inhabitants by hundreds in the ruins. The fine old castle, the cathedral, the Governor's konak, the prison, the mosques, and I believe, all the consular residences, more or less yielded to the violence of the shock, and are for the most part mere heaps of ruins. The very solidity with which the town was built has aggravated the disastrous effect of the calamity a hundredfold, both as regards loss of life and destruction of property. The most complete ruin has fallen upon the lower part of the town, where the earth literally opened and swallowed a broad belt of building right up from the sea to the slope inland. At this point a permanent subsidence of ground has taken place, and the sea has accordingly encroached far into what on Thursday afternoon was one of the busiest parts of Mytelene. In fact, to sum up the disaster, more than half of our beautiful town—the prettiest and most lively, perhaps, of all the Levant—is a desert of ruins. The worst part of the calamity is, of course, the loss of life. As yet we can only guess at the extent of this; but it is thought that from 800 to 1,000 have perished, while as many more have been maimed and wounded in every way. Up till to-day 120 bodies, have, I hear, been dug out of the safer ruins; but how many are buried under others which are too dangerous to be approached can only be surmised. Such of the houses as are still standing have all been abandoned, and the whole surviving population is now scattered over the hill sides and among the gardens outside the town—a few under such cover as they have been able to improvise, and the rest bivouacking without shelter of any kind. Any attempt to describe the scene would be useless.

Heart rending grief, panic and confusion meet the eye on every side. Already the want of provisions is aggravating the distress, and only a speedy supply from Smyrna or the capital can avert great additional loss of life. One of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers, and a French gunboat from Smyrna, have landed a quantity of biscuit and some other stores, but in all not perhaps more than a day's food for the place. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Porte will at once send down tents, biscuits and whatever other stores can be quickest got together. But not the town of Mytelene alone has suffered from this great calamity; it has scattered ruin and death throughout the whole northern part of the island. Hardly a village has escaped, and not merely property but life has been destroyed in nearly the whole. Mollivo has been all but entirely demolished, and several hundred of its 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants have it is said, perished in the ruins. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that half the Island has been laid waste with a sacrifice of human life that may be reckoned by thousands. No such disaster has ever befallen Mytelene.

CANADIAN INDEBTEDNESS.—The present indebtedness of Canada is between 50 and 80 millions of dollars, a nice little sum certainly, but she does not owe this without having something to show for it; there is the Welland Canal, the Grand Trunk Railway extending over 700 miles, and last, though not least, is the "Canadain Pain Destroyer," which for the one cure of pleurisy, pains in the back and side, sprains, bruises, sudden colds, frost-bites, &c., has no equal. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

Give as you go Along.

Considering that no testators expects to be present at the opening of his own will, or at the distribution of his property after his demise, it seems strange that so many men should live so penuriously, and belittle their souls by a thousand meannesses, for the sole purpose of acquiring fortunes to leave behind. The object of such persons is doubtless posthumous glory. They take it for granted that the munificence of their bequests will astonish the world, that the newspapers, will pay them post mortem complements, and that they will receive a retrospective golden calf worship from generations yet unborn.—But the "dull, cold ear of death" cannot be tickled by mortuary puffs, by the "resolutions" of aggrandized public institutions, or the pious ejaculations of suddenly enriched heirs or legatees; nor is there a fulsome epitaph likely to afford the slightest satisfaction to the "food for worms" that moulders beneath it. Moreover it is questionable whether the memory of the man, whose generosity is only manifested through his executors, is much respected by the recipients of his wealth. Such men seldom die soon enough to please their heirs. They are considered—after their wills are made—to "lag superfluous on the stage," and when "removed to a better world," the inheritors of their substance are filled with joyful resignation. Sometimes a tough old money grabber outlives half the legatees "remembered in his will, who perhaps have died in poverty, their lives shortened by the privations and anxieties which a tenth of the sum allotted to them would have relieved. It is a singular trait in the character of many individuals, who spare no pains to acquire wealth for their posterity, that they cannot, without pain, bestow a shilling even on the nearest and dearest of them, in their lifetime. To be cursed with such a niggardly disposition is a heavy affliction. The wise generous rich man is he who gives as he goes along. He understands that work done by deputy after the death of the principal is likely enough to be done in a slovenly way; he therefore distributes his surplus wealth among those he desires to benefit with his own hands, instead of leaving the task to his executors and trustees.

Marbles.

No better indication of the approach of spring can be found than in the groups of marble-playing boys. The blue birds and swallows are not more so. The sidewalks and back alleys are alive these bright days with the boys and their marbles. On this subject an exchange says:—

We passed some boys playing marbles yesterday. It carried us back, and it ain't often we are carried back, we generally have to go back a foot, to youthful days, when we used to "lag for the base," when it was play for, fun or for 'keeps.' The man is often shadowed forth in the boy at marbles. The conscientious boy won't play for keeps,' because he has been told it is gambling, and therefore wrong. If he resolutely maintains his position in the face of the laughs and jeers of his companions, the chances are that he will grow up to be a conscientious man.

The boys who continually and systematically cheat at marbles, we wouldn't like to trust either as boy or man.

There is another kind of boy, who agrees to play for keeps, and when he loses says it was for fun. We know numbers of men who we think used to play marbles that way.

Then there is the boy who sticks to what he says, and if he loses he does it without a whimper. He may not be as good as the conscientious boy, but the principle of honor is in him that will win respect, when he comes to play a bigger game in life than that of marbles.

There is a sharp wide-awake boy, who catches the game with the eye of a lynx and is quick to detect a weakness in another's game, and to cover up any in his own. He shouts "knuckle tight" oftener than any one else, and if a player drops his marble he will yell "fan slips," quicker than the player can say "slips," to the latter's discomfiture, sending him back to the severance. A cunning diplomatist is there who is skilled in the 'rounds,' by which he takes advantage of all favouring circumstances. In short, very many phases of human nature are protrayed in the boy's game of marbles.

Victoria College, Medical Department.

The annual examinations of the Medical Department of Victoria College, having lasted for an entire week, were brought to a close yesterday. The graduating class has been unusually large this session. In the evening, the Faculty and students partook of refreshments, which were served in the Town Hall, Yorkville. After all had done justice to the good things provided, the venerable Dean, as well as the other members of the faculty, complimented the young gentlemen warmly on the diligent and earnest manner in which they prosecuted their studies, and the very satisfactory evidence they had given of familiarity with the essential principles of their profession. The following is the list of graduates:—Messrs. Aylesworth, Armstrong, Bridgman, Blackstock, Buckanon, Browning, Boddmaton, Burnham, Clarke, Corbett, Cornwall, Christie, Chamberlain, Dean, Fisher, Ferrier, Fox, De Grassis, Graham, Holmes, Hagerman, Jarvis, Keagey, Kerr, King, Lusk, Lemon, Lount, Lunday, McDonald, Marquis, Marlatt, McLarty, McKay, George J. Potts, Porter, Patten, Pearson, Ray, Renwick, Rutherford, Ruthven, Swisher, Smith, Stark, J. S. Scott, Sinclair, G. Tye, A. Thompson, G. W. Wright, J. W. Williams, Willoughby, Moses H. Williams. At the dinner, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Lusk, seconded by Mr. Willoughby, that Drs. Holmes, Buckanan, Keagey, Scott, Burnham, and Fisher, be a committe to consider the propriety of forming a Medical *Alumni* Association in connection with the Medical Department of Victoria College, and make such arrangements as are necessary to carry the same into effect.

Health of the Princess of Wales.

The health of her royal Highness continues satisfactory, though it is necessarily slow. She still requires and receives the most careful attention on the part of the surgeons in charge of her. Mr. Prescott Hewitt has been associated with Mr. James Paget in attendance upon the Princess, and a visit is paid twice daily by these gentlemen.—*Lancet*, April 6.

We regret to state that during the past week there has been very little progress in—deed in the condition of the knee-joint of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. On some nights the Princess has slept well; at other times her rest has been disturbed, and there have been periods of pain. The general health of the Princess has not, however, we are happy to learn, suffered during the week; and medical men will know how to appreciate this important and favourable fact. The limb is still confined in splints, and slung, to give it ease.—*British Medical Journal*, April 6.

The Brownites.

From the Montreal Transcript.

No sooner had the Confederation of the Provinces been a matter of sure accomplishment, than all the Brownites of Ontario were agitating for Reform. In what, it is not easy to say; in the abstract, we suppose. No doubt as long as human nature is the mixed thing it is, there will be the possibility of improvement of any measure of man's devising, and no one is fool enough not to forsee that the course of years will demand changes in some of the articles of our Confederation. It is the duty of all men, then, who have the interest of the dominion at heart to be prospective Reformers; but for any set of men to gather into a party and call it by the name of Reform, at the present moment, is the silliest self-conceit. It is worse, it is the wilful creation of that factious and unreasoning political bigotry, that is one of the most woful drawbacks to the legislation of any country. There is no patriotism in this party's spirit; it is mere selfish ambition. It is, what ambition literally means, a dishonest canvass of constituents, by appealing to their greed, their vanity or their prejudices. It does not aim at the enlightening the mass of voters, by a just account of their country's state and needs, so that they may form from true data, an opinion as to who is the best to represent them, but its object is rather to darken their senses, by loud-sounding promises or scathing denunciation of those who may differ from them in race or creed. It tacks the word "interests" on to some popular catch-word and shouts it aloud; till a frantic mob repeats it; it harrangues about grievances, of which, if they exist it is itself the cause; it hurls its ponderous menacities at the heads of strong-minded but ignorant opponents, till they are trodden down by the rush of the "party" and feebly joins its cry. It perpetuates the worst evils in making the law-maker, with the people's knowledge, gain his seat by trampling on the law, thus first corrupting those for whom it presumes to legislate.

Mr. Disraeli's Budget.

Mr. Disraeli brought forward his statement for the Financial year on the 4th instant, and, as we have already heard by telegraph, it was received with much favor. In fact his report was of so satisfactory a character that it could not well be otherwise.

Last year's total income was £67,012,892; the income of the year just ended is £69,434,568; increase on the year therefore, £1,622,276; on the quarter there is an increase of £448,906. The chief sources of increase are the Customs and excise. Last year Mr. Gladstone repealed the customs' duties on timber and pepper—equal to £419,000; he equalized the duty on wine in bottle with wine in wood at a cost of £58,000—or a total loss of £477,000. If we add this to the gain on the present year of £1,027,000, we have a growth of £1,504,000 in this item alone. Under the head of excise he reduced the duties on stage carriage by £89,000 and adding this to the increase of £880,000 we find a growth of £971,000 on excise. Under the head of stamps Mr. Gladstone reckoned in 1865 that the reduction of the duty on fire insurances would cause, a loss to the revenue of 1866-7 of £260,000. But this item as compared with 1865-6 shows a loss of only £143,000. Thus these items, which on the authority of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer we might expect to show a falling off of some £800,000, exhibit an actual increase, or an excess of results over expectations of £1,860,000.

With regard to the financial year now commencing the estimates for all services amount to £68,134,000 as under—

Interest on debt	£26,000,000
Other consolidated fund charges	1,900,000
Army Services	15,253,000
Navy Services	10,926,000
Civil Service	8,203,000
Revenue Department	5,143,000
Packet Service	870,000
Total	£69,134,000

To meet this Mr. Disraeli will have an estimated revenue thus produced—

Customs	£22,000,000
Excise	20,700,000
Stamps	9,550,000
Assessed Taxes	3,500,000
Property Taxes	6,000,000
Post Office	4,650,000
Crown Lands	350,000
Miscellaneous	2,600,000
Total	£68,840,000

Under the head "miscellaneous" are included £500,000 from New Zealand and a sum on account of the Chinese indemnity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAK bark contains more tannin when cut in spring by four and a half times than when cut in winter; it is also more plentiful in young trees than in old ones. About 40,000 tons of oak bark are said to be imported into England annually from the Netherlands, Germany and ports in the Mediterranean. The quantity of English oak bark used we have no means of ascertaining. Our own tanners pay very little attention to the period when oak or hemlock is cut. We believe that as a rule, however, this work is done at the season when the bark will easily peel, which would be in June, or about that time. Sir H. Davy says that 8½ pounds of oak bark are equal to 2½ pounds of galls, 3 pounds of sumac, 1¾ pounds of bark of Leicester willow, 11 pounds of the bark of Spanish chestnut, 18 pounds of elm bark and 21 pounds common willow bark. For a very long time oak bark only was used in England for tanning Hemlock does not grow there. As the oak was being gradually consumed, (the case with the hemlock with us) other substances were introduced: heath, myrtle leaves, wild laurel leaves, birch tree bark, and even oak saw-dust. The principles of tanning have not been correctly understood until since the year 1800, in consequence of the researches of Davy and others.

COLD FEET—Cold feet are decidedly uncomfortable, and numerous receipts have been given to prevent it. A young lady in Galt has kindly furnished another, which she has tried and knows to be effective.—She says: 'I am troubled with cold feet, but I manage to keep them warm by lying in bed every morning until after my mother has built a rousing fire and prepared breakfast. I then get up, place my feet on the front of the stove, eat my morning meal, read the news, and after warming some flannel, and wrapping it around my poor feet, return to bed, where I remain until noon. Repeat this every twenty four hours and you will find it very comfortable.

FENIANISM is not confined to Ireland, evidently, for, according to the *North British Mail*, about 30 Fenians were surprised while drilling on the Glasgow and Edinburg turnpike road, between the villages of Holytown and Mossend. It was a midnight drill, and they were discovered by a young volunteer belonging to the Motherwell Rifles. Six of the brotherhood were captured, but the captain, who was an Irish man, escaped.

News from Europe.

BERLIN, April 18, evening.—It is reported here that Napoleon is strengthening his forces and military posts on the frontier, and placing his artillery on a war footing—that ambulances are being purchased, and that the French reserves of 1868 will be called out on the 1st of May next. It is represented that Prussia is also making active military preparations.

LONDON, April 18, evening.—No further demands have yet been made upon Spain by the British Government in the case of the steamer *Tornado*, which still remains unsettled.

LONDON, April 19, noon.—Despatches received from Berlin state that the speech of King William, closing the Parliament, excites distrust throughout Germany.

BERLIN, PRUSSIA, Evening, April 19.—The Prussian Government has sent a strong note to the Emperor Napoleon, asking the reason for the military preparations on the part of France.

A Bavarian agent has been sent by King William to Vienna, to secure the alliance of the Emperor of Austria.

LONDON, April 20, evening.—A despatch from the Berlin agency of the Associated Press, dated this evening, says a plan for the solution of the Luxemburg question was recently submitted to France and Prussia by the remaining Great Powers of Europe. Napoleon has since signified his willingness to accept the propositions embraced in this plan Prussia, however, has not replied. There is a growing feeling in best informed circles this evening that the overtures will be successful, and that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

VIENNA, April 21st.—The Vienna Post, an official organ of the Austrian Government, in an editorial on the relations between Prussia and France, counsels its readers not to put too much faith in the preservation of peace in Europe.

LONDON, April 21st,—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he virtually resigns the leadership of the Liberal party.

LONDON, April 22.—Peace between France and Prussia is almost despaired of. The Prussians are quietly preparing for the expected shock of arms.

The warlike aspect of things has caused considerable alarm on the London stock exchange, and the tendency of affairs is towards a financial panic.

Mr. Gladstone is much censured by the members of the Liberal party and the friends of the Liberal cause for what they term hi mismanagement of the Reform movements.

BERLIN, April 23.—The official *Presse* to day in an editorial says, in relation to the position lately submitted to the government of Prussia and France by the great Powers of Europe. "This government did not find it necessary to appeal to the Powers for the protection of her rights, and she will not leave Luxembourg."

BERLIN, April 24, 5 p. m.—It is reported that the great Powers of Europe have renewed their appeal to Prussia in the hope of avoiding war which now seems so imminent.

PARIS April 24, 2 p. m.—The Bourse is heavy and, Rentes are still falling.

The Paris *Etendanot* has an article which indicated that Prussia must evacuate Luxembourg or there will be war.

The London Standard's Paris correspondent says there is great talk of war there; and among the other things it is said the Camp of Chalons is to be formed immediately, and that 100,000 men are to be concentrated there.

The Strasbourg papers state that Germany is making great preparations, and that Mayence is being made ready to stand a siege.

The semi official North German Gazette says: The rising of the question of preserving the peace does not rest with the Cabinet of Berlin, for the character of a federal state is solely defensive. The same journal adds: It is perhaps the greatest triumph of the Emperor Napoleon's government that it has brought the French nation to admit that they can serve their own and the general interests of civilians better by giving the hand to an opponent, and instead of humiliating him, joining with him in endeavoring to promote the accomplishment of the great work of progress.

The Prussian governmant will convoke the Chamber soon after Easter.

News Condensed.

—The N. Y. Erie Railroad Elevator, at Buffalo, was destroyed by fire, on the 20th inst.—It was the largest in the City.

—A fire at Petrolia on Sunday last, two daughters of Mr. Keith, aged 8 and 21 years, were burned to death.

—Hon. John H. Cameron is a candidate for the House of Commons, for the County of Peel, and John Coyne, Esq., for the Local Parliament.

—The cattle plague has again broken out in England, but the prompt precautionary measures adopted by the authorities will probably prevent it from spreading. The total number of cattle reported to have been attacked in Great Britain since the commencement is 253,-896, and 52,683 animals have been slaughtered healthy to prevent the spread of the disease.

—The freshets in the southwestern States continue with unexampled severity. The consequent distress and suffering is very great.

—The Great Western Railway of Canada have declared a dividend for the six months ended the 31st of January, at the rate of 3½ per cent, per annum, leaving £1,128 to be carried forward.

—A government expedition will start about the first of May from the United States to explore the newly acquired territory of Russian America.

—A large force is now engaged on the Canadian side of the Niagara, opposite Black Rock preparing for the construction of the International railway bridge from Fort Erie to Buffalo.

—A despatch from Port Dover, states that H. M. S. *Britomart* arrived there on Friday night, and was cordially received by the towns people.

—The passengers by the *Scotia* state that when about mid-ocean she collided with an American barque which was sunk, but the crew was saved. The captain of the barque was to blame.

—Scientific men predict that the summer of 1867, will be cold and wet like that of 1866; and they base the prediction on the fact that immense masses of ice have broke or about to break away from the extreme north, and will drift to warmer seas, where they will melt producing cold and vapor.

—Every working man and woman in Paris is to receive from the Government a ticket for the Exhibition, so that they can make at least one visit to it without cost.

—The Home Journal says false lips, made of pink India rubber, which are attached to thin lips in a manner to defy detection, and which give a pretty pouting appearance to the mouth, are much worn by New York ladies.

—In Hamilton the latest sensational is a female detective, said to be the same mysterious individual who a year or so ago created a sensation among the rum sellers of Kingston. She appeared before the police court the other day and gave evidence against thirteen parties, who were fined $30 each. She was dressed in deep mourning, and wore a heavy black veil which completely concealed her features from observation. Some persons in court wished to have her veil raised, but the magistrate would not allow it, and thus she maintained her incognito Her mysterious appearance and peculiar calling have occasioned considerable sensation in the "ambitious city."

—The British Parliament is encouraging a plan for employing private soldiers in useful industrial pursuits during their leisure hours, instead of subjecting them to a wearisome repetition of superfluous drilling. This system would not only increase their efficiency in the exigencies of a campaign, but would increase them the means of earning a living when they are discharged. The London Telegraph, when in commending the plan, refers to the late war in America, "where the industrial habits and acquirements of the men told with tremendous effect in many an emergency." The military authorities are said to be unanimously in favor of the new system.

THE WHEAT CROP IN HURON.—It is yet too early to form very accurate opinions with regard to the effect of the winter on the wheat crop in Canada, as it frequently happens that fields presenting an unfavourable aspect at this season, recover a fine appearance when the weather is auspicious, and turn out excellent crops. The Goderich *Signal* regrets to observe, during a recent trip throughout the country, that the fall wheat generally has suffered extremely. Many fields are badly winter-killed, and present a sorry appearance. Fine weather may, however, make a change for the better.

New Advertisements.

New Enterprise.—J. Muir & Co.
Str. Bay of Quinte.—Robt. Tannahill.
Millinery and Dressmaking.—Mrs. J. Bain.
Postponed.—G. W. Howell.
Chancery Sale.—A. N. Buell.
Insolvent Act of 1864.—A. B. Stewart.
Tenders.—Robt. Francis.
Town Lots for Sale.—Rev. T. S. Campbell.
Meeting of D. D. T. of the I. O. G. T.—C. R. Dorland.
Minstrels.—Hughes & Gardner.
Tenders.—K. Graham.
Municipality of Marmora.—Wm. Paget, & Jas. Fidlar.
Split Peas.—A. Fletcher & Co.
Hams & Bacon.—F. W. Alport.



The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.—The Province of Nova Scotia had a surplus of $66,000 in the last Financial year, and New Brunswick of $122,000. The revenues of the former showed an increase over the previous year of $351,000, and of the latter $312,000.

PROMOTIONS.—The Official *Gazette* of the 20th inst., contains the following promotions in No 1 Company of the 15th Battalion Infantry, Belleville; To be Captain, Lieutenant George C. Holton, vice Bowell, promoted. To be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign James Malloch, M. S., vice Holton, promoted. We congratulate Capt Holton and Lieut. Malloch on their deserved promotion.

TESTIMONIAL TO HON. J. A. MACDONALD.—We observe that a proposition has been made to get up a testimonial to Hon. John A. Macdonald on his return from England. No other Canadian statesmen has done so much to secure for us the Confederation of the British Provinces, and if there were no other grounds, that alone deserves a public recognition on the part of the Canadian people.

MINSTRELS.—Hughes & Gardner's Minstrels, it will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, are to be here on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings next. The *Leader*, says of this Company: "As a whole the performances, music and singing, were better than the generalities of Minstrel Troupes," and the *Telegraph* says: "The dancing was far ahead of the ordinary," so that a rich treat may be anticipated.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Stephen O'Brien, formerly of Belleville, which occurred at Ottawa on Tuesday night last under the most distressing circumstances. The house in which he resided took fire about eleven o'clock, and after getting out his wife and family he returned into the dwelling, when he became so affected by the smoke that he died the following day. Mr. O'Brien was son of Mr. Stephen O'Brien, an old resident of this Town, and his death is greatly regretted.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—The Ottawa *Citizen* furnishes the following interesting information respecting our lumber business:—"The following is said to be an approximate estimate of the total quantities of sawn lumber now on hand or manufactured during the past season, namely, in Upper Canada, 140,000,000 feet—40,000,000 in the Eastern district; in Lower Canada 452,000,-000, divided among the various districts as follows: Ottawa, 259,000,000; Montreal, 16,000,-000; Three Rivers, 33,000,000; Eastern Townships, 50,000,000; Quebec, 60,000,000; Saguenay 34,000,000. It will thus be seen that the Ottawa district yields nearly one half of the total amount of sawn lumber.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The resolution to authorize the Imperial guarantee for Intercolonial Railway loans at a rate not more than 4 per cent., for a sum not exceeding £3,000,000 sterling, was carried in the House of Commons on the 28th ult., by a vote of 147 to 77. The London *Times* of the 30th says:—"It is inferred that the £3,000,000 guaranteed 4 per cent. loan for the Canadian Intercolonial Railway is not, under any circumstances, likely to be brought out for several months, and the instalments then may be expected to extend over a considerable period. The most advantageous mode of introducing it would probably be that which is adopted in other colonial loans—namely, to put it up for tender, with a sealed *minimum* price."

ALBERT UNIVERSITY.—The University Senate of this Institution, at a recent session, filled several new chairs, so that the staff is much more complete than heretofore. The staff of Lecturers is as follows:—Rev. A. Carman, M. A., President, and Professor of Mathematics, Metaphysics and Ethics; Rev. G. G. Hapgood D. D., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Ancient History; George S. Wright B.A., Professor of Modern Languages, Literature and History; Robert B. Carman B. A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; Rev. Joseph Wild, Professor of Hebrew, Chaldee, and Ancient Literature; Thos. Nichol M. D., Professor of Physiology and Ethnology; Mr. John Macoun, Professor of Botany and Geology; Mr. Thomas O. Page, English Rector and Assistant in Mathematics. In addition to these Mr. St. George Crozier has accepted the post of Professor of Music, and Mrs. A. Carman is Preceptress of the ladies department.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The Grand Trunk traffic returns for the week ending April 6th, shows an increase of $8,940, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, the average receipts per mile being $105, against $99 in 1866. The *Globe* of Monday says:—"During one hour on Saturday last no less than 84 loaded cars on the Grand Trunk Railway, arrived at the Union Station here. About an equal portion of the contents was Canadian and American frieght, and all was bound eastward in two trains, each drawn by two powerful engines." It must be gratifying to every Canadian to know that this great thoroughfare is gradually increasing in efficiency and prosperity. When we remember the many and serious obstacles that have met the management at every step for the past few years, the lack of rolling stock, the want of funds to properly equip the Road, and in the same connection look at the immense traffic of the road, its present efficient condition, its remarkable freedom from serious accidents, we may well congratulate the Company upon the satisfactory manner in which its affairs are managed.

AFRAID OF THE SEX.—Our male ancestors of a hundred years ago, must have been easily influenced by the artificial charms of the tender sex. Their susceptibility to the seductive wiles of scents, paints, bolstered hips, &c., made them seek the interposition of Parliament and an Act was accordingly introduced, in the year 1770, one of the provisions of which read as follows. —"That all women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids, or widows, that shall, from and after such Act, impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of his Majesty's male subjects by the scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witch-craft and like misdemeanors, and that the marriage upon conviction, shall stand null and void." Fortunately for the simple-minded bachelor of to-day, though, scents, cosmetic washes, false calves, and such like things are used as freely now as in the olden time, the poetry is all taken out of it by the frightful appendages which project from the back of the cranium, and other disfigurements of the person which dame Fashion requires of her votaries. The scents, paints, and padding are all well enough, but the chignon with its countless parasites, destroys the beauty and the charms most effectually.

Sensible Remarks.

The St. Johns, (N. B.;) *Morning News*, makes the following very sensible remarks in reference to the agitation attempted by George Brown and the *Globe*. The *News* says:—"Whatever measure of success may follow George Brown's attempt at restoring the old boundary lines between really defunct factions in Ontario, there is no reason to suppose that the galvanized Reform party will return a known unreconstructed Disunionist to the House of Commons.—Neither ought we. *But it would be in the last degree ridiculous for us to confine our choice of candidates to what was formerly known as the Liberal party*, and it would be in the last degree unjust to do it, even if we could do so, with any chance of success. There is not a solitary point up for discussion concerning which Toryism or Liberalism has any meaning at all. No new issue has yet declared itself in the working of the New Dominion. The only question at present is Union. We must in the teeth of all Repealers here or elsewhere—in the teeth of all solicitors of foreign interference—again throw an overwhelming vote in favor of Union and British connection."

'The Madoc Gold excitement in a New Light."

"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."

"Several of the pioneer prospectors from Hamilton, who have visited the region of the new gold discoveries in Madoc and vicinity have returned home after examining the diggings to their entire satisfaction, and are generally agreed in the opinion that the excitement will most miserably collapse within a few weeks, and the golden hopes of those who have invested in stock companies will fade like an *ignus fatus*. A gentleman of keen perceptions and credibility, who returned to-day, has spent two weeks in the neighborhood of Madoc, and carefully inspected all the localities of reported gold discoveries. He asserts that in not a single instance has the precious metal as yet been found in sufficient quantities to warrant mining operations. The famous Richardson mine is simply a stupendous humbug, and known to be such by crafty parties having control of the same, who very prudently delay exposing its fabulous richness, pending the decision in a bogus chancery suit and swindling speculations in adjacent property. Swarms of adventurers who have been deluded by the wicked falsehoods of speculators are daily turning homeward in supreme disgust, while their places are being supplied by a constant rush of new comers, determined to satisfy their own senses regarding the richness of the gold fields. Many who visited the locality with slender means, in the hope of procuring employment, gladly avail themselves of opportunities to work for their board, till enabled by some uncertain means to return to their homes; while others of the same class, less fortunate, strike off on foot by the most direct route out of the wilderness. It is the general opinion of all who have taken a critical survey of the new 'Eldorado' that the bubble must soon burst, like many others that have preceded it, and steady industry and enterprise will again become the main dependence of our young men, which is always the surest road to wealth and prosperity."

The above which we have reason to know was inspired by a certain person in this Town, who has on various occasions pronounced similar opinions, is taken from the Hamilton *Times*, and has since gone the rounds of the press. More falsehoods could not be crowded into a sentence of equal length. The writer or prompter of it probably, like many others, did not find the Richardson mine open for promiscuous plunder, and was also disappointed in not finding immense nuggets of gold scattered profusely all over Madoc, and hence the conclusion, that the whole affair is a "stupendous humbug."—The "crafty parties" who control the mine, and are accused of carrying on "a bogus chancery suit" and "swindling speculation;" will, we learn, ask the different publishers of this choice paragraph to show that it contains the truth, in what may not be a bogus prosecution for libel, whatever the chancery suit may be. The ridicule in reference to the richness of the mine, is simply ridiculous in the face of the published Government reports, which being official, can hardly be said to be either crafty or bogus; and also in the face of the fact well known, that Lombard & Hardin, the Chicago purchasers, men of practical experience in gold mining, have long since paid for this mine $27,000 in hard cash, and have given security as good as cash for the payment of $8,000 more.

We suppose such an amount as $35,000 in the rich and opulent city of Hamilton, C. W., is thought so large that the value of anything for which it would be paid, is considered "fabulous." As to the chancery suit, or rather suits, for there are two, there is nothing bogus about them. A bill was filed by Carr & Johnson, against Richardson, to compel him to convey to them the mine. Subsequently Carr & Johnson sold out to persons in Belleville, and Richardson subsequently to the filing of the Bill, and before the sale to the Belleville Company, sold again to Lombard & Hardin. This necessitated a change in the proceedings, and very recently an amended Bill was filed by the plaintiff, in which the Belleville Company are added as plaintiffs, and Lombard & Hardin were added as defendants; thus causing the same delay as if the suit had originally commenced when the amended Bill was filed. The consequence has been that the cause could not be disposed of at the Chancery Term, which commenced in this Town on Wednesday last. As to the suit of Powell against Carr & Johnson, we understand the cause of it not being disposed of at the Term just over, is somewhat similar, the plaintiff having found it necessary, in consequence of the change in the position of matters to make the Belleville company defendants. The Bill was filed to have the agreement between Powell and Carr & Johnson, set aside as a cloud upon Powell's title, and had to be amended recently to meet the fact of the registration of the agreement under which the Belleville people claim, which it also seeks to set aside for the same reason. In this case the answer of the defendants which had to be sworn to in Boston, had not been completed, and as a consequence the cases are not ready for trial.

We have taken the pains to ascertain the actual position of these suits in order to lay before our readers the full facts of the case, as well as to prevent the excitement of suspicion and distrust, which the evil disposed endeavour to create both by words and such articles as the above. We do not pretend to a knowledge of the mysteries of the law, but in this case the "law's delay" is satisfactorily accounted for; and besides this, from the character of the legal gentlemen on either side, we are warranted in saying that they are not the men to lend themselves to any such prostitution of a Court of Equity, as is insinuated against them. Even if they were, they would have no countenance in their iniquity from the rival claimants, who on the one hand are some of the most respectable men in Belleville, men of high character and position; and on the other hand, the Chicago claimants have proved themselves to be gentlemen of respectability, as well as of wealth and enterprise.

Further litigation has arisen out of this same Richardson mine on account of claims, which Messrs. Gray & Elmer, of Madoc, hold against Carr & Johnson, for alleged services in negotiating the original purchase from Richardson. They claim $1,000 each, and the suits, we understand will be tried at one of the Western Assizes, our own being over.

The Gold Regions.

There have been developments during the past week which promise greatly to increase the interest felt in the Hastings gold region,—developments which must satisfy the incredulous that gold exists in more places than in the Richardson mine, and which must scatter to the winds the scepticisms of every "doubtful Thomas." There are those who have made up their minds to disbelieve every report until their own eyes, sense or smell convince them of its truth. There are those who believe that all the gold that has been reported to be found in a hundred different places has come from the Richardson mine, and there are those who believe, or profess to believe to-day, that the Richardson mine itself is a mammoth humbug. Of course it would be idle work to bandy words with such; they are like those notable personages of whom it was said, "they are joined to their idols," and as it will not affect the existence or non-existence of gold whether they believe or not, we will "let them alone."

The first development of any magnitude we have to record is the discovery of the precious metal on Lot 29, in the 4th concession of Madoc. The lot is known as the Gardiner farm, and the mine in question is on the north-east quarter of the lot, about one mile and a half north-west of Bannockburn. It is called the "Cariboo Mine" and is worked by a company of experienced miners, of whom Mr. James Loughead, formerly of Prescott, is the President. On Friday last, when at the depth of about seventeen feet, a vein of gravel and fine sand was struck, which was found upon examination to be exceedingly rich with gold. One pan of the dirt upon being washed produced fully one dollar in gold. The vein is about four inches wide, but how far it extends has yet to be tested. Our informant was Mr. Loughead, who brought to this office a portion of the gold taken out. It was decidedly the best show we have yet seen outside of the Richardson mine.

The Hon. Billa Flint furnishes the following information from Elzevir and Hungerford:

"On Thursday last, from one pan of earth washed at Bridgewater, there were 12 distinct shows of gold, taken from placer diggings in the village.

"On Lot 17, 11th concession of Hungerford, the property of A. D. Vardy, a small nugget of gold was taken from a piece of quartz, showing that gold is to be found in Hungerford.—this is about 4 miles south-east of Bridgewater.

"These with the show from Mr. Nelson's lot, in E'zevir, as given by Mr. Bell, is strong proof that the gold is not all in Madoc.

"No doubt as the earth gets prepared by the water draining off, more discoveries will take place, which I shall report as they occur. It will take at least two weeks before the ground will be really fit for prospecting.

"B. FLINT.

"24th April, 1867."

Mr. J. T. Bell, Mineralogist, assures us that he has this week made an assay of a sample of material from land belonging to Mr. Robert Nelson, of Bridgewater, on Lot 10 in the first Concession of Elzevir, two ounces of which yielded 4 grains of washed gold, equal to 3 grains of fine gold, which is equivalent to 100 Troy ounces, worth $2040 per ton of 2000 lbs. The matrix of the gold is a coarse brown ochre (earthy peroxide of iron), mixed with angular fragments of a very white and brittle quartz. Mr. Bell also reports very favorable indications of mineral wealth from other parts of the Township of Elzevir.

For further and fuller particulars respecting the gold regions, we refer to the letter of our correspondent.

St. George's Society.

The St. George's Society of the County of Hastings, which for some years has been inactive, was resuscitated a few months since and on the 23rd inst., being the anniversary of the patron Saint of "Old England," turned out in force, numbering about 200, and preceded by the Moira Cornet Band, marched to Christ's Church, where the Rev. Mr. Lewen, of Shannonville, read the services of the Church, and an eloquent and patriotic sermon was preached by the Chaplain of the Society, REV. S. JONES, from Romans, 12th Chap., 5th Verse, "*So we being many are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another.*" The Rev. gentleman said he could not conclude without reminding them briefly of the purpose for which the Society was founded, under whose philanthrophic banners they were that day assembled, and concluded as follows:

"It is based upon the great principles which I have been advocating before you. Englishmen, wherever they go, are Englishmen still.—Two Englishmen cannot be long together without letting one-another know that they came from the same dear old Isle. They carry the name so lovingly in their heart that it will some way or other trip out upon their tongue; they regard every Englishman as a brother until he proves himself not so to be. This Society is intended to revive and nurse the generous sentiment—to knit up and weave together the ravelled cords of national unity and patriotic love. What is more particularly contemplated is the case of a brother in distress.—Think of the man whom the wolf of poverty has driven from his native land, all the thousand ties which bound his heart to that dear English home are cruelly disrupted; leaning from the vessel's side he catches with straining, moistening eye a last glimpse of the land of the free and brave, and gulping down a sad adieu, puts forth into an unknown world. At the end of a long and weary voyage he lands perhaps sick, surrounded by a helpless family crying to him for daily bread, without resources and without friends. Many such cases constantly occur, not perhaps so extreme, but still urgently calling for sympathy and help. Whither shall they look? Shall they in the midst of their more prosperous fellow-countrymen, be left uncheered, unfelt for, to suffer and to struggle on as best they may? This Society replies it must not be. It opens a door of relief, surrounds with outstretched hands of mercy—without respect to creed—a brother in distress. The collection to-day is to be placed at the disposal of the Charitable Committee, who have already done much good, but whose resources altogether depend upon voluntary contributions.

The Choir of the Church performed some select pieces in a style not easily surpassed.

After the service the procession was reformed, and with music and banners proceeded down Front Street to Bridge, then along Bridge to Pinnacle, thence down Pinnacle to Dundas, then along Dundas to Front Street, and thence to the Hall where the members separated until the evening.

In the evening a dinner was held at Coleman's Hall, which was attended by nearly two hundred persons. The hall was gaily decorated with evergreens, banners and mottoes, presenting a very pleasing effect. The chair was occupied by Henry Corby, Esq., President, and the Vice Chair by T. Kerstman, Esq., and Hon. R. Read, Vice-Presidents. Amongst the guests present were Rev. S. Jones, Rev. S. Lewin of Shannonville, Rev. Joseph Wild, Hon. Lewis Wellbridge, T. C. Wallbridge, M. P., Wm. Sutherland, Esq., President of St. Andrew's Society; Col. A. A. Campbell, Col. James Brown, S. Bartlett, Jr., Alex. Robertson, Thos. Kelso, P. O. Reilly, Jr., D. B. Reid, Major R. M. Norman, Dr. Boulter, Warden of the County; R. M. Roy, Jr., Wm H. Tumelty, D Anderson, A. Watters, K. Graham, Geo. Neilson, Thos. Holden, H. G. Gillespie, and A. Diamond, Esqs.

The dinner was furnished by Mr. Greatrix and was got up in good style.

Letters of apology were read from the Rev. Mr. Grier, the Rev. Dr. Fox, and the Rev. Mr. Brennan, after which the President, Henry Corby, Esq., gave the toast of "The Queen," Messrs. Perkins and Price sang the National Anthem. The standard toasts of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family," "The Governor General," and "The Army, Navy and our Gallant Volunteers" were next proposed by the Chairman, who introduced each with a few appropriate remarks. He was sure they all felt the deepest sympathy with the Princess of Wales in her sufferings, and would be glad to hear that she was at least recovering. Mr. P. O'Reilly responded briefly to the toast of the Governor General, for the reason, as he supposed, that he was the son of an Irishman. Irishmen as a rule were not bashful, but being called upon so unexpectedly to respond he must plead guilty to the charge on this occasion, and begged to be excused from making a speech. Mr. Crowther sang "The Fine Ould Irish Gintleman." In giving the toast of the "Army, Navy, and Our Gallant Volunteers," the Chairman referred in glowing language to Chrysler's Farm, Lundy's Lane and Ridgeway, and also to the deeds of our Canadian Navy in times gone by, alluding more particularly to the cutting out of the *Caroline*, and her being sent to navigate the Falls of Niagara. Capt. James replied for the Army, and Col. Campbell, Ensign Diamond and Col. Brown for the Volunteers.

The next toast was "The day and all who honor it." Song by Mr. Price,—"The Englishman."

The Rev. Joseph Wild being called upon said he had much pleasure in responding to such a toast. He was an Englishman and felt proud of it, as it implied he was of honorable descent. In the days of old it was a privilege to be able to say "I am a Roman," which was to be a freeman, well protected and respecetd, but the type of that freedom was to be found in the Englishman of to-day. He had travelled a good deal in Europe and elsewhere, but always felt safe, from the fact of being an Englishman; he had his passport, but he always felt safe, because he knew he had the whole power of England to protect him against oppression or wrong. He alluded eloquently to the freedom which existed in England, and the privileges and immunities Englishmen enjoyed. He would compare England, when subjected to the insults put upon her by other countries to a bull-dog, which was forbearant because he knew his own strength. He had heard that there was more immorality in England than elsewhere; but they should remember that England was the asylum, as it were, for all, and they would find that foreigners were the greatest offenders. He knew of his own knowledge that the English populace contributed more money for benevolent purposes than any other people.

"The land we left and the land we live in" came next on the list. The Chairman recited with much feeling "The Emigrant's Farewell." Mr. Bell responded to the "land we left," in a short but eloquent speech; and Mr. Thos. Holden for the "land we live in." Mr. Holden said he had supposed that if anything were required from him it would be as representing that noble Waid known as Baldwin. He was sorry that the managers of such a splendid banquet had not called upon somebody better qualified than himself to respond, and he felt more embarrassed because of the eloquence which had preceded his remarks. Anything said on the spur of the moment was not fitted for an occasion like this. He had no fault to find with an Englishman's boasting of his country, but they lived in a country where an Irishman or a Scotchman was just as good as an Englishman. England was as much revered by people of this country as by Englishmen. He hoped our connection would always be British. Those parties in the House of Commons who talked against Canada were worthy of about as much respect as the few in this country who said let us go and be annexed to the United States. If we wanted to rise in the scale of nations we should do as had been done in older countries in the way of improvement in our Army and Navy, poetry and literature. We should banish all national prejudices and jealousies and we would secure peace with the advantages of harmonious life.

"Our Sister Societies," coupled with the name of W. Sutherland, Esq., President of the St. Andrew's Society. Mr. George Neilson sang "The Laird o' Cockpen," and "Duncan Gray cam' here to woo." Mr. Sutherland responded in a few brief remarks.

"The Press" followed, and was represented by Mr. Bowell, and Mr. A. Diamond.

The Vice-Chairman, W. Kersteman, Esq., then gave "The Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly," replied to by the Hon. Robert Read, and the Hon. L. Wallbridge; "The Dominion of Canada"; "The Mayor and Corporation"; "The Bar," represented by D. B. Reld, Esq., who made a very humorous speech, referring to his early and happy life in Belleville; "The Warden and County Council," to which Dr. Boulter replied; "The Ladies"; "Ships, Agriculture, and Commerce," Mr. Fletcher replying. A number of songs and toasts followed, and about midnight the assembly broke up, after what had been the most successful demonstration of the kind for many years.

Navigation.

Navigation is now fairly open on the Bay and Lakes, and the principal lines of steamers have commenced running. The *Bay of Quinte* made her first appearance here on Thursday last, and as will be seen by advertisement, has commenced her regular trips between this port and Kingston. She has been thoroughly overhaled, and is in excellent trim for the season.

The steamer *Bruce*, which ran between Belleville and Oswego last year, will take her old route this season.

The steamer *Rochester* has also been placed on the same route, and as the gold regions will attract a large number of people from across the lakes, these steamers will doubtless have a good passenger traffic.

The Picton *Gazette* says that the steamer *John Greenway* has been splendidly fitted up this spring, and can now comfortably accommodate a larger number of passengers than she could last year. A cozy little ladies' cabin has been built, and a dining room is now among the list of inducements offered to the travelling public. She commenced her regular trips between Belleville and Napanee on Monday last.

County Council.

TUESDAY, April 23rd, 1867.

PRESENT,—His Honor the Warden, and Messrs. Appleby, Frizzell, Anderson, Kerr, Gabourie, Tumelty, Orr, Daly, Farley, Cummings, Norman, Flint, Conley, Walker, Hamilton, Graham, Clements, Rose, Emo.

The Warden stated that he had called the Council together for the purpose of considering the state of the County Gravel Roads, and to ask them to provide Ways and Means. At the last meeting of the Council an estimate was made of what it was supposed would be required for the repairing of the Roads during the year of $4,000, but it was not known then that the gold excitement would create so much travel. The Road had been cut up badly and would have to be repaired immediately. The estimates for repairs was $4,000, but no appropriation had been made. He therefore considered it necessary to call them together to make provisions for these purposes. It had been suggested by many that a heavy license should be charged the foreign Stage proprietors for carrying passengers, so as to make them assist in keeping the Road in repairs, as they had no tolls to pay. It would be for the Council to consider this question. He had received a letter from the Crown Land Commissioner stating that the Government had established a mounted police force to do duty in Madoc, and calling the attention of the Council to the necessity of providing a lock-up house in Madoc. He, the Warden, thought that as the Government were deriving all the proceeds arising from the gold excitement, they should furnish the lock-up if that were found necessary. These, and the financial position of the County would require their attention. The Treasurer had no funds to pay liabilities, and the Minor Municipalities were still owing about $30,000.

Mr. Frizzell said in reference to the question of Lock-ups, that it was the duty of the minor Municipalities to provide lock-up houses, and not the County.

Mr. Tumelty replied that the Municipality of Madoc had taken the matter up and intended erecting a lock-up.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Tumelty presented a petition from a number of persons resident in Madoc and vicinity, praying that the line of Road through the Village should not be changed. He also laid the Map of the Village upon the table, and read a letter from Mrs. Russell's agent, stating that she would not pay anything towards the expenses of changing the Road. The petition he now presented was signed by Mr. A. B. Ross, who had been represented as signing the petition in favor of the change, but had contradicted it through the newspapers. He also stated that Mr. Wood who had not yet arrived would present a petition in favor of the change, he mentioned this, as he did not wish to take any advantage of his absence.

The Warden stated that the mistake had arisen with him. In reading the names on the petition, he mistook the name of Cross for Ross, and read it out so, and the reporters so reported it.

Mr. Graham presented a petition from Mr. Robt. Bennett and others, praying to have the town line between Thurlow and Sidney opened.

A petition from Mr. M. B. Roblin was presented, asking the Council to grant him a discharge from his indebtedness to the County under the Insolvent Act.

Messrs. Gabourie and Kerr presented petitions asking to have the Road from Caton's Corners to the Bridge gravelled the same as the other Roads in the County.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Council went into committee of the the whole on Roads and Bridges, Mr. Graham in the chair.

The County Surveyor's report was considered, and a long discussion took place upon the propriety of issuing licenses to stage proprietors or getting the Town to do so, or putting on Tolls upon the Gravel Roads again, in order to raise means to assist in keeping them in repair, no conclusion was arrived at, when the Committee rose, reported, and asked leave to sit again.

MINOR MUNICIPALITIES.

The Warden read a statement from the Treasurer, shewing an indebtedness to the County on the part of the Minor Municipalities of; 29,506 dollars, on the general taxation, and 651 dollars for seed grain.

A petition was read from Mr. Thrasher asking the Council to allow him 3 dollars per cord for wood contracted for at. $2,75 dollars per cord.

Council adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, April 24th, 1857.

PRESENT.—His Honor the Warden, and Messrs. Graham, Rose, Armstrong, Appleby, Frizzell, Anderson, Hon. B. Flint, Emo, Hamilton, Conley, Walker, Farley, Daly, Cummings, Norman, Tumelty, Gabourie, Orr, Kerr.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

The County Surveyor handed in a suplementary report, relating to Legget's bridge, Marmora, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A petition from Wm. Moorman and several others, asking for a grant of $800 to repair the road leading from Hayden's Corners through lots 8 and 9 to the Railway Station, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A FORMER EQUALIZATION.

Mr. Frizzell moved, seconded by Mr. Tumelty,

That a certain resolution of the County Council, of the County of Hastings, being dated the 8th day of February, 1866, and in the following words: Resolved—That all arrearages of taxes due the County previous to 1865 be required to be paid, that the sum of one, and one-eight cents on the dollar, or the equalized assessed value of all municipalities for 1865 be paid subject to equalization upon the basis of the valuation which may be made upon the work of the valuators for 1866, and any balances that may be overpaid for 1865 by any of the municipalities to be credited against their liabilities for 1866, and any underpaid balances of munisipalities for 1865 to be paid in 1866. That the above recited resolution be and the same is hereby resinded.

Considerable discussion took place upon this resolution. Mr. Graham contended that the Resolution passed in 1866 was accepted by Sidney and Thurlow as a compromise and with the distinct understanding that its terms would be carried out—that upon the passage of that resolution Sidney paid her proportion of the Taxes, and that if such resolution had not been passed, Sidney would not have paid one copper under the equalization, unless compelled to. The resolution was passed unanimously, and the Council would be breaking faith with those Municipalites if they repealed it. Mr. Frizzell, Mr. Tumelty, the Warden and others contended that the Resolution was of no effect. It was not passed until after the equalization was made, until after the Treasurer had notified the Municipalities, and until after some of the municipalities had paid and obtained the Treasurer's Receipts, and it could not have a retrospective effect. It was a dead letter.

Upon the motion being put the Yeas and Nays were demanded.

YEAS.—Messrs. Frizzell, Anderson, Kerr, Tumelty, Gabourie, Conley, Walker, Emo, Hamilton, Flint.—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Graham, Rose, Norman, Armstrong, Cummings, Orr, Daly.—7.

Mr. Farley wished to be excused from voting. He had always thought the resolution illegal. He would rather not vote.

Mr. Graham insisted upon Mr. Farley voting.

The Warden said if any member insisted, the gentleman could be required to vote, unless excused by a vote of the Council.

Mr. Farley thought the vote was useless, and preferred to be excused.

Mr. Graham insisted, and Mr. Farley finally voted with the Yeas. The motion was then carried.

GAOL AND COURT HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Frizzell, seconded by Mr. Graham, the Warden was requested to notify the contractor to have the Gaol and Court House completed as soon as possible.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Committee on the Whole on Roads and Bridges resumed. Mr. Graham in the chair.

On motion of the Warden, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, the County Surveyor was instructed to advertise for tenders for repairing the bridge and road at Legget's, on the Madoc and Marmora road, to be laid before the Council at the June session.

The petition of Wm. Moorman and others to have the road from Hayden's Corners to the Railway Station repaired, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for an appropriation.

The petition of Robert Bennett to allow him to open the Town line road, between Sidney and Thurlow, on the east side of lot 38 in the 6th concession, of Sidney was laid over to have the report of the County Surveyor thereon.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Council adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met at two o'clock p. m. All those who were present at the forenoon session were in their seats as well as Messrs. Moon and Wood.

The petitions relating to the County road runing through Madoc, after some discussion were laid over until next session.

A petition from John Moore, to have the road through El Dorado repaired, was referred to the road Committee for their action.

A lengthy discussion took place respecting the silver question, when it was determined to leave the disposition of the surplus silver to the road Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Tumelty, By-Law No. 20 of Township of Madoc, conveying certain road allowance to Henry Cook, was confirmed.

Mr. Wood gave notice of a By-Law, to convey a certain road allowance between Lot 27 and 28 in Madoc.

In Committee of ways and means, several accounts were passed. The applications for aid to repair roads, were laid over until the June session. The letter of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, respecting Lock-ups was referred, to the Township of Madoc. The application of James Thrasher, for increase of price for wood, was not granted.

Mr. Wood said according to the statement of the Treasurer Madoc was $2,800 behind. The Co. Treasurer had a considerable amount of Absentee and Wild Land Tax belonging to Madoc in his hands, and he moved, seconded by Mr. Tumelty, That the Treasurer be directed to pay over that amount to the credit of the Township of Madoc. Considerable discussion followed, and the motion was lost on the following division:

YEAS—Messrs. Tumelty, Wood, Gabourie, Norman, Cummings, Flint, Moon, Hamilton, Frizzell.

NAYS—Messrs. Orr, Farley, Daly, Appleby, Conley, Walker, Graham, Rose, Armstrong, Anderson, Kerr.

Mr. Wood moved, seconded by Mr. Frizzell, That the Treasurer make a return of all Wild and Non-Resident Land Taxes due to the different local Municipalities, and all such Taxes now on hand, and of the Debentures issued by the County on the credit of the Wild and Non Resident Taxes and return to this Council at its next meeting.—*Carried.*

A lengthy discussion took place upon the financial condition of the County, for which we have not room. The Reeves of nearly all the Townships said they would make every effort to collect arrearages before the next meeting.

Mr. Tumelty gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a By-Law repealing By-Law 212.

The Council adjourned.

Town Council.

WEDNESDAY, April 24th, 1867.

PRESENT,—Henry Corby, Esq., Mayor, and Messrs. Jones, Levesconte, McIntosh, Holden, Foster, Tannahill, Henderson, Kennedy, Brown, and Robertson.

Applications from Charles Woodcock, Henry Sexton and John Morris, for office of policemen, were read and referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Holden said he had received applications for the same office from two or three parties, which he had not with him just then, but which he would lay before the Committee.

The Auditors' Report was presented, and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Town Solicitor, Mr. L. H. Henderson, handed in a Report calling attention to the large amount of back taxes, and arguing that some steps should be made to collect them.

The Finance Committee presented the following Report on Printing:—

"The Finance Committee to whom the question of Printing was referred, having had the same under consideration, beg to report, that the ordinary printing required by the Town is very limited in quantity, and that it can, together with any extra printing required, be better arranged for from time to time, by the Committees under whose supervision it would devolve, by their making a bargain for the particular work then required, than by making a contract for all the printing required for the year.

"They recommend the various committees in all cases to make bargains for the work they may order, and they are convinced that by this course they will secure a better description of work for the same money than if it was done by contract, and they further recommend that the same system be adopted in purchasing small quantities of wares or articles required for the use of the corporation, and that the several committees or their chairman be held strictly responsible to the Council for ordering such work, or making such purchases in the manner likely to be most beneficial to the interests of the Town. The Committee are of opinion that a considerable saving may thus be made in the printing and stationery used in some of the Town offices.

A considerable portion of the printing will naturally have to be ordered by the Mayor, and your committee are of opinion that his action in the matter should not be interfered with, but doubtless he will be guided by a desire to have the work he may order done well and cheaply.

"Your Committee mention, at his own request, that one of their number, Geo. E. Henderson, Esq., dissents from them in the conclusions arrived at, and would prefer that the Printing be given out by contract.

"The Committee therefore returned unopened the Envelope marked "Tenders for Printing" E. Miles & Co.

All of which is respecfully submitted,

C. G. LEVESCONTE.
Chairman.

The Committee on Streets and Sidewalks reported respecting petition of Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, recommending that the prayer of the petition be granted, on condition that he erect a building with brick or stone front. With respect to other petitions the Committee reported that they would take them into consideration and comply with their requirements as soon as possible. The Committee had instructed the Surveyor to clear the culverts, clean streets, and repair sidewalks.

Mr. Tannahill was hardly prepared to report respecting the harbor, but he would state for the information of the Council that the Committee had hired a steamboat at a moderate rate, which he expected would be ready to commence dredging the river to-morrow. He thought proper to make that statement on account of the censorious remarks which he saw in the paper to-day.

Mr. Holden, on behalf of the Market and Police Committee, reported that he would be prepared with a By-Law respecting the Police Force, to submit to a special meeting of the Council, which he would ask to be called at an early day.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the Fire, Water and Gas Committee, reported that through their Chairman they had notified Mr. Button that the Steam Fire Engine had not given satisfaction to the Council, and that they required him to make good any defects and place the engine in thorough working order, in accordance with the terms of his guarantee, to which they had not received any reply. With respect to the petition of R. P. Jellett and others, respecting the storage of Coal Oil, as a By-Law was being introduced relating to the question, they could make no recommendations at present.

The report was adopted.

Mr. LeVesconte said the Finance Committee could not come to any agreement respecting the application of the Board of Common School Trustees, and he would therefore return the application to the Council for it to take action thereon.

An application of R. Borrodaile for transfer of license of Railroad House, was referred to the License Inspectors.

Mr. Levesconte asked the Clerk if the Assessors had made their returns.

The Clerk said they had not. He knew that Baldwin and Ketcheson Wards were complete, but he had not heard of the others.

On a motion to adopt the Report of the Committee on Streets and Sidewalks, Mr. Holden asked what cause the Committee had for departing from the provisions of the By-Law. It was explained that Mr. Wallbridge owned the buildings on both sides, and his would be the only property endangered, and if he put up a brick or stone front it would not endanger other property. After some further discussion, in which the Council agreed that no resolution could override the By-Law, an amendment was made requiring that the roof should be shingles laid in mortar, and the report adopted.

Mr. LeVesconte moved, seconded by Mr. Holden, that the report of the Finance Committee on Printing be adopted.

Mr. Henderson gave his reasons for dissenting from the report.

Mr. Holden thought by adopting the report they would be able to effect a considerable saving and obtain a superior description of work. The chairmen of the several committees know what kind of printing they require, and they could make such bargains as to them might be deemed most advantageous. With respect to the question of patronage, about which Mr. Henderson spoke so much, he had a higher opinion of the gentlemen at the Council Board, than to imagine they would be influenced by such a paltry affair.

Mr. LeVesconte referred to the question at some length, contending that the principle of tendering was not always the correct principle. He alluded amongst other matters, to the fact that the List of Convictions, a very important item amounting to about $80 a quarter, was not tendered for, but was published just where the Clerk of the Peace choosed. When Mr. Henderson and his friends had the majority in the Council they never heard anything about tendering for printing. They gave what printing they had to whatever office they desired. He thought the system of allowing Chairmen of Committees to have the control of this matter was far preferable.

Mr. Kennedy was in favor of tendering.

Some further discussion took place, when the Report was adopted on the following division:

YEAS.—Messrs. LeVesconte, Jones, Brown, Robertson, McIntosh, Holden.

NAYS.—Messrs. Henderson, Kennedy, Foster.

Mr. Tannahill explained why he did not vote. He had seconded the motion of Mr. Henderson to have tenders, but he was not satisfied that it was always the best course. He saw an argument in the paper of the tendering office which did not appear consistent with their position. They pooh-poohed the idea of trying to save $4 or $5 dollars a day, and talked of reasonable figures, but he had the satisfaction of saving to the Town some $150 by the arrangement he made for the boat.

The Council went into committee of the whole on Ways and Means, Mr. Tannahill in the chair. Several accounts were passed. The Council resumed and report adopted.

Mr. Holden introduced a By-Law relating to Billiard Tables, also a By-Law respecting the storage of Coal Oil, which were read a first time.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would introduce a By-Law appointing a Board of Health.

The Council adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

Christ Church—Easter Vestry Meeting.

The usual Easter Vestry Meeting was held in the Vestry Room on Monday Evening last, Rev. Septimus Jones, the Incumbent, in the Chair, who opened the proceedings with reading of the Scripture and Prayer.

The accounts having been passed, Messrs. Conger and C. L. Coleman were re-appointed Church-wardens, Hon. Speaker Wallbridge re-elected delegate to the Synod, Mr. Robt. Gordon, Vestry Clerk; Messrs. Kersteman, Gordon, Wallace, Adams, Garratt, Overell, Harvey, Panter, Terwilligar, and Frank Wallbridge, Sidesmen.

Thanks were voted to Mrs. Robt. Wallbridge for the gift of a Communion Cup, to Miss Ockerman and the members of the Choir for their valuable services, to the S. P. C. K. for a donation of books to found a Clergyman's Library, and to the Ladies of the Sewing Circle for the sum of $550 expended in late repairs of the Church.

$100 was voted for additional improvements. $200 per annum, additional was voted to the stipend of the Incumbent

Messrs. Kersteman, Coleman, Terwilligar, Robinson and Overell were appointed as a Committee to take steps towards procuring a Cemetry available for this Church.

It was also resolved to memorialize the Town Council concerning an adequate sidewalk on Coleman St., from Moira to Bridge.

The Church-wardens reported that the offertory had met all the current expenses of the Church for the year, leaving a small balance in their hands.

For the Intelligencer.

Daring Assault and Robbery.

On the night of the 16th Inst. between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, while a gentleman residing in Bridgewater, C. C. Rankin Esq, P. L. S. whose professional business called him to Belleville, was proceeding to his Hotel, he was accosted by four individuals, and by them knocked down, robbed, and brutally beaten. Mr. Editor, is it not high time that the number of the Police force was increased.

Yours truly, LEX.

Belleville, April, 18th, 1867.

Belleville Markets.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, April, 18th 1867.

FALL WHEAT.—None offering.
SPRING WHEAT $1 75 @ $0 80.
BARLEY—55c. @ 60c.
RYE—80c. @ 85c.
OATS—For local consumption, at 40c.
PEAS—65c. @ 75c.
BUCKWHEAT—35c. @ 40c.
BEEF—$6 50 @ $7 00.
PORK—$7 00 @ $0 00.
MUTTON—6c. @ 7c. ₺ lb.
BUTTER—Tub, 12c @ 13c. Roll remains firm at 15c a 17c.
EGGS.—11c. @ 13c.
GEESE—35c. @ 50c.
TURKEYS—75c. @ $1 00.
CHICKENS.—Very scarce at 50c. per pair.
HIDES—$6 50 @ $7 00.
SHEEPSKINS—60c. @ $1.
POTATOES.—50c.
APPLES.—80c. @ $1 00.
HAY—$12 @ $15.
CHEESE—15c.
CORN—65c. @ 70c.
FLOUR—No. 1, @ $8 50 ₺ bbl. No. 2, $7 50 ₺ bbl.
POTASH—$5 00.

Montreal Markets.

Special telegram to the INTELLIGENCER.
From Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.
MONTREAL, April 25th, 1867.
1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$9	@ 9 50
Extra	8 75	@ 9 00
Fancy	8 25	@ 8 50
Welland Canal Superfine	8 45	@ 8 50
Supr. No. 1 Canada Wheat	8 35	@ 8 60
" No. 1 Western Wheat	8 45	@ 8 50
" No. 2 "	8 00	@ 8 10
Bag Flour	3 90	@ 4 10
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	None.	
Spring	1 80	@ 1 85
Western	None.	
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	40	@ 0 42
BARLEY.—Per 48 lbs	0 64	@ 0 68
BUTTER.—Dairy	0 12	@ 0 13
Store Packed	0 10	@ 0 12
ASHES.—Pots	5 80	@ 5 85
Pearls	8 00	
GOLD in New York at 12 o'clock	39⅝	
PORK.—Mess	19 50	@20 00
Prime Mess	14 95	@15 00
Prime	13 25	@13 50
DRESSED HOGS	None.	
PEAS	0 83	to 0 86
RYE FLOUR	5 85	to 6 00

Flour receipts liberal—no transactions of note. Grain rates nominal—business quiet but steady. Ashes—Pots dull and lower—Pearls more active and advanced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X.," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing the disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did, They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22 she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Philadelphia."
This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.
Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original colour by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Helmstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1,00. Sold by all dealers.
Saratoga Spring Waters, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER —for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Drug
13-1yp

ASTONISHING: ASTOUNDING! CONFOUNDING! BUT TRUE!

Another wonderful cure of CONSUMPTION by the GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every twenty-four hours; had severe pains in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day, about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw squire Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said, "There is a Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me, took a teaspoonful and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILSON STORMS, Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P. Reeve
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

CLAREMONT, Fayette Co., Iowa

MR. BOIGGS,

DEAR SIR,

Mrs. Grinnell brought home with her one bottle of your "Ve.panl's Hair Restorative," on her return from New York. I have tried the compound on my hair which had become prematurely gray, and from the effect it produced I judge it possesses merits equal to its claim.

REV. JOEL GRINNELL.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
HENRY, SIMPSON & C., Agents, Montreal, C. E.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle C W.

Between Health and the Grave there is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing, it is presumed, to do their best to prevent disease from breaking it down. Who so mad as to await the final attack, when the first onset can be repelled with Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, a preperation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious and cathartic vegetable ingredients, at once safe and searching, it is the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates. The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. Need it be said that they are the best household cathartic and alternative at present known? They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

Marvelous.

TORONTO. C. W., July 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN.—I send you a certificate of the great benefits I have derived from using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. I have been terribly afflicted for years with Acute Rheumatism; my knee joints were swollen to an enormous extent, and it was with the greatest difficulty I walked. I was treated by the best physicians in the city without any apparent benefit. My friends persuaded me to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking the first bottle I was almost cured: and now, after taking the third, I am a new man. If agreeable I desire that you should publish this certificate, and let the afflicted know of the great benefit I have derived from your valuable medicine.

I am gentlemen, yours truly.
EDWARD SCOTT.
63 Queen street.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in Madoc Village, on the morning of the 21st of April, URIAH SEYMOUR, Esq., aged 65 years.

Mr. Seymour was born Sept. 10th, 1801, in New Hartford, Oneida County, New York. His father was one of the first settlers of Oneida Co., to which place he removed from the State of Vermont. The deceased worked on his father's farm until he was 18 years of age, when he went to Westmoreland, where he served his apprenticeship to the furnace business, and in 1821 went into business at Welcott, N. Y., and as one of the firm of Hendrick, Seymour, & Co., pushed a very profitable trade in the Foundry line. The firm extended their business into Canada, when Mr. Seymour became interested in the Madoc Iron beds, and after making some purchases of lots on which Iron ore was found, removed to Canada in the year 1836. Here he experimented in smelting the Madoc Iron ore for several years and after having surmounted all the difficulties that presented themselves in the working of a new kind of ore, he unfortunately was compelled to stop the work owing to unfortunate business connections with men in whom he had placed confidence, but whose conduct embarrassed the business and caused him to struggle for years in order to save his property from total loss.

During his residence in Madoc, Mr. Seymour filled many positions of respectability and trust. He was one of the first County Councillors for the Township of Madoc. He was Supt. of Schools for some years and did much to forward the cause of education in this vicinity. He was a staunch temperance man, and for many years has been known throughout the country as an earnest and eloquent advocate at all fitting opportunities of the Temperance cause. For [illegible] years he has taken an active part in the promotion of religious instructions by means of Sabbath Schools. When he first came to Madoc he established a Sabbath School in a log building near the foundry, and purchased at his own expense a S. S. Library. He was an Elder in the Canada Presbyterian Church—and no where will his loss be more keenly felt than among those who from Sabbath to Sabbath have heard his kindly voice as a Teacher in the Sabbath School and as leader in the prayer meetings. When Mr. Seymour first settled in Madoc, he was Doctor, Lawyer, and Minister; many a kind act has been related of him, but none more touching than one in which in the early settlement of the place, he made the coffin, dug the grave, and performed the last services at the grave of the daughter of a poor widow. By his death the church has lost a valuable member, its minister a faithful elder, the community a kind hearted sympathizing friend, and his family a tender and loving husband and father. As a token of respect the business places in the village were closed as the funeral cortege passed through on the way to the grave.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS:

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY NOON, MAY 11th, 1867, at the Store of Messrs. W. H. & I. B. Graham, for the erection of a Wesleyan Methodist Church, on the Front of Sidney, according to plans and specifications, to be seen at the Office of John Forin, Architect, Hotel Street, Belleville. Brick, stone, sand and lime, will be furnished on the ground by the Building Committee.

Tenders will be received for building the Church with and without a basement.

K. GRAHAM,
Church Building Com.
10 (Chronicle Copy.)

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Lot on the Campbell Estate, at the corner of Front and Campbell Streets, being the best business side in Town. Also two Lots on Pinnacle Street in immediate vicinity of the Court House and the principal Hotels.

Application to be made to Revd T. S. CAMPBELL, Douglass P. O. Renfrew.
April 15th, 1867. 10tf

New Advertisements.

HUGHES & GARDINER'S COMBINATION MINSTRELS!! AND Burlesque Opera and Brass Band.

Will give Performances for THREE NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING Monday Evening, May 1st, AT NEILSON'S HALL.

THE Managers of this Mammoth Organization respectfully announce to the public, that they have, at a great expense, secured the services of a Corps of Talented Artists, whose long and successful professional career sufficiently vouches for their ability to please a generous and discriminating public. They have the honor of announcing one of their Chaste and Popular Soirees D'Ethoipe, which have been honored by the presence and generous applause of the elite of the continent.

The Best Singers! The Best Comedians! The Best Dancers! The Best Musicians! and the Best Negro Delineators in the Profession.

BEHOLD OUR GALAXY OF POPULAR STARS!

Emma Gardner,	Mlle. Cellistine,
Charlie Gardner,	Dick Sands,
James Carlton,	William Pemberton,
James Gibson,	Joe Banks,
Master Harry,	John Davis,
A. Wallace,	Charlie Riddyfoot,
Professor Clinger,	George Desring,
James Dobson,	William Jones,

AND DICK SANDS!

The Champion Clog Dancer, who challenges the world.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances to commence at ½ to 8.

Admission 25c; Reserved seats 50.

JOHN HUGHES, Manager.
CHAS. GARDNER, Stage Manager.
Belleville, April 24. 10w1

CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree bearing date the second day of October, 1865, and an Order bearing date the sixth day of April, 1867, both made in a cause pending in the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, of Thomson *versus* Bull, will be sold by Public Auction, with the approbation of Andrew Norton Buell, Esquire, Master in Ordinary of this Court, by Michael Nulty, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in the Town of Belleville, on

Saturday, the Eleventh Day of May,

1867, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, in one lot, the following property: Part of the east half of Lot number fifteen, on the west side of Church Street, in the Town of Belleville, containing one quarter of an acre, more or less, on which there is erected a three-story brick building, comprising three dwellings, facing on the Kingston Road, with brick Kitchens in rear.

The conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery, with the following variations, namely: The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay to the Vendors or their Solicitors a deposit in the proportion of ten dollars for every one hundred dollars of the purchase money, and shall pay the balance, with interest, at the expiration of one month from the day of sale.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained upon application at the offices of Roaf and Downey, and Read and Boyd, in the City of Toronto, and of the Auctioneer.

Dated the sixteenth day of April, 1867.

(Signed.) A. N. BUELL.
ROAF & DOWNEY,
Toronto, Vendor's Solicitors. 10w3

DAILY BOAT.

Belleville, Picton and Kingston!

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

1867,  1867,

BAY OF QUINTE,

Capt. R. C. Carter,

LEAVES Belleville Every Day, (Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock A.M., for Picton, Kingston, and intermediate ports arriving at Kingston about 1 o'clock. P. M. Returning leaves Kingston every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock.

FARE.

From Belleville to Kingston,	Cabin,	$1 25
" " "	Deck,	80
" " "	Return,	1 75

Meals and State Rooms extra.

Persons wishing to combine business with pleasure, can by taking the *Bay of Quinte* have ample time in Kingston and return the same afternoon.

Excursions and Pic-nic Parties to the Lake on the Mountain and other favorite pleasure resorts, arranged for at accommodating rates. Also, Family Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

Freights and passage to and from Montreal in connection with the Royal Mail Line of Lake and River Steamers.

MR. ROBT. TANNAHILL, *Freight Agent.*

☞ Carriages and Cabs always in attendance at Belleville, Picton and Kingston.
Belleville, April 24, 1867. 10

TENDERS.

SEALED Tenders will be received by George H. Boulter, Esqr., Warden County of Hastings, and by the undersigned, at Trenton, up to the 10th day of May, next:

For the making of the Road through the swamp at the rear of the house formerly occupied by John Clark, on the line, or nearly between the 3rd and 4th Con, lot 19, in the Township of Marmora known as the Winter Road to the Township of Lake.

The work to be done agreeable to specifications, which may be seen at Mr. Bleecker's Hotel, Marmora, or at the Warden's office, Stirling. The work to be let in sections of one third of the length, commencing at the South end or by the perch, or for a lump sum.

ROBERT FRANCIS, *County Surveyor.*
Trenton, 15th April 1867. 10

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of Peter James Flindall, of Trenton, C. W. Insolvent.

THE creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the facts; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers, in support of such claims.

A. B. STEWART, *Assignee.*
Montreal, 18th April. 1867. 10w2

Meeting of D.D.T. of the I.O.G.T

A MEETING will be held of the above Temple, at Shannonville, on Friday next the 3rd inst, at 2 o'clock p. m. An open Temple will be held on the evening, when addresses may be expected from the following gentlemen; Dr. Kelyea, G. N C. T. Dr. Oronotckas, G. N. C. G. E. Benderson, P. D. G. N C. T. Rev. Wm. McLaren, Rev. I. B. Aylesworth and other eminent speakers. All friendly to the cause are hereby respectfully invited.

C. R. DORLAND. D. S.
per R. H. H.
Belleville, April. 25. 1867. 10

HAMS & BACON

Received on consignment, and For Sale at TORONTO PRICES, ADDING FREIGHT.

10,000 Pounds Superior Side Bacon.
8,000 Pounds Roll Spiced Bacon.
3,000 Pounds Sugar-Cured Hams.

ALSO TO ARRIVE:

100 BBLS. MESS PORK.

The above is cured by one of the most reliable packers in Toronto.

F. W. ALPORT,
Office, Market Square.
10w1

New Advertisements.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING!!

MRS. J. BAIN, (*From Montreal*)

HAS opened a Millinery Establishment in Dr. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville, where all orders with which she may be entrusted will be punctually attended to.

Straw and Felt Hats cleaned and altered.
Belleville, April 24th, 1867. 10-tf

POSTPONED.

THE Court of Revision for Hungerford is Postponed until TUESDAY, the 30th April, 1867.

G. W. HOWELL, T. Clerk.
April 18th, 1867.

SPLIT PEAS!!

Also very superior X. X. X. OATMEAL, from the Puslinch Mills, at the "Corner Store," FRONT and BRIDGE STREETS.

A. FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 24, 1867. 10w1

NOW OPEN AT THE "CORNER STORE," FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,

A STOCK of Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which will be sold low, for Cash only.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

HAMS and BACON AT THE CORNER STORE.

A. FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 4, 1867. 7

PORK.

60 BARRELS Heavy Mess Pork and Extra Prime Mess Pork.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

Golden Drop Wheat.

A FEW Bushels of this splendid description of SPRING WHEAT for Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, opposite the Market.

H. PRETTY,
Belleville, April 17th, 1867. 9w2

HOUSE TO LET.

A HOUSE to let on Ann Street, Taylor's Hill. Apply to JOHN DILLEN.
Belleville, April 9th, 1867.

HEADOLOGY.

WHILE some radesmen deal with the understanding (Boots and Shoes for instance)

GEO. ROCHE

deals with the intellect, c ly, justly, and mercifully, not pressing the forebrain with harsh, unfeeling hats, nor the afterthought with a pain which is felt in the pocket, therefore call and examine his stock of

HATS AND CAPS, which consists of all THE LATEST STYLES.

Remember the stand, Neilson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest Cash Price paid for Raw Furs. Felt and Silk Hats ironed and repaired.

Belleville. April 18th, 1867. 9

MILINERY!

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

ARE NOW SHOWING

Their Spring Stock of Milinery—Straw and Hair Bonnets, Ladies and Misses' Hats, Flowers, Plumes, Straw Trimmings, Infant's Satin Hats, &c. Also Pattern Jackets and Mantle Cloths.

Belleville, 18th April, 1867. 9

TENDERS, TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by GEO. H. BOULTER, Esq., Stirling, Warden of the County of Hastings, or by the undersigned, at Trenton, up to THE 10th DAY OF MAY, 1867, for the making of that part of the Road from Allan's Mills, on the County line between Seymour and Rawdon. Commencing west of Mr. Hawton's and ending at the four corners of the Townships of Belmont, Marmora, Seymour and Rawdon, agreeably to Specification. The length is about 280 perches. The Tenders must include the amount of work already done, as the Contractor or Contractors must become liable for the amount of work already done. Specifications to be seen at the Warden's Office, Stirling, and at Mr. Blecker's Hotel, Marmora, or at Trenton at my office. Payment to be made when the work is done and approved of, by an order on the County Treasurer.

ROBERT FRANCIS. *County Surveyor.*
Trenton, 15th April, 1867. 9-td

NOTICE

SEADED TENDRES will be received up to the 15th day of May, at Nesbert Reid's, for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal Church in West Huntingdon, on Lot No. 2, 3d concession. Plans and specifications to be seen at N. Reid's. Tenders to be ope ned on the 16th of May, 1867. The Com mitt ee do not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.

NESBERT REID.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1867. 9w8-

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the united Townships of Marmora and Lake will be held in the Town Hall, Marmora, on Wednesday, the First day of May, 1867, when appeals against the assessment will be heard.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Township Clerk,
Marmora and Lake.
Marmora, April 13th, 1867. 9-w2

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Thurlow will be held at Canifton on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY of MAY, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., of which all persons interested will please take notice. After the Court of Revision the Council will proceed to the General Business of the Township.

D. D. CHESEBRO, *Township Clerk.*
Thurlow, April 16th, 1867. 95w-

Belleville Co. Grammar School.

THE pupils will reassemble, after the Easter Holidays, on *MONDAY* next the 22d instant.

ALEXANDER BURDON, *Head Master.*
Belleville, 16th April, 1867. 9

HENRY GRIST, Departmental. Parliamentary, AND Patent Agent, Ottawa.

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; takes out Patents for Inventions; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.	W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
R. Judson, Esq., Hamilton.	Hon. J. Carling, London.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son. Toronto.	R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Standard Life Assurance Co.
James Glass, Esq., Belleville.	

9w6

JUST PUBLISHED. GOLD REGIONS OF CANADA.

GOLD, How and Where to Find It.

THE Explorer's Manual and Guide, containing about 100 pages of closely printed Geological data, Mineralogical facts, information, practical instruction, modes of assaying, determination of Minerals when found, advice, &c., &c., &c., for

Explorers, Miners, and Assayists,

Being founded on the Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, and the results of long professional experience and observation, extending over a period of many years as an Explorer in the

Gold Fields, Mountain Wilds, and Mineral Regions of Canada.

Accompanied by TWO COLOURED GEOLOGICAL MAPS, one of MADOC, including fifteen surrounding Townships, showing Lot lines, and a vast amount of Mineralogical data, as to the rocky strata, and gold-bearing rocks, in that locality, &c.; and the other of the whole gold-bearing Laurentian Formation from Lake Huron to Lower Canada, and on which that formation is distinctly traced out and laid down in colours.

On this Map is also laid down the Railroad connections, the Roads, Lakes, Streams and Routes, by which the Canadian Gold Fields can be most readily reached by the Emigrant and Explorer.

By HENRY WHITE, P. L. Surveyor, Author of the "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West," "Madoc Gold Regions Explorer's Manual and Guide," &c., &c.

Price of Book and Maps, $1,

Post Free. Toronto—Published by MACLEAR & CO.,
17 King Street West, Corner Jordan Street.
April 16, 1867. 9w3

CANADIAN, AMERICAN, UNITED STATES EXPRESS Co.

WE are prepared to do a general EXPRESS BUSINESS, making close connection with all the leading Express Companies of Canada and the United States.

Parcels, Packages, and Light Freights forwarded to all parts of the country. Collections promptly attended to.

Express Office, at the Stage Office of Pettee, Gustin & Co., over A. F. Wood's Store. W. House, Agent.

A line of Stages leave Belleville twice every day, at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m., for the accommodation of Passengers and Express Freight. Horses and Coaches of the best quality, and careful drivers.

Extra teams provided when required at both ends of the road, at reasonable rates.

PETTE, GUSTIN, McGREGOR & HORTON, *Proprietors.*
Belleville, April 12th, 1867. 9

The Daily Intelligencer.

WILL be published on the **1st Day of May next,** the first number of the DAILY INTELLIGENCER. It will appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of $5 a year if paid in advance, $6 otherwise. Mail subscribers $5 a year. $2 50 for 6 months; $1 50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marmora and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the **Gold Regions,** and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

A large circulation has already been obtained for it, not only in Belleville, but in the various villages in the County. Arrangements have been perfected by which the paper can be obtained in Madoc the next morning after publication, at Eldorado the next afternoon, and at the other villages a few hours after its issue from the press.

As thousands of strangers will flock to the gold regions this Spring and Summer, it is expected that several hundred copies will be sold daily in addition to those sent to regular subscribers. It will therefore present unrivalled advantages for general advertising.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months	$5 00
Half Square, 6 months	$10 00
One Square, 6 months	$20 00
Two Squares, 6 months	$30 00
Four Squares, 6 months	$50 00

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

Is published every Friday Morning at $2 00 a year. Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books **is over 1,400.** With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents advantages to advertisers unsurpassed.

The Intelligencer Job Office

Is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING, Front Street, Belleville.
M. BOWELL, *Publisher.*

SHADE TREES.

MAPLE, ELM, and other Shade Trees furnished and set out by the subscriber.

THOMAS JONES.
West Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9w4

BLANK NOTES,

BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPALITY OF MARMORA IN ACCOUNT WITH G. W. BLEEKER, TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

1866.		CR.	
Jan'y 1,	By Balance on hand from last account,	$122 68	
2,	By received from Thos. Wiley, Collector,	167 00	
10,	" amount of Judgment against W. Crawford,	100 00	
13,	" Thos. Wiley, Collector,	97 00	
29,	" do. do.	167 00	
Feb. 17,	" do. do.	131 00	
Mar. 12,	" from J. Vansickler for Timber Dues,	29 30	
"	" James Bayley, License,	10 00	
19,	" Thos. Wiley, Collector,	117 00	
"	" Alex. McCauly, Taxes on West half 19, 3rd Con.	4 00	
22,	" Chester Johnson, License,	20 00	
"	" George Bleecker, do.	20 00	
April 2,	" W. McWilliams, do.	20 00	
28,	" Thos. Wiley, Collector,	322 04	
May 3,	" R. P. Jellett, Bowen C, Chisholm's Judgment,	658 01	
7,	" John Brady, Collector,	114 54	
10,	" John Wells License,	9 00	
July 21,	" Clergy Reserve Money,	129 60	
Aug 1,	" Sol. Johns,	200 00	
Sept. 29,	" Terrence McCabe, Timber dues,	14 00	
Oct. 19,	" Mr. French, Taxes on S-W part 13, 3rd Con.	3 50	
26,	" Philip Bunton, Collector,	122 25	
Nov. 10,	" David Hamilton's fine,	1 00	
"	" Benj. Johnson's fine,	2 00	
"	" Philip Bunton, Collector,	165 85	
24,	" do. do.	204 02½	
Dec. 15,	" Thos. Wiley, do.	56 40	
"	" Philip Bunton, do.	430 34	
30,	" John Brady, do.	32 65	
			$3,470 18½

EXPENDITURE.

1866.			
Jan'y 2,	To paid W. Paget, Auditors fees for 1865,	$ 4 00	
5,	" W. W. Armstrong, expenses attending Court,	5 00	
10,	" F. McAnnany, part County Tax,	100 00	
11,	" Kitty Jenkinson, cleaning Town Hall,	1 00	
13,	" Robert Griffith, on account building crossing,	2 00	
	" Solomon Johns, services as Councillor,	18 75	
	" Jas. Hamilton do. do.	15 00	
	" Hugh Jones, do. do.	16 25	
	" Wm. Leonard, do. do.	16 25	
	" Benjamin Johnson, do. do.	16 25	
	" W W. Armstrong, balance of salary,	45 00	
	" Wild Land Money, School Section No. 1,	19 00	
	" do. do. do. 2,	4 50	
	" do. do. do. 3,	12 65	
	" do. do. do. 4,	16 56	
	" do. do. do. 5,	32 82	
	" do. do. do. 6,	4 83	
	" do. do. do. 7,	7 92	
	" do. do. do. 8,	58 58	
	" do. do. do. 9,	27 96	
	" do. do. do. 10,	27 11	
	" George Bleecker, interest on Note,	91 66	
	" M. Bowell, Printing account,	12 77	
	" Amount to meet the Government Grant,	179 00	
29,	" W. W. Armstrong, expenses to Lake,	9 45	
Feb. 17,	" John Cain, Road Surveyor,	9 20	
	" Edward Nichol, support C. Sheridan.	6 00	
	" Joseph McClosky, support W. Padget,	2 60	
	" D. Bently, serving summons,	2 05	
26,	" F. McAnnany, County Tax,	173 00	
Mar. 4,	" Joseph McClosky, support W. Padget,	4 00	
10,	" James Drumn, f r wood,	4 75	
	" do. do. overcharge on Taxes,	2 00	
	" E. Nichol, support O. Sheridan,	14 00	
13,	" F. McAnnany, County Tax,	60 00	
	" do. do. do.	320 00	
April 5,	" Antoine Revoy, cutting wood,	1 92½	
May 3,	" F. McAnnany, County Tax,	764 01	
7,	" William F, Paget, overcharge on Taxes,	4 27	
	" do. do. Auditor,	4 00	
25,	" Rica Briggs, support W. Padget,	8 11	
June 15,	" Mrs. McClosky, do. do	4 00	
July 15,	" do. do. do.	4 00	
21,	" F. McAnnany, County Tax,	129 60	
Aug. 15,	" Mrs. McClosky, support W. Padget,	4 00	
1,	" F. McAnnany, per Solomon Johns,	200 00	
27,	" Mrs McClosky, support W. Padget,	4 00	
27,	" do. do. do. do.	4 00	
29,	" Ben. Revoir, do. do.	4 00	
Oct. 1,	" Mrs. McClocky, do. do.	1 47	
Nov. 5,	" John Vansickler, Collector Timber Dues,	1 06	
13,	" F. McAnnany, County Tax,	225 00	
	" James Hamilton, repairs Clark's Bridge,	4 00	
Dec. 11,	" F. McAnnany, County Tax,	250 00	
	" George Wright, overcharge on Taxes,	1 50	
	" Rica Briggs, support W. Padget,	8 00	
	" Patrick Sheridan, Support O. Sheridan,	3 00	
	" John C. Adams, Collector Timber Dues,	2 80	
	" W. W. Armstrong, balance of Salary,	55 29	
Dec. 30,	" John Brady, balance due Collecting,	11 44	
31,	" Treasurer's Salary,	60 00	
			$3,198 39½
	Balance on hand,		$ 271 79

Audited and found correct up to 31st Dec., 1866.

WILLIAM PAGET,
JAMES FIDLAR } *Auditors.*

NEW ENTERPRISE!!!

Gold, more Gold, the cry is Gold,
And yet the cry is vain,
For Gold is not so easy got,
Or we might cry again.

But now a chance is offered you,
Improve it while you can;
To buy your clothes at J. MUIR & Co's,
'Tis far the wisest plan.

The largest stock in town they've got
In CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES;
They'll fit you all, both great and small,
Which must be first rate news.

Their Ready-made will build a trade,
For they are bound to do it;
Such handsome styles they'll show you, while
The *fit* you could not rue it.

Their Coats you'll find are not behind
In fashion, make or finish;
The tidy sack or graceful frock,
Your wardrobe to replenish.

In Vests and Pants for boys or gents.
A very large selection;
And furnishing Goods a superior lot,
They'll fit you to a fraction.

The Boot and Shoe Department, then,
You will always find complete,
For Ladies', Gents', or Children's wear,
In every style replete.

A general invitation now
We warmly give to all,
To view our stock before you buy
Elsewhere—Be sure to call

AT J. MUIR & CO'S.
"WEST END HOUSE," FORMERLY D. C. CURTIS' STAND.

A FINE LOT OF WATER PROOF RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINGS.

New Spring Goods!

WATT & REID,

IN addition to their Tailoring and Outfitting Business, are opening out a well-selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries!

To which they invite public inspection. They are also opening a splendid assortment of

Spring Tweeds, Doe Skins, Silk Mixtures and New Cloths

Of every description, which they offer LOW.

The Gentlemen's Outfitting Department

Is complete in all its branches, and having the BEST of workmen employed, they not only warrant a fit, but sustantially made garments. Cutting done to order.

GROCERIES!!

They have also added a large and well selected stock of Groceries, which will be sold LOW for Cash.

☞ Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the stand "**Cronk's Block,**" two doors south of Holden's Drug Store

WATT & REID.
Belleville, February 28th, 1867. 2

FOR SALE.

200 BARRELS PRIME MESS AND MESS PORK.

R. TANNAHILL.
Belleville, March 20th 1867. 5-t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE moiety of Lot No. 13, 5th Concession Huntingdon, about 75 acres.
For particulars apply to
AGNEW & MUDIE,
Barristers, &c., Kingston.
April 18th, 1867. 9w4

BROWN & BAUTZ, PRACTICAL Lithographers, Engravers! AND PRINTERS,

Corner of James and King William Sts.,
HAMILTON, C. W.

Maps, Plans, Cheques, Debentures, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Business, and Visiting Cards, etc., etc.

April 9th, 1867. w-4

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

The Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED per Steamer *Moravian*, a complete Stock of ENGLISH AND FRENCH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, which they offer to the public at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

CHARTERS & WEBSTER,
Holden's Block, opposite Montreal Bank.
Belleville, March 21, 1867. 5

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS. GROWTH OF 1866.

JUST RECEIVED AT Apothecaries' Hall,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of GARDEN, FLOWER AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, from the best British and Foreign Seedsmen, which the Proprietors have every confidence in offering to the Public.

The Assortment consists in part of 15 Varieties Cabbage,
15 " Peas,
13 " Turnips,
8 " Radishes,
Choice Varieties of Cauliflower,
" " Cucumbers,
" " Lettuce,
" " Beans,
" " Melons.

ALSO VERY NICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS, most in request.

☞ CALL AND GET A ☜ DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE! Alphabetically arranged.

Belleville, March 15th, 1867.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally, that he has rented a store in Whiteford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heard's Gun Shop, Front Street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes, HATS AND CAPS, Crockery, Hardware, &c.

Will keep what is called a "VARIETY STORE,"

But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.

N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO.
Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Dry Goods Merchants, doing business at Belleville under the name of R. ELLIOTT & Co., and at Prescott as T. ELLIOTT & Co., was disolved on the 18th day of February last. The business will be continued at Belleville by R. Elliott, who will pay all the liabilities and collect all accounts due the late firm of R. Elliott & Co.

R ELLIOTT.
T. ELLIOTT.
Belleville, April 9th, 1867. 8w3

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late TOBIAS BLEECKER are requested to arrange their indebtedness at once, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me for liquidation.

NELSON LINGHAM.
December 16th, 1866. 44tf

GEO. GIBSON'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

FRONT STREET, - - - BELLEVILLE
Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Belleville. Oct. 25th. 1864. 36

SHERIFF' SALE OF LANDS.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

JAMES DEANS and ROBERT T. GRAY, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
WILLIAM B. EMBURY, *Defendant.*

WILL be offered for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday, the Thirteenth day of July next, at noon, all the right, title, interest and Equity of Redemption of the above named defendant in all and singular the East half of Lot Number Eight in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, seized by virtue of the Execution issued in this cause and to me directed.

G. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, } Per C. E. Miller
Belleville, April 8, 1867. } 8w13

P. D. CONGER

BEGS to invite attention to his stock of New Spring Goods now on hand, composed in part of Mourning and Colored Dress Goods, Silks, (Glacie and Gros Grain,) Parasols, Ribbons, Feathers, Hats, (The *Fiancee de Venus*,) Velvets, Jet and Crystal Trimmings, Cottons, Steam Looms, Linens, Hosiery, Tweeds, Cloths, Mantle Cloth, &c., &c.

A superior stock of Carpets in Hemp, Union, Wool, and Crosley's best Tapestry.

English Floor Oil Cloth, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide. Matts, Matting, &c., &c.

Purchasers will find some choice Goods, and the prices low.

P. D. CONGER.
Belleville, April, 1867.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received a Large Assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds! Imported direct from one of the most reliable Houses in London. They are warranted true to their kind, and will be sold at the Lowest Remunerative Price.

Turnips,—Yellow Swedish,
Carrots,—Large White Belgian.
Beets,—Long Red, and White Sugar.
Mangel Wurtzel,—Large Red,
Onion,—Large Red, and Strasburgh.
Cabbage,—Choice Varieties.
Cauliflower, four do.

ALSO RED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!

E. CHANDLER, Chemist and Druggist.
Belleville, 20th March, 1867. 5w6

JAMES T. BELL, Practical Mineralogist and Assayer

MINERALS tested, Ores assayed and their value determined. All on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Orders received at Mr. Glass' Hardware Store, Messrs. Wills & Co. Apothecaries Hall, Messrs. R. & R. S. Patterson's Office, and at the office of this paper.

Mr. Bell may be consulted personally at the County Clerk's Office, Shire Hall, from Ten, a. m., till Five, p. m., daily.

Belleville, April 3rd, 1867. 7m1

John L. Macdonald,
LAND AGENT, Bridge Street, Belleville.
February 11th, 1867. 4m1

OVER 6,000 ACRES Gold & Agricultural Lands on Sale

BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

In the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, ELZIVER, TUDOR, RAWDON, HUNTINGDON, HUNGERFORD, LAKE and WOLLASTON,

In the COUNTY of HASTINGS.

One acre of Land, part of Lot No. 11, in the 7th con. Madoc, on which is a good frame house and grocery store.

Village Lots in Madoc.

Lot No. 2, West side Durham St. Good Store and Dwelling.

Lot No. 3, West side Durham St. Best Hotel stand in Canada, now occupied by Lyman Moon.

Lot No. 3, East side of Durham St. Good Store and Dwelling.

The Mineral Right on E.½ and N. W.½ of Lot 23, in 12th con. Huntingdon.

Lots 1 and 2, in 13th con. Rawdon, 250 acres, on which is a good Saw Mill, two Saws, English Gates, and three good Frame Houses and out-building.

Township of Tudor.

Lot 18, East side Hastings Road, 50 acres, part of the Village of Millbrook; a good Hotel occupied by R. Vankleek.

Lots 23, 24, 64, 65, and and 84, (free grants) Hastings Road, 50 acres each.

One acre of Land, with good house and store; East side Beaver Creek.

Township o Lake.

(Gold found in this Township last week.)

Lot 84, free grant, Hastings Road,
Lot No. 1, in 9th con. Wollaston.
Part of Lot No. 2, in 12th con. Hungerford; 50 acres.

Village Lot No. 13, in Queensborough, Township of Elzevir.

One Half Share in the Richardson Gold Mine.

24 Square Miles of new Timber Limits in the Township of ANSTRUTHER, County of Peterboro'.

A number of valuable Houses and Town Lots in the Town of Belleville.

J. L. MACDONALD,
Land Agent, Bridge Street,
Belleville, March 28th, 1867. 7

BELLEVILLE CLUB HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having just opened that New and Splendid SALOON & RESTAURANT near the Market, lately known as Head Quarters, begs to notify the public that he is prepared to take Day Boarders, on reasonable terms, WITHOUT LODGING and that those wishing it can procure

HOT MEALS, Soup, Oysters, Coffee, &c., &c., At all Hours of the Day or Night.

J. I. SHAVER.
Belleville, Sept. 6th. 1866. 9tf

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY, FOR SALE CHEAP, AT THE

BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE, F. H. ROUS.

SCHOOL BOOKS Of all kinds always on hand.

Stationery at Wholesale Prices to lawyers and professional men.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF NEW SPRING Fancy & Staple Goods JUST RECEIVED.

R. ELLIOTT.
Belleville, April 10th. 1867 8w3

IMPORTANT to BUILDERS

SASH, Blinds, Doors all sizes, Nails Glass, Putty, &c, cheap for cash at the MADOC HOUSE

A. F. WOOD.
Madoc, April 9, 1867. 8t

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the County Council of the County of Hastings will be held in the Shire Hall, Belleville, on *TUESDAY*, the 23rd day of *APRIL*, Inst., for the despatch of general business.

By order of the Warden.

THOS. WILLS.
County Clerk, Co. Hastings.
Shire Hall, Belleville, April 16th, 1867. 9

CONSECON MILLS.

F. J. OSBORNE

HAVING purchased the property of the late Hon. Robert Wilkins, in Consecon, known as the "Consecon Mills," and intending to put them in thorough repair, will be enabled to offer as good inducements to customers as any person in his line of business in this or adjoining counties. This property consists of GRIST, SAW, and CARDING and FULLING MILLS.

GRIST MILL.

The brands of the Grist Mill stand No. 1 in the Montreal Markets. Any order with which he may be favored will be strictly carried out.

SAW MILL.

Logs sawed for customers, and every attention paid to this part of the business.

CARDING MILL.

The Carding and Fulling Mills will be put in a thorough state of repair, and all work promptly and properly executed.

CASH.

The highest price paid for Wheat Rye, Corn and Buckwheat, at the Mill.

F. J. OSBORNE.
Consecon, April 12th, 1867. 9w1

Farm and Garden.

How to Prepare Milk for the Factory.

A Correspondent sends the following to the *Utica Herald*:

Pails, cans, and everything with which milk comes in contact, should be thoroughly washed, scalded and aired, if not sunned, once every twenty-four hours. At night, in warm weather, these things should be well rinsed with cold water. Those who milk in stables, should keep their cows clean and well littered, and refrain from feeding green corn fodder in the stable, as the practice produces a great deal of filth, and it is impossible to keep the taint from the milk. All dirt should be rubbed off from the cow's bag before beginning to milk, and the greatest care should be taken to keep dirt from dropping into the pail. The can should be set in a cool place, most especially out of the sun, and the top kept uncovered till the last moment before starting for the factory. The milk should be strained into the can as fast as taken from the cows. For this purpose a strainer pail is best, as a cloth strainer covers the top of the can too closely, preventing cooling, and the washing and scalding of it is apt to be neglected. The pail is easily cleansed, is nearly as handy, and if the strainer gets filled up with dirt, (there ought not to be dirt enough in the milk to do this), it can readily be rinsed with cold water. Frequently stirring up the milk in the can with a long-handled dipper, while milking, is beneficial. *Tin Pails* are better than wooden pails, as the latter are much harder to keep clean and sweet. Newly painted pails are quite bad, the milk absorbing a taint from the paint. Wooden pails with a roundbottomed tin lining are much the best, and are growing rapidly in favor in the oldest and best dairy districts. In short, the most scrupulous cleanliness should be observed throughout, not only care being taken to clean the utensils, but to use such as are easily cleaned; for, without greater cleanliness, we can never rival the nice flavor of the best grades of English cheese. Bad flavor is the great objection brought against American cheese, and it is the verdict of the best judges that this is mainly due to the filthy condition of the milk when it reaches the factory. What American dairyman will not have his national pride aroused at the thought of taking two or three cents a pound less for his cheese because of his dirty habits in milking? Let our farmers see to this, and give us clean sweet milk, and we can beat the world in quality and price. Even with his "old fogy" processes of manufacture, John Bull rivals us *by virtue of his cleanliness.* Let us adopt that virtue, and we can far exceed him in the world's market.

Hints on Grazing.—The earlier cattle can be put on grass the better. Cattle never forget an early bite of new grass, and it is wonderful what improvement a good straw-yard bullock will make in four or five weeks at the beginning of the season. But much depends on the weather. During the whole of April, and the earlier part of May, the weather is so unsteady, and the cold nights, when the animals are exposed in the fields, take off the condition which the grass puts on. The grazier will find it of great advantage to house his cattle at night during this season. In Aberdeenshire, the 10th May is about the earliest period when cattle should be put to grass. Where there is new grass, it is necessary to be careful, at the beginning of the season, if much rain falls, not to allow the cattle to remain on the young grass. They must be shifted immediately, and no one can get the proper advantage of such grass who is deprived of the power of shifting the cattle into a field of older grass till the land again becomes firm for the cattle. A field of new grass, in the month of May or beginning of June, has sometimes been utterly ruined in one night when heavily stocked with cattle. When wet and cold, the cattle wander about the whole night, and in the morning the fields are little better than ploughed land. In fact, the fields so injured will never recover till broken up again. Mr. McCombie's own practice is to pasture almost all the new grass; but the moment the cattle's feet begin to injure the grass, they are removed. New grass fields are difficult to manage in another respect. The grass comes very rapidly about the 10th of June, and if the grazier is not a good judge of what he is about, it will get away, in a few days become too rank, and will lose its feeding qualities during the remainder of the season. By the middle of July, it will be nothing but withered herbage. Young grass ought to be well eaten down, then relieved for two or three weeks, and then the cattle allowed to return. It requires practice to know the number of cattle, and the proper time to put on these cattle, to secure the full benefits of new grass. Three days' miscalculation may cause a heavy loss.

Wit and Humor.

A story is going about the London clubs of a candidate for a vacant seat in Parliament. He was walking through the streets of the borough with his attorney, when a neutral voter was pointed out. The legal adviser said that the candidate had better tackle the voter at once.

"What is his profession?" said the candidate.

"I am not sure," was the reply, "but I rather think he is a trunk-maker."

"How do you do, my dear sir?" says the candidate. "How very fortunate that I have made your acquaintance. Mrs. X. has been travelling about a good deal lately, and has worn out her trunk. Please make me the very best trunk that you possibly can."

"I am much flattered by your commands," said the voter, "but I am not a trunkmaker."

"Oh! yes you are," said the candidate.

"No, indeed, I am not," says the voter.

"Then, pray; what are you?" says the candidate.

"If you please, sir, I am a coffin maker."

"O, that will do just as well," said Mr. X the candidate. "Please make me a coffin; the very best coffin you possibly can."

The voter said; "Please, sir, you are joking; now, I don't like that."

Mr. X., in reply, "Never was more serious in my life."

"Well," says the voter, "all is fair in the way of business. But be good enough to give me a written order."

"About a week afterward a hearse with plumes and feathers drew up at a comfortable family mansion in one of the London parks, and out came a coffin. The servants were horrified, and declined to take the dark object indoors. The undertaker was inexorable. Mr. X was at dinner; and being interrogated by his servant, desired the coffin to be brought into the house.

"But where shall we put it?" asked Mrs. X.

"Under the bed," said Mr. X.

To this Mrs. X. decidedly objected.—Soon all the servants came and began to insinuate symptoms of giving warning. They could not think of abiding in the house with a coffin. Mr. Y. then ordered it to be taken to his chambers in the Temple. On one of his friends asking him what he had done with his coffin, he admitted that he had put the whole set of voluminous law reports into it. The said candidate is likely to hear more on this when he goes among the newly formed acquaintance in the borough.

A couple of fish-wives, who were rather fond 'o' a wee drapie o't,' being on their way homeward one evening, after they had imbibed rather more than enough one of them lay down on the beach and fell asleep. Her slumbers, however, were destined to be of short duration, for the tide began to flow, and as some of the briny water was dashing into her mouth, she started up, and ejaculated, "Loch, Betty, I think it's really about time we were steering out o' this house, for I jelouse they're beginning to change the drink on us.

GREENE & SONS

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c. SPRING TRADE, 1867.

THE Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS, SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS, PLUSH.

HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &C.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock which embraces all the *NEW AND LEADING STYLES,* in Men's Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by express to parties not visiting the city.

We are also manufacturing the Paris and Canard Cassimere Hat, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS.
7m3 Montreal.

REMOVAL.

PRICE & VANDUSEN, FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the Store lately occupied by Mr. JAMES MACKIE, on the Corner of the Market Square, where they will be happy to see all their old customers and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage. Their motto is small profits, quick returns, and fair dealings.

Belleville, March 22d, 1867. 5-tf

TO GOLD MINERS.

Portable Forges, Bellows

ANVILS, VICES, DRILLS, PICKS,

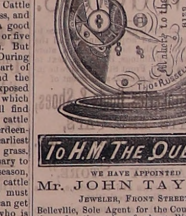
STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, &c.,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES GLASS.

Belleville, 4th March, 1867. 3m2

THOS. RUSSELL & SON



TO H.M. THE QUEEN

WE HAVE APPOINTED

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR,

Jeweler, Front Street,

Belleville, Sole Agent for the County of Hastings, for the sale of above Watches, and caution the public against being imposed upon by Watches marked "Makers to the Queen," but which are not manufactured by us.

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,
18 London and Liverpool.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN,—As Confederation of the Provinces may be considered a fixed fact, it becomes the duty of every well-wisher of the country to prepare for the general Elections which will no doubt take place before another meeting of Parliament.

Hastings having been divided into three constituencies will require three members for the Confederate and three for the Local Legislatures, and those should be men of good business habits and sound reputation.

There never was a time in which greater care should be taken in the choice of men to fill the high and responsible office of Legislators than at the present, as much depends on working out fairly the new constitution which will be granted us under the Imperial Act forming the Union of the Provinces.

In some parts of the Province parties are already at work and have their candidates in the field, and are preparing for the contest, while as yet we have done nothing in Hastings towards securing fit and proper persons to take the field. How long shall we remain inactive? While I have interests in common with the Electors, I have no desire to name parties for your consideration nor to start the cry of Reform or Conservative, but desire the Electors to make such arrangements as will give to the County good and true men who, while they work for the general good of all the Provinces, will not forget the interests of Hastings, let their political principles be what they may.

Allow me to say that I shall be happy to aid and assist in every way in my power in securing the return of good and true men to represent the country, as well as Hastings, in their best interests, and in my politics at the coming Elections you will find me thoroughly Anti-Wallbridge, as I never can give my vote or influence to any member of that family.

Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 13th March, 1867. 4tf

Chronicle please publish till further notice, and send in bill to B. Flint.

The Latest Fashion Demand

J. W. BRADLEY'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

DUPLEX ELIPTIC,

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRT.

THE wonderful Flexibility and great Comfort and Pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any Single Spring Skirt.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses, and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the Single Spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts will be thrown aside as useless. The Hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered; preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Eliptic is a great favorite with all ladies, and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the Standard Skirt of the Fashionable World.

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in Crinoline, viz.: Superior Quality, Perfect Manufacture, Stylish Shape and Finish, Flexibility, Durability, Comfort and Economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

Caution.—To guard against Imposition be particular to notice that Skirts offered as "Duplex" have the red ink stamp, viz.: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Double Springs," upon the waistband, none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their Flexibility and Strength, and a combination not to be found in any other Skirt.

For Sale in all Stores where First Class Skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Manufactured by the sole owners of the Patent,

5w13 WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Sts., N. Y.

MAPS OF THE GOLD REGION.

THE Subscribers have in Press, and will shortly publish, a series of separate MAPS of the GOLD-BEARING TOWNSHIPS of NORTH HASTINGS, to be followed in succession by corresponding series of the Townships in Northumberland and Addington. Having surveyed many of these Townships under direction of the Government, the series may be relied on for accuracy. They will show also all travelling roads, Post Offices, and other information of interest. A few advertisements will be printed on the margin of each. Persons desirous to advertise will please communicate with the subscribers.

McLEOD & CARRE.
Engineers and Surveyors.
Belleville, March 20, 1867. 5-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

GOLD LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for Sale

ONE THOUSAND ACRES

of Land, in the 3d and 4th cons. of the

TOWNSHIP OF LAKE,

NORTH HASTINGS.

THESE lands were carefully selected some years ago, by an experienced practical miner, in preference to any other in North Hastings and abound in QUARTZ VEINS which undoubtedly carry gold.

Copper Ore of the finest quality has been found in several veins on the property, identical in character with the gold-bearing copper ores of Colorado. A large deposit of arsenical iron ore, with which gold is usually associated, has also been found.

The Deer River runs through the whole length of the property and supplies unlimited water power for crushing and washing.

The subscribers will dispose of these lands upon favorable terms to purchasers who will develop them, as they own more lands in the neighborhood.

The title is direct from the Crown.

Lands in this township have been withdrawn from sale by the government as a gold district.

For terms, &c., apply to either of the undersigned.

ANDREW THOMSON,
W. W. DEAN,
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March 5, 1867. 3tf

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!

E. E. GILBERT,

Canada Engine Works, Montreal,

IS manufacturing, (for the Chaudiere District,) and will keep on stock the most approved

GOLD CRUSHING!

AND SEPARATING MACHINERY,

Stamp Mills with Driving Power!

Latest improved

AMALGAMATING PANS,

WITH STEAM BOTTOMS, &c., &c.

☞ Parties having ledges shewing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favorable terms.

The necessary plans and information can be furnished with the machinery.

Montreal, Feb. 20, 1867. 1-tf.

MORTGAGE SALE.

A Chance for Speculators!!

WILL be sold at the COURT HOUSE, in the Town of Belleville, the following lands:—The North part of Lot number 33, in the 4th concession, Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, in the occupation of one Francis Toner, containing by admeasurement 80 acres be the same more or less. 20 acres cleared.

I hereby give notice that the above mentioned property with all the buildings erected thereon will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

Saturday, the 27th day of April,

1867, at the hour of noon.

For terms and further particulars apply at the office of

J. H. SIMPSON.
Barrister.

Dated March 21st, 1867. 5 6w

LAND FOR SALE. CHEAP.

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. P. JELLETT.

Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

Improved Farms for Sale.

The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.

North part 26, 13th Con. Seymour, 160 acres.
North half 25, 13th " " 100 "
South part 26, 12th " " 170 "
South part 25, 12th " " 170 "

Terms easy. Apply to

ANDREW THOMSON,
Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.

January 24, 1867. 49-tf

LANDS FOR SALE!

IN THE

MADOC GOLD REGIONS!

Lot No. 31, Concession V, 200 acres.
" " 27, do VI, 200 acres.
" " 32, do VII, 200 acres.

East half and west half of lot 28, Concession 3rd, 200 acres.

Apply to

HENRY A. F. MACLEOD,
Prov'l Land Surveyor.

Office of Macleod & Carre,
Belleville, November 14th, 1866. 39-tf

EL DORADO.

GOLD MINING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having had the North-East quarter of Lot 17, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Madoc, surveyed and laid out into VILLAGE and

MINING LOTS!

offer them

FOR SALE!

upon advantageous terms. These Lots are situated on the lot adjoining the now famous RICHARDSON MINE, and are the best locations in the Township for GOLD MINING, having been pronounced by practical miners as presenting the most favorable indications of GOLD of any land in this County.

PLANS

of said locations may be seen at The Intelligencer Office, Belleville; at Moon's Hotel, Madoc; and at the residence of the proprietor, Lot No. 15, in the 6th Con. Madoc.

JOHN MOORE.
Proprietor

Madoc, Feb. 6th, 1867. 51tf

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP!!

FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $260. half cash. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister.

Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50-tf.

CHANCERY SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE

OF THE

LATE JOHN BLACK, Esq.

IN pursuance of the Decree and of an Order for sale of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, made in a cause pending in the said Court, wherein John Black and Charles Black are Plaintiffs, and William Vader and others are Defendants. There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. James Gillespie, on the homestead farm, being lot 56, in the 1st concession, and the west half of lot No. 56 and lot 57, in the 2d concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, in the County of Prince Edward, on

Thursday, the 9th Day of MAY,

1866, at noon,

1867, in four several parcels, the following valuable Farm, Town, and Village properties and Lots, forming the Real Estate of the late Mr. JOHN BLACK, that is to say:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that part of the said Lot No. 56, in the said 1st concession, north of the Jericho Road, containing 85 acres and 33 perches, more or less.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that part of the same Lot No. 56, south of the said Jericho Road, and extending to the road allowance between the said Lot No. 56 and Lot No. 57, and containing 114 acres and 9 perches, more or less.

On each of the above lots are some growing timber and valuable cedar trees.

PARCEL NO. 3.

The remainder of the said Homestead Farm, comprising the west half of the said Lot No. 56 and Lot 57, in the said 2d concession of the said Township, containing 310 acres, 2 roods and 13 perches, more or less, and bounded on the south by the road allowance between the Township of Hallowell and the said Township of Sophiasburg.

On this parcel are a good frame dwelling house, large barn, and various outhouses, and an orchard. About 128 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder is either wood land—partially cleared—or cedar swamp.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Village Lot No. 15, in the Village of Demorestville, containing one-quarter of an acre of Land, situate on the north side of North Street, in the said Village.

This parcel is now vacant, and with the like approbation will be sold by MR. MICHAEL NULTY, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in the Town of Belleville, at 12 of the clock, at noon, on Saturday the 11th day of May next.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Being Town Lot No. 8 on the West side of James Street in the said Town of Belleville, containing 1-5 of an acre of land more or less.

On this lot or parcel is a frame dwelling house containing 10 rooms, and sundry outbuildings, now in occupation of Mr. A. W. Perry as tenant.

The respective purchasers shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit in the proportion of 10 dollars for every 100 dollars of his respective purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors; the further sum of ten dollars in the proportion aforesaid, within one calendar month after the day of sale, and shall secure the balance of their respective purchase moneys by Mortgage of the premises respectively purchased by them, payable in three equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

Any purchaser will be at liberty to pay a larger sum by way of deposit or second instalment without interest.

Upon payment of the deposit and second instalment and execution of a Mortgage for the remainder of the purchase money as aforesaid, the several purchasers will be entitled to a Conveyance and to be let into possession of the premises purchased by them respectively. In all other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Patterson, Beatty & Hamilton, Solicitors, Toronto, Messrs. Wilkinson & Campbell, Napanee, and of Messrs. J. & C. Black, who reside near the premises in Sophiasburg.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1867.

8-td Signed, ROBERT J. TURNER.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA.

Thursday, 21st day of March, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council through the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that Gold has been discovered, and is found to exist in various parts of the Townships hereinafter named, and whereas it is expedient that the tract embraced in the said several Townships should be brought under the operation, and be made subject to the provisions of "The Gold Mining Act:"

His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 2nd section of the Act 27 and 28 Vic, Cap. 9 has been therefore pleased to order, And it is hereby Ordered, that the tract of the Country comprised within and constituting the Townships of Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller and North and South Canonto, in the County of Frontenac, the Townships in the County of Renfrew, situated north of the Townships of Miller and Canonto, the Townships in the County of Addington, situate north of the Townships of Sheffield and Barrie, the Townships in the County of Hastings, situate north of the Townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga, the Township of Belmont and the Townships in the County of Peterborough, situate north of the Townships of Belmont, be and the same is hereby declared to be a Gold Mining Division for all the purposes of the said Act, under the name of "*The Quinte Gold Mining Division*"

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Ass't C. E C

8w6

TORONTO NURSERIES

Canada West,

GEO. LESLIE, PROPRIETOR.

THESE Nurseries now extend over One Hundred Acres. In addition to a large Stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c, of every description, these Nurseries are replete with every variety of Ornamental Tree and Shrub, Roses, Herbaceous Plants, Dahlias, &c. All the new varieties of Strawberries at low rates. Catalogues furnished gratis.

Mr. Wilson Arnott,...... Murray,
" Beatty,............ Tyendinaga,
" James Davis........... Sidney,

Are now canvassing this and the adjoining Counties. All orders sent per post will meet with prompt attention. Address,

F. W. GUY,
Toronto Nurseries, Agent,

March 4th, 1867. (8tf) Belleville.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Sidney will be held at the Town Hall on the first Monday in May, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A.M.

THOS. D. FARLEY, Clerk.

Sidney, April, 9, 1867. 8td

A CARD.

WE beg to return our sincere thanks to our large circle of friends and customers for their very kind and liberal patronage during the past year. Hoping to merit their further attention, and feeling assured of giving still greater satisfaction. We wish them all many happy returns of the season.

FORREST & LOZO,
Photographers,
Opposite the Anglo-American Hotel,

Belleville, December, 1866. 42

DR. R. McTAGGART,

Occulist, Aurist and Uroscopist,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is permanently located at Belleville, Canada West, where he will devote his attention exclusively to diseases of the Eye and Ear and all Chronic Diseases, viz.:—Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Scrofula, Fever Sores, White Swellings and Cancers. He ascertains the nature and locality of chronic diseases by an examination of the patient's urine, which should be first past in the morning and brought in a clean vial, with the name and age of the patient, as a register of all cases is kept for reference. As for diseases of the eye, he will warrant a cure in all cases he treats. It makes no difference how long the eye may have been diseased, if there is no disorganization it can still be cured.

He will remove Cataracts, Tumors, Pterygiums and Films, and straighten cross-eyes, crooked legs, crooked fingers and reel feet, and insert artificial eyes which will move and look so natural as to defy detection and cause no pain whatever.

Fever and Ague he will cure with one prescription, and will remove Tape Worm in one day.

His remedies are principally botanical, and used in a concentrated form.

Office for the present at the Anglo-American Hotel.

Belleville, March 3rd, 1867. tf

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

IN consequence of the late fire, the subscriber will be found in

NORTHGRAVES' OLD STAND,

where he has on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and he will be happy to see as many of his old friends as may favor him with a call

☞ Manufacturing and Repairing as usual.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Belleville, Dec. 28th, 1865. 45

HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,

Front Street, Belleville.

THE Subscriber has established at his Warehouse an Agency for the SELLING, LEASING, ADVERTISING, or VALUATING Real Estate or movable property.

This will be found a desirable and convenient method for persons who have property to dispose of.

GEO. S. TICKELL,

Belleville, 6th March, 1867. 3m6

CLEARNG SALE

—AT—

WM. GILROY'S,

ROSLIN.

The subscriber wishing to make room for his new goods, is now offering

GREAT BARGAINS!

in the balance of his old Stock. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him an early call.

WM. GILROY,

Roslin, March 15, 1867. 4

CHANCERY SALE

OF LAND IN

Madoc and Thurlow,

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

IN CHANCERY,

Romanes vs. Bell.

TO be sold by Public Auction in pursuance of an order for sale made by the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada in this cause, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1866, and with the approbation of JAMES ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Esquire, the Master of this honorable Court at Kingston, on

Saturday, the 4th day of May,

A. D. 1867, at 12 of the Clock, Noon, by MICHAEL NULTY, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in the TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, certain Freehold Premises, being part of the East half of Lot Number Twenty-four in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, and better known as follows: Commencing on the concession line in front of the said concession, and at the centre of the said lot number twenty-four, thence north sixteen degrees, west four chains and seventy-seven links; thence north seventy-four degrees, east four chains and sixty links, more or less, to the west bank of the River Moira; thence nearly north along the west bank of said River Moira nineteen chains thirty links, more or less, to the said line between said lot number twenty-four and lot number twenty-five; thence south sixteen degrees, east twenty-two chains sixty-one links, more or less, to the front of the said concession; thence south seventy-four degrees, west nine chains and fifty links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement ten acres, three roods and five perches of land. Also that part of the east half of Lot Number Twenty four aforesaid, commencing at the north west corner of a part of said lot number twenty-four, sold and conveyed to one Hiram Holcomb and Arniel V. Brainard; thence north-westerly fifteen rods and nine feet six inches to the gravel road now passing over said lot; thence along said gravel road to the division line between lots twenty-four and twenty five; thence south-westerly along the bank of the River Moira, to the north-east corner of the said piece of land so sold and conveyed to the said Hiram Holcomb and Arniel V. Brainard; thence along the northern boundary of the said piece of land to the place of beginning. Also that part of the west half of Lot Number Twenty-four, butted and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot number twenty-four; thence running west to the south-west corner of lot number twenty-three; thence northerly along the east line of said lot twenty-three, twenty rods eighteen links, to a stake; thence easterly parallel with the first above mentioned line to a stake, which is intended to be the west side line of the highway; thence along the west side line of said proposed highway nineteen rods and two chains to the southern line of Shuball Clapp's land; thence south-westerly along the line of the said Shuball Clapp's land to the north-west corner of a lot of land deeded heretofore to Alexander Wilson, John H. Napier, and Willaid Conkey; thence along the west side of said lot to the place of beginning.

Also all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the Township of Madoc, in the said County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the west half of lot number eight in the eighth concession of the said Township of Madoc, with the actual and reputed appurtenances.

On the said land in Thurlow are a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill, a Store, a large Boarding House, Barns and Sheds. The mills are in good running order. The said land in Thurlow will be put up separately from that in Madoc, the former first.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of his purchase money (with interest thereon from the day of sale) within one month from the day of sale. There will be a reserved bid on both properties. In other respects the Conditions of Sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

For further particulars application must be made to Campbell, Mowatt & Macdonnell, and Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick, Solicitors, Kingston; John Bell, Solicitor, Belleville; at my Chambers, Kingston, and to the Auctioneer.

Dated at Kingston this 27th March, A. D. 1867.

JAMES A. HENDERSON,
Master.

Messrs. Campbell, Mowatt & Macdonnell,
8w4 Vendor's Solicitors.

BRICK MOULDERS.

WANTED, two good Brick Moulders to whom good wages will be given.

JOS. BATEMAN.

Madoc Village, April 8, 1867. 8w2

THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC

AND

INSTRUCTION BOOKS!!

CONCERTINAS!

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

OF ALL KINDS

AT

E. HARRISON'S

33.

MRS. AMY JAMES

WOULD respectfully intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Belleville and the surrounding country, that she is thankful to them for the very liberal patronage they have conferred upon her for the last ten years. She feels proud to state that for a term of nine years her Ambrotypes and Photographs have taken the First Prize at the Annual Fair. The Governor General when on a visit to Belleville, expressed his delight at seeing such splendid photographs as exhibited from Mrs. James' Gallery, and said that he had never seen better.

Mrs. James would state to her friends that she is still determined to excel in her pictures as heretofore; her desire is that no one shall take pictures from her rooms unless they are perfectly satisfied. She has lately made improvements in her skylight and backgrounds, so that all tastes will be suited. She is happy to state that she has changed her operator for one that can be relied on, and one that cannot be excelled. Those who may still decide to favour her with their patronage, may rely upon their orders being gratefully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

She would also intimate that she has been taking the Porcelain Pictures for the last twelve months. For beauty and softness they cannot be excelled Please call and see them.

Mrs. James is now taking Photographs cheaper and better than ever. Call and see before going elsewhere.

Children's pictures taken instantaneously. Gem Card Pictures, seventy five cents per dozen.

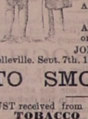
Mrs. AMY JAMES,

January 7th, 1867. 47

JOHN W. BROWN,

MERCH NT TAI OR,

No. 97½ Front St., Belleville.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive promptattention

Garments made to Measure

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Belleville. Sept. 7th. 1865. 29

TO SMOKERS!

JUST received from Richmond, Virginia TOBACCO, at

Henchy & O'Brien's.

Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors,

PROVISIONS, also CROCKERY, Wholesale and Retail.

April 23th, 1866. 10tf



FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

M. GILLEN

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has resumed business in the building formerly occupied by

Franck Starling & Co.,

and adjoining Fanning's Hotel, where he hopes to meet his old friends and customers.

M. GILLEN.

Bellevilie, Dec. 19th 1865. 44tf

Teeth Extracted Without Pain!!

MR. RELYEA

HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and patrons that he is now fully prepared to administer to his patients the most harmless anæsthetic ever introduced, the

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas,

(so called from the pleasing effects produced) is purely innocuous, renders the most difficult operations painless, and passes off without leaving any of those disagreeable sensations caused by chloroform. He has also recently purchased the

Ether Spray Apparatus,

invented by Dr. Richardson, of London England. In extracting Teeth, the Spray is thrown upon the gums for a few seconds, when the tooth can be removed, with the knowledge of the patient, but with little, and in many cases not the slightest pain.

Teeth mounted on rubber base at greatly reduced prices.

Oct. 23, 1866. 36

EXTRA.

Great Excitement in the States!

LATEST from NEW YORK.

BOYCE has just returned from New York with the latest styles and improvement in Photography. He is now making the

PORCELAIN PICTURE!!

being the first to introduce this fine style of work in this part of the country.

You will find more variety of styles at Boyce's Gallery than at any other place in Belleville.

Call at the Gallery or at the Book Stores and examine specimens of the PORCELAIN PICTURE.

Parties will find this Picture suitable

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!

Work to please customers or no pay.

☞ Remember the stand—Over Harrison's Book Store, entrance between Geo. Ritchie's and E. Harrison's.

J. W. BOYCE,
Photograph Artist.

Christmas Time, 1866.

FLAX SEED! FLAX SEED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH Paid for Flax Seed, at Holden's Drug Store.

Nov. 7th 1866. 38

WILSON & Co.,

Pork Packers

TORONTO, (Late of Chicago.)

HEAVY MESS,—PRIME MESS, EXTRA PRIME PORK,—HAMS, SHOULDERS,—BACON, &c.

Toronto, March 12th, 1867. 4tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of John Madden Irvine, *An Insolvent.*

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ON Friday, the seventeenth day of May next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, 12th March, 1867.

JOHN M. IRVINE,
4td *Insolvent.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Robert John Everitt. *An Insolvent.*

I WILL sell by Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on the Eighteenth day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, all of the Insolvent's interest, right, title, and estate which has vested in me as his Assignee under the above Act, of, in, to or out of

The North half of Lot number twelve, in the sixth Concession of the Township of Hungerford, County of Hastings.

Belleville, 12th March, 1867.

GEO. D. DICKSON
4td *Assignee.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Hastings, } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the Matter of JOHN CHAS. FRANCK, CORNELIUS JAMES STARLING, ALFERD A. CAMPBELL, and GEORGE ARKLE,—Insolvents.

And in the matter of CORNELIUS JAMES STARLING and GEORGE ARKLE, Insolvents.

ON FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of MAY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act, as a member of the firm of Franck, Starling & Co., of the firm of Starling & Arkle, and as an individual.

JOHN CHARLES FRANCK,
Insolvent.

DIAMOND & DICKSON,
Solicitors.
Belleville.

Montreal, 28th January, A.D., 1867. 3-td

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermentioned lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	33	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	25	4	200
"	"	E ½ 22	3	99
"	Huntingdon.	W ½ 17	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W ½ 10	7	100
"	Rawdon	15	9	200

Northumberland, Cramabe, S.W.¼, Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.

Apply to

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
Montreal,

Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 40-tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on Cheap and Liberal Terms, Lot No. 23 in the 4th Concession of Elzevir,

Forty Acres

Of which are cleared. There are three shanties and two Log Barns on the property. For terms and further particulars apply to

PETER MOON

Huntingdon, Sept. 1st, 1865. 29-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street elleville.

Belleville. April 2nd. 1863. 6

NEW JEWELRY STORE.



W. J. Northgraves

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity that he has opened a Jewelry Store on Front St., next door to Mr. Geo. Vair's, where he keeps on hand a splendid assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry,

Spectacles, Electro Plate,

And almost everything usually kept in Jewelry Stores.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. Charges moderate as another Shop in town. All work punctually attended to.

All kinds of Solid Gold, Jewelry, Medals and Emblems made to order.

Also—Keeps on hand a good assortment of the latest Sheet Music, and orders taken for any piece in print.

Also—Have on hand some good Melodeons and Harmoniums, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Belleville, June 27th, 1866. 19

BRIDGEWATER.

VILLAGE LOTS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS FREE OF COST.

A NUMBER of good Lots to be given to actual settlers who may be desirous of commencing business in the Village of Bridgewater.

Persons applying for lots must (unless well known to the undersigned,) bring recommendations as to character and standing.

No applications entertained from any person desirous of selling intoxicating drinks, either as Hotel or Saloon Keepers, or for Billiard Rooms or gambling establishments.

Bridgewater is fast growing in importance as a Manufacturing Village, and independent of the gold excitement, must become a place of importance on account of its splendid water power and its adaptation for manufacturing purposes.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 9th March, 1867. 5w9

Chronicle please publish until 1st June next. B. F.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Elzivir will be holden in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the First day of May, 1867, when appeals against the assessment will be heard.

C. R. FLINT,
Township Clerk.

Elzivir, April 10th, 1867. 8

Rev. N. H. Downs'

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC

ELIXIR.

THE most reliable, tried, true and infallible cough medicine extant. It has been the standard medicine of the people for over thirty two years. It is the

FAMILY PHYSICIAN

of many thousand households.

Keep it on hand as its seasonable use many save you much pain & many a dollar.

N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS. PRICE 25 CENTS AND 50 CTS

A case of thirty years' standing CURED AT LAST.

I hereby certify that my wife has been afflicted with an obstinate cough for over thirty years, so troublesome at times as to produce fever & prostration. After trying almost everything, I was at last, induced by a friend to make a trial of

Downs' Balsamic Elixir,

and I assure you its use has been attended with the happiest results. She is now able to go about the house and attend to household duties as she has not before for years. I can sincerely recommend it as the best cough medicine without exception that was ever put before the public.

JONATHAN SPRAGUE.

Duxbury, Vt., March 21, 1859.

The above valuable preparations are for sale at every Drug and country store throughout the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and if any dealer wishes to renew his supply, he has only to order of the proprietors.

BARNES, HENRY & CO.,
513 and 515, St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that VALUABLE FARM adjoining the village of Madoc, and known as lot number one, in the fifth concession of Madoc containing 178 acres of land. Over 125 acres of this farm is under first class cultivation. The whole Farm enclosed with a new cedar fence. Several ever-lasting springs on the lot. A good dwelling house, frame barn, 55 x 36, shed, 60 x 30 and good stables. The Town Hall and Presbyterian Church are built on one corner of the lot. Terms easy. Title indisputable.

Apply to

LACHLAN McBEATH,
on the premises, or to
PONTON & FALKINER,
Solicitors, Belleville, C.W.

Madoc. May 11th, 1865. 12



LOOK, READ, AND LEARN

THAT THE

Great Shoshonees Remedy!

OF THE CELEBRATED INDIAN,

DR. LEWIS JOSEPHUS,

of the distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS ALL POSSESSING GREAT INDIAN REMEDY, is warranted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say, may be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption.

In the Western country where this great Remedy has been in use for a short time it has induced affected some of the most marvelous cures ever recorded in the annals of historical medicine. Such being the case in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

☞ For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Agents for Belleville:

R. HOLDEN & Co., | Dr. COLEMAN
M. SAWYER, | E. CHANDLER

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada

April 8th, 1866 51y



The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICE:

Intelligencer Buildings, Front street, Belleville, C. W.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier; payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion.......0.50
Each subsequent insertion,................0.12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion,........0.70
Each subsequent insertion,................0.16
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion 0.07
Each subsequent insertion per line,.......0.02

☞ Business Notices, 10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid minion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING:

The Job Printing Department in "The Intelligencer" Office, has been renewed with every variety and style of Type, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid,* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.